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PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

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AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 2, 1839.

AND IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOLUME VIII.

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MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Senate of the United States, *June* 16, 1840.

Ordered. That ten thousand copies be printed of the report of the Secretary of War of March 20, 1840, communicating his plan for the organization of the militia of the United States, and his explanatory letter of April 8, 1840; together with the report of the Secretary of War of January 21, 1790, on the same subject; and the two reports of the Committee on the Militia made to the House of Representatives January 17, 1817, and January 9, 1818; also the bills accompanying the reports of January 17, 1817, and January 9, 1818, and also the act of May 8, 1792, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," and the act of March 2, 1803, "in addition to an act entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.'"

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a system of reorganization of the militia of the United States.

War Department, *March* 20, 1840.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, "that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate his plan, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the United States," I have the honor to submit the following report:

The impossibility of guarding our exposed frontiers by the small regular force of the United States, renders it necessary that some plan should be devised to make the militia available without burdening the country, either by too great an expense in maintaining it in the field, or by abstracting too large a number of useful citizens from the productive labors of agriculture or of the mechanic arts.

The mass of the militia of the United States, as at present organized, does not fall short of one million five hundred thousand men; and every day that they are mustered for inspection or exercise, abstracts at least one million of dollars from the earnings of labor, without adding any thing whatever to the military efficiency of the country, and too often affecting injuriously the moral condition of those who are assembled for the purpose. Left by the little instruction they receive on such occasions, without discipline, subordination, or knowledge of the use of arms, and totally ignorant of the manner of taking care of themselves or of each other in the field, such a militia, if called out in mass, would rather prove a burden than an assistance to the army employed in the defence of the country, as is shown by the experience of General Washington, repeatedly expressed in his correspondence, as well as by the result of more recent events during the last war. It is true that, in the principal cities of the United States, there are to be found well-organized, disciplined, and soldierlike companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, of volunteers; men who, individually and collectively, would do good service in the field. But any one acquainted practically with war knows that to fight bravely, and even to manœuvre

Blair & Rives, printers.

coolly and skilfully, on the field of battle, are not the most necessary qualifications of the soldier. They are, perhaps, the most common, and the least often called into action. Soldiers must be taught their duties in garrison, and in the field, in marching and encamping, in the police and military administration of an army. This instruction, so essential, and without which it is impossible to form the soldier, cannot be given in a day's training, by officers nearly as ignorant of these branches of the service as the soldiers themselves. I speak of the generality of the militia officers. It must be imparted by veteran and skilful officers, in garrison and in camp, and to men and officers alike; and it must be imparted to a few at a time. Any attempt to organize, discipline, and render every way fit for service in the field, the unwieldy mass of the militia of this vast country, which will soon ascend to two millions of men, must fail for want of means, and leave the country exposed to the terrible disasters which will attend the first burst of war upon its frontiers, if they are to be defended by armed but undisciplined multitudes.

It has been supposed that it will be sufficient to instruct the officers only, and that the privates can, under well-instructed officers, be formed into soldiers instantly, by the magic voices of good commanders. This is a double and a most dangerous error. In the first place, it requires time to form a soldier, under the most practised, experienced, and skilful officers; and our soil might be polluted by the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied, before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics, or the simple use of the firelock. And, secondly, it will prove a fatal error to suppose that an officer can be formed by being drilled as a private. The habit of command, the prompt eye, the firm tone, the self-possession in moments of difficulty and danger, which inspire the men with confidence and courage, and are so essential to secure their ready obedience, are the result of practice. The officers and privates who are to act together in the field, must be drilled together, and practised, the one to the duties of obedience, and the other to those of command.

Satisfied that an efficient force cannot be created by drilling the officers alone, as well as of the impracticability of rendering the whole mass of the militia available, at the same time, for the defence of the country; and convinced, from the experience of our past wars, that it is necessary to organize and discipline a select body of citizen-soldiers, who, in a moment of danger, will know their stations, and their duties when assembled there, and who, although separated from the mass for a short time, will return and impart to it the military knowledge and experience they have acquired during their period of service, I have prepared the plan, the details of which are herewith submitted, agreeably to the resolution of the House. It is believed that, on examining them, it will be apparent that the scheme is not liable to any one of the objections that are urged against large standing armies; but, on the contrary, that it will form a select body of well-disciplined militia, ready themselves to defend their country in the hour of danger against any sudden attack, and furnishing a corps, around which the less instructed mass may rally; possessing, in some degree, the military knowledge and skill of regular soldiers, they will be able alike to protect their country from a foreign foe, and to guard its liberties from any danger that may threaten them.

It appears to me that the organization now proposed will prevent the necessity of maintaining large standing armies, even in time of war. The

militia, promptly drilled and instructed, will be thereby rendered perfectly efficient, and capable of defending the forts along our maritime frontier, which, in the absence of such an organization, would require a regular army of fifty thousand men. At present, the militia cannot be rendered immediately available against a surprise; whereas, under the proposed organization, they would repair to their stations at the first alarm, and would be efficient soldiers when there. In case of war, those stations would become permanent, and arrangements might easily be made so as to render the service as little burdensome as possible to the artisan and mechanic.

Every precaution has been taken to avoid all interference with the rights of the States, or to lessen their means of defence. The militia will be called out in the manner at present provided for by law, and no change is contemplated in the mode of officering the several corps of which the active class will be composed.

It will not abstract a single man from the defence of the State where he resides, nor separate him from the class of citizens to which he belongs. It will, on the contrary, strengthen the defences of each State, by furnishing it with a well-organized and well-disciplined force, taken from the people, and making part of the people equally interested with their fellow-citizens in the preservation of free institutions, and ready at all times to guard the territory and the liberty of their country. Neither does it interfere, in any manner, with the constitutional rights of the States to train their own militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, because the active militia will be employed by the President during the period they are preparing for warlike service in garrison and in the field. And while the States have all the advantages which may result from a well-organized and disciplined militia, they will, at the same time, be exempt from the losses, expenses, and evils, which follow, necessarily, from the assemblage of large multitudes for merely a nominal military instruction. It is to be considered, also, that a portion of the militia are provided with opportunities for the attainment of the essentials of military knowledge; and, at the same time that they relieve the remainder from an onerous and useless burden, they themselves will not be oppressed by an undue amount of military service being required of them: but, on the contrary, by comparing the time which, under the present system, is devoted to that object, it will be found that there is but very little additional service, if any required, and for that time they will be sufficiently compensated. The compensation contemplated is adequate under a good administration of the laws proposed, which are to be made uniform in their application, by regulations to be issued by the President, so as to prevent any expense to the citizen who is thus called out; though it may not rise, in amount, to the sum which his pursuits in social life might afford. The total amount required to recompense the militia to be called out for exercise will be trifling, when compared with the loss of time experienced by our fellow-citizens under the present imperfect organization, and of the serious evils to which the youth of the country are exposed by the frequent attempts now made to impart to them a very imperfect knowledge of the duties of the soldier. The subjoined plan will, it is believed, tend to diminish, if not entirely remove, such evils, and will also, by engendering an *esprit du corps* throughout the militia of the several districts, elevate in the mind of every citizen the character of the duties which he is required to perform, and thus make more certain the results which are hoped for by this system of military precaution and defence. In preparing the details of

the proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, I have been governed by an earnest desire to place the country in an attitude of defence, and, at the same time, to secure it from the necessity of maintaining at any period a large standing army; to render the militia effective, without withdrawing too large a number of our fellow-citizens from their occupations at any one time; and to diffuse throughout the community, generally, some knowledge of military service, without taxing the Treasury too heavily. All this, it appears to me, will be effected by drilling, during four years, one hundred thousand men, for a period not exceeding thirty nor less than ten days in each and every year, at such times as may least interfere with their ordinary occupations; and, for an equal term, keeping that force so organized that it may serve as a reserve, ready to act in cases of emergency: doing, in the meanwhile, ordinary militia duty, such as is now required by law in the several States. The expense of the system, which, if carried out, would place the United States in an impregnable state of defence, will not exceed $1,362,093 yearly, if the maximum number of days for drill be adopted by Congress; and, as it is believed, that ten days in each and every year will prove sufficient, the annual expense will be less than $500,000.

Details of the proposed system.

It should be provided—

1st. That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of twenty and under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereinafter stated,) shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizens shall reside; and that it shall be the duty, at all times, of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and, also, those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of twenty years, or who, being of that age and under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereafter named,) shall come to reside within his bounds; and that he shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved: that every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within three months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound: a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints; a knapsack; cartridge-box, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck-shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder-horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided when called on for exercise or into service; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes.

2d. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom-house officers with their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the Uni

tes; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; or in-
s of exports: all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea
of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all per-
who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the
tive States, shall be exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding
being above the age of twenty and under that of forty-five.

. That the citizens thus enrolled shall constitute the FIRST CLASS, and
nominated the MASS of the militia; and the said MASS shall be divided
divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies, and be organized as
s, to wit: a company (infantry or rifle) shall consist of one captain,
st and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one
ner, one fifer or bugler, and eighty privates. A company of dra-
shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant,
ergeants, four corporals, one farrier, two buglers, and sixty privates.
npany of artillery shall consist of one captain, two first and two
d lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, three artificers, one
mer and fifer, or two buglers or trumpeters, and eighty privates. A
nent shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major,
adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster, with the
of captain, one paymaster, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one
ant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and
ompanies. A brigade shall consist of one brigadier general, with
id-de-camp, having the rank of captain, two brigade inspectors, with
ank of major, and two regiments. A division shall consist of one
r general, with two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major, one divis-
inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one division quarter-
ter, with the rank of major, one judge advocate, and four brigades.

h. That from each regiment of the MASS there shall be formed two
panies to serve as light infantry or riflemen; and that to each division
e MASS there shall be attached one company of artillery and one com-
of horse, formed of volunteers, at the discretion of the commander-
ief of the State, not exceeding one company from a brigade, and
be clothed and equipped at their own expense, the color and fashion
determined by the brigadier general commanding the brigade to
h they belong. That the commissioned officers of the artillery and
ntry shall be armed with a sword of such description as is commonly
minated cut and thrust. That the commissioned officers of cavalry
furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen and a half
s high, and be armed with a sabre and a pair of pistols and holsters
he same. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse
least fourteen hands and a half high, a good saddle, bridle, valise,
mplate, and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a
re, and cartouch box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols.

th. That each regiment shall be provided with the State and regimen-
colors, and each company with a drum and fife, or bugles, as the
islature of the respective States shall direct.

h. That the divisions, brigades, and regiments, into which the MASS is
led shall be numbered at the period of their formation, and a record
of made in the adjutant general's office of the State; and when in the
or in service in the State, that they shall respectively take rank accord-
o their numbers, reckoning the lowest number highest in rank; and,
that the relative rank of different corps shall be as follows: 1st caval-

ry, 2d artillery, 3d infantry, 4th riflemen; and that the said order shall be observed on all parades of ceremony and review, or on other duty, except when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the good of the service may render another arrangement necessary; and further, that all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, company, or detachment.

7th. That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, with the rank of colonel, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of discipline which may be established; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their commands, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition; their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all of which the several commanding officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies should be required to make, in the upward order of gradation, and in such form and at such times as the Legislature of the respective States may direct, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith; and the said adjutant general, from the returns thus furnished, should annually make an abstract or consolidated report of the same to the commander-in-chief of the State; and he should also make a return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, on or before the first Monday of January, in each year: And it should be made the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant general of the militia as might, in his opinion, be necessary to produce uniformity in the said returns; and he should lay an abstract of the same before Congress, before the last Monday of February, annually.

8th. That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspectors to attend to regimental and brigade meetings of the militia composing the several brigades during the time of their being under arms; to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; to superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the prescribed system of military discipline throughout the brigade, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from the commander-in chief of the State; to report to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in each year, the condition of the brigade to which he belongs; the situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as they actually may be at the time of inspection; and every other thing which may, in his judgment, relate to the government, good order, and military discipline of the brigade.

9th. That, in addition to the officers referred to, there shall be also one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, to the militia of each State.

10th. That within —— months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the MASS of the militia, in each State,

, and District of the United States, by draft, or by voluntary service, ber between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-seven years, so that may not exceed 100,000 men, and in the following proportions State, Territory, and District, respectively, to wit: Maine 4,400 w Hampshire 2,400; Vermont 2,400; Massachusetts 6,000; Con- 2,800; Rhode Island 800; New York 18,000; New Jersey 2,800; ania 10,400; Delaware 800; Maryland 3,200; Virginia 6,000; f Columbia 400; North Carolina 4,400; South Carolina 2,400; 2,800; Florida 400; Alabama 2,000; Mississippi 800; Louisiana 'ennessee 4,400; Arkansas 400; Missouri 1,200; Iowa 400; Ken- 00; Illinois 1,200; Indiana 2,800; Ohio 8,000; Michigan 800, consin 400 men. This force to constitute the second class, and be ted the ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force.

That the ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force shall be divided into compa- battalions, and be organized as follows: A company shall consist aptain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four cor- ne drummer and one fifer, and ninety privates. A battalion shall of one major, an adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one aster, with the rank of first lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one aster sergeant, and four companies. And that the said ACTIVE or LE force shall be held to serve as such, and be governed by such may be prescribed, for the period of four years—one-fourth of the each State, Territory, and District, going out annually; the order ssion to be determined in the first instance by lot.

That there shall be a third class of the militia of the United States, nominated the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force, which shall be or- in the same manner as the ACTIVE force. And that the RESERVE organized, shall be composed of all those who shall have served l time indicated for the second class, and be held to serve for four the same; at the expiration of which time, they shall return to the nd be subject to no further military or militia duty, unless in cases ion, or a *levée en masse*. And such portions of the ACTIVE force go out of the same annually, shall forthwith be considered as be- to the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force; and after the termination irst four years' service of any portion of the RESERVE, one-fourth of y shall go out of service annually, in the same manner as prescribed econd class.

That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one-fourth CTIVE to the RESERVE force, and by the discharge annually of one- f the RESERVE, be yearly supplied by a draught, or by voluntary from the MASS.

That for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of IVE and SEDENTARY force, the territory of the United States shall ded into ten districts, which, until otherwise directed by law, shall posed as follows:

1st district.		*2d district.*	
mpshire, ;	9,200 men.	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,	9,600 men.

3d district.

New York, - - 18,000 men.

4th district.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, } 13,200 men.

5th district.

Delaware, Maryland, Dist. of Columbia, Virginia, } 10,400 men.

6th district.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, } 10,000 men.

7th district.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, } 8,800 men.

8th district.

Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, } 2,000 men.

9th district.

Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, } 7,400 men.

10th district.

Ohio, Michigan, Wiskonsin, } 9,200 men.

Total, 97,800 men.

15th. That the battalions of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces shall be numbered at their formation, and a record made of the same; and that they shall take precedence according to the rank of the several majors commanding the same. And further, that when the battalion of two or more districts of the ACTIVE or SEDENTARY force do their duty together, they shall take rank according to the number of their respective districts, considering the lowest number highest in rank. And further, that the order of precedence between the army of the United States and the militia thereof, and between the several classes of the militia with one another, shall be as follows: 1. Troops of the United States. 2. Militia of the United States, in this order, to wit: 1. The ACTIVE force. 2. The SEDENTARY force. 3. The MASS.

16th. That the officers of the militia of the several classes shall be appointed by and in such manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall direct, and in the Territories of the United States, in such manner as is prescribed by existing laws.

17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the ACTIVE force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor days, in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from, the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper

to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

18th. That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the States or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, and in the order provided for in the 15th head, and as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion; and to issue his orders to the proper officer. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

19th. That, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia, so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided that, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force thus called forth, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and provided, also, that the militia, which the President is thus authorized to call forth, be of the ACTIVE, or of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portions of the MASS as he shall deem necessary.

20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs.

21st. That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as already pointed out, from and after the period when he shall have been duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, or regimental muster, or training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

22d. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, in the manner and under the circumstances referred to, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, arti-

ficers, and privates of the infantry of the United States; provided, nevertheless, that such portions of the militia as may be called out, as provided under the 17th head, shall not be entitled to receive clothing, or money in lieu thereof; nor shall any officer of the same be entitled to forage, or money instead, for more than one horse, nor for more than one servant each.

23d. That the officers of all mounted companies, volunteers or militia, when in the service of the United States, shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they actually keep private servants, and for one horse when without private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents a day for the use and risk thereof, exept horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle; and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

24th. That any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, of militia or volunteers, required to be mounted, who shall, when in the service of the United States, suffer, without any fault or negligence on his part while in said service, by the loss of a horse killed in battle, or by a horse dying of wounds received in battle, shall, upon due and sufficient proof thereof, be paid for the same: provided that not more than one hundred and twenty dollars be paid for each horse for which payment may be thus claimed.

25th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and other allowances, for every day occupied when transported by water, and for every twenty miles when travelling by land, in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge; provided that the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be deemed always to have travelled by the most usual or expeditious routes.

26th. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, of the militia or of volunteers, who shall die in the service of the United States, or when returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or at the time of his being mustered out of service, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent; provided that the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, to substantiate the application for such half-pay, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

27th. That courts-martial, for the trial of officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates, of the militia or volunteer corps, shall be composed of militia officers only.

28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United

States, in the case provided for calling forth the ACTIVE force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three months' pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court-martial may determine: and that every officer, non commissioned officer, artificer, musician or private, of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court martial; and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine.

29th. That all fines assessed, as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court, or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court-martial having approved of the same to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshal or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States: that the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with cost, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress: and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.

30th. That the marshals and their deputies shall make a return of the levy of fines, as provided for in the foregoing head, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, within sixty days, counting from the time that the certificate of the assessment of the said fines is placed in their hands; and they shall also pay into the hands of the said adjutant general, within the abovenamed limit of time, all fines by them thus levied and collected, deducting therefrom five per centum as a compensation for their trouble: and in case any of the said marshals or their deputies shall fail to make the required return, or pay over to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States the fines collected, within the time above specified, it shall be the duty of the said adjutant general to inform the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of the same, who shall be required to instruct the district attorney of the United States to proceed against the said marshal or deputy in the district court by attachment, for the recovery of the same.

31st. That the marshals and their deputies of the several districts shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs

and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

32d. That the money or moneys collected by the assessment of fines referred to, shall be applied to the payment of all necessary expenses, as far as the same may be sufficient, for the repair of arms, the preparation and preservation of military munitions, and for every other necessory thing that may be incident to the calling forth, and to the service of the militia, as provided for in the 17th head.

33d. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, one adjutant general of the militia of the United States, whose duty it shall be to receive and keep in the files of his office all the reports and returns of the militia, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, made by the adjutants general of the respective States, distinguishing the same by the different classes into which they are divided; also, annually, on or before the last Monday in February, to make an abstract or a consolidated return of the same, and lay it before the President of the United States, to be, by the President, submitted yearly to Congress. That it shall be his duty, likewise, to keep a record or copies, in a book provided therefor, of all certificates of the assessment of fines by the judgment of militia courts-martial, for delinquencies cited in the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the foregoing heads; to keep a record or copy of the returns of the marshals or their deputies, of the execution of process, or the collection of the said fines, noting the time when the returns aforesaid are received; to keep a regular account of the amount of fines collected and paid over to him, and of the amount expended thereof; and to make to the Secretary of War, on or before the 30th of June and the 31st of December, of each year, a statement of the said receipts and expenditures. The money or moneys thus assessed, collected, and paid over to the adjutant general, forthwith to be deposited by him for safekeeping in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States; and the amounts thus deposited to be passed to the credit of the adjutant general, and not to be drawn from the Treasury except upon warrants of the adjutant general, countersigned by the Secretary of War, and for the purposes which have been specified.

34th. That the adjutant general of the militia of the United States shall be paid the annual salary of three thousand dollars, in full for his services, and without any other allowances whatsoever, excepting such fuel and stationery as may be deemed necessary for an office, under the regulations of the War Department; and that the said office shall be attached to, and considered as one of the bureaus of, the War Department, and be subject to such rules and regulations in relation to all duties and purposes of its creation, as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe.

35th. That for the duties of the office of the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, there shall be allowed two clerks, if so many be necessary; and that the same be transferred from the office of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States, with annual salaries, not to exceed what is now allowed by law, according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

36th. That the President of the United States be authorized to select such number of places for the establishment of depots, in each militia district of the United States, as he may deem necessary, for the safekeeping of munitions and arms, and as the rendezvous of the militia, or portions *thereof, that may* be called forth.

37th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States, except when called, as provided for in the 17th head, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as is, or may be, allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the army of the United States.

38th. That the several corps of volunteers, which now exist in the several States, and in what manner soever organized, be not disturbed or deprived of their accustomed privileges; but nevertheless be subject to such restrictions as their respective Legislatures may direct, and to all other duties required by this system, in like manner with the other militia.

39th. That the Legislatures of the several States, at the earliest period of time after the adoption of this system, enact such laws as may be necessary to enrol and organize the militia of the respective States, according to the provisions contained herein: provided that, until such enrolment and organization be made, the existing laws governing the militia of each State be considered as still in force.

40th. That the term *militia* of the United States shall be so construed as to embrace within its meaning all troops of whatever description, not of the regular army of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, explanatory of the plan for reorganizing the militia of the United States, heretofore submitted to the House, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 6, 1840.

SIR: There are several points in your proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, which present a contrariety of opinions to the Committee on the Militia, to whom the subject was referred, and they request me to address you for the purpose of suggesting such difficulties as present themselves, and to ascertain a more full exposition of your views, so that we may act with all the information that can be obtained, as connected with the subject.

By the 14th proposition of the system, the territory of the United States is divided into ten districts; and, with the exception of New York, each district is composed of two or more States. Are we to understand that the President is empowered to call out the whole force of any one of the districts at the same time, and at any point he may designate?

The interpretation of the "territory of the United States," is, by some, understood to mean the public lands and the District of Columbia, and cannot embrace the limits of the several States unless there be a misconstruction of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; which declares "a well-regulated militia as being necessary to the security of a free state."

By the 17th proposition, the power of the President to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia as he may deem necessary, and subject them to such regulations as he may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge, is an organization supposed to be incompatible with the 8th section

of the 1st article of the Constitution; that "provides for calling forth the militia, and reserves to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

With a sincere desire to effect the object of reorganizing, and more fully disciplining, the militia, the great bulwark of the country, you will not deem it importunate that we thus freely confer with you upon the subject.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. KEIM,
Chairman of the Committee on the Militia.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 8, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, stating the difficulties which have suggested themselves to the committee to which was referred the plan for the reorganization of the militia of the United States, and desiring to ascertain my views more fully than they are stated in the plan presented to the House.

The details of the plan for reorganizing the militia having been called for by a member of the committee, I took it for granted that this course would be pursued, and, to avoid being tedious, did not enter into more minute explanations. I therefore avail myself, with pleasure, of the opportunity now afforded me, to reply to the objections which have presented themselves to the committee. The proposition to divide the territory of the United States, by which is here meant the area embraced by the geographical boundaries of the whole confederacy, is intended for military purposes, in order that each district may be commanded by one officer, who would have the general direction of the regulars and militia within the district; but the plan contemplated that the power of the President to call out this militia should be restricted to assembling the militia of each State within its own territorial limits.

With regard to the 17th article, the same difficulty which presented itself to the committee, occurred to me when considering this subject, viz: that provision of the Constitution which restricts the power of Congress over the militia to organizing, arming, and disciplining them, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Although the word "disciplining" is susceptible of a different interpretation from that given to it here, yet the subsequent reservation to the States of the power to train the militia according to the system of discipline adopted by Congress, would seem to define its meaning; and as we cannot be too scrupulous in our interpretation of the Constitution, I propose that, in the event of its becoming necessary to resort to draughts in order to fill the ranks of the active class of militia, to apply to the States to place by law their contingents at the disposition of the General Government, for a period not more than thirty days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in conjunction with regular troops, and by veteran officers. It is not probable that this co-operation will be withheld by any State when the advantages are presented to it of possessing a body of well-organized, well-armed, and well-disciplined militia, without any expense either to the

States or to the citizens thereof; and when they are made aware that it is the intention of the Government to assemble such militia at convenient points within each State, and in the vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to establish as part of the system.

I am, however, led to believe, from the character of our fellow-citizens, and from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, that it will scarcely be necessary to resort to militia draughts in order to fill the ranks of the active class. The volunteer corps have generally evinced so much eagerness to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from an association with regulars, and so much zeal and proper feeling, by proffering their services on all occasions when they might be useful, that I cannot doubt, if the President were authorized to receive them into the service of the United States, a sufficient body of volunteers within the prescribed age might be enrolled, and the necessity for draughts altogether avoided. I propose, therefore, that this authority be granted; but restricted so as to limit the time, even of voluntary service, to a period not exceeding thirty days in each year. Aware, however, of the importance and comprehensiveness of this subject, together with the many difficulties which surround it, it is by no means my desire to precipitate the action of Congress upon a question of such magnitude and consequence. Subsequent reflection and discussion have but strengthened my conviction of the propriety, practicability, and expediency of the proposed plan in its essential features, which I am persuaded have but to be examined with a candid mind and patriotic feelings, to secure general approbation. But these very considerations make it but the more imperative that it should receive the fullest and most mature consideration, even should this have the effect of preventing final action upon it, at the present session of Congress. It is, perhaps, universally proper that questions, involving, in a high degree, the great interests of the people, should be subjected to popular, as well as legislative investigation. An ordeal to which the system proposed will be most cheerfully submitted. If, on maturer deliberation, there be any thing found in the system itself, or in its details, which conflicts with the rights of the States, or with the interests of our fellow-citizens, the objectionable parts may be amended or expunged, or the whole system altered or abandoned.

If the committee should be of opinion that the situation of the country requires the adoption of some immediate measures to render the militia force more available for defence than it now is, it is respectfully suggested that the plan submitted by the Department of War last year and the year before, would not only prove efficient, but would test the practicability of the measure now proposed.

That plan contemplated authorizing the President to receive into the service, for a given number of days in the year, volunteers to the amount of — men, at such points as he may designate, for the purpose of being trained and disciplined, and made acquainted with the duties they would have to perform at the stations they might be required to defend in the event of any sudden emergency. At this moment the most important of our naval stations and most valuable cities are exposed to be destroyed or taken, although there are brave men enough to defend them; but who require previous concert and more perfect training to render them efficient.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. G. M. Keim,
Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, H. R.

Copy of General Knox's report on the arrangement and classification of the militia, made to the House of Representatives on the 18th of January, 1790.

WAR OFFICE, *January* 18, 1790.

SIR: Having submitted to your consideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I had presented to the late Congress, and you having approving the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now respectfully lay the same before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleased to suggest.

It has been my anxious desire to devise a national system of defence, adequate to the probable exigencies of the United States, whether arising from internal or external causes; and, at the same time, to erect a standard of republican magnanimity, independent of, and superior to, the powerful influence of wealth.

The convulsive events generated by the inordinate pursuit of riches or ambition require that the Government should possess a strong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore submitted, whether an efficient military branch of government can be invented with safety to the great principles of liberty, unless the same shall be formed of the people themselves, and supported by their habits and manners.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the most perfect respect, your obedient servant,

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the War Dep.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE INTRODUCTION.

That a well-constituted republic is more favorable to the liberties of society, and that its principles give a higher elevation to the human mind than any other form of Government, has generally been acknowledged by the unprejudiced and enlightened part of mankind.

But it is at the same time acknowledged that, unless a republic prepares itself, by proper arrangements, to meet those exigencies to which all states are in a degree liable, its peace and existence are more precarious than the forms of Government in which the will of one directs the conduct of the whole for the defence of the nation.

A Government whose measures must be the result of multiplied deliberations is seldom in a situation to produce instantly those exertions which the occasion may demand; therefore, it ought to possess such energetic establishments as should enable it, by the vigor of its own citizens, to control events as they arise, instead of being convulsed or subverted by them.

It is the misfortune of modern ages that Governments have been formed by chance and events instead of system; that, without fixed principles, they are braced or relaxed, from time to time, according to the predominating power of the rulers or the ruled; the rulers possessing separate interests from the people, excepting in some of the high-toned monarchies, in which all opposition to the will of the prince seems annihilated.

Hence, we look round Europe in vain for an extensive Government, rising on the power inherent in the people, and performing its operations entirely for their benefit. But we find artificial force governing every where, and the people generally made subservient to the elevation and caprice of the few; almost every nation appearing to be busily employed in conducting some external war, grappling with internal commotion, or endeavoring to extricate itself from impending debts which threaten to overwhelm it with ruin. Princes and ministers seem neither to have leisure nor inclination to bring forward institutions for diffusing general strength, knowledge, and happiness; but they seem to understand well the Machiavelian maxim of politics—divide and govern.

May the United States avoid the errors and crimes of other Governments, and possess the wisdom to embrace the present invaluable opportunity of establishing such institutions as shall invigorate, exalt, and perpetuate the great principles of freedom; an opportunity pregnant with the fate of millions, but rapidly borne on the wings of time, and may never again return.

The public mind, unbiased by superstition or prejudice, seems happily prepared to receive the impressions of wisdom. The latent springs of human action, ascertained by the standard of experience, may be regulated and made subservient to the noble purpose of forming a dignified national character.

The causes by which nations have ascended and declined, through the various ages of the world, may be calmly and accurately determined; and the United States may be placed in the singularly fortunate condition of commencing their career of empire, with the accumulated knowledge of all the known societies and Governments of the globe.

The strength of the Government, like the strength of any other vast and complicated machine, will depend on a due adjustment of its several parts. Its agriculture, its commerce, its laws, its finance, its system of defence, and its manners and habits, all require consideration, and the highest exercise of political wisdom.

It is the intention of the present attempt to suggest the most efficient system of defence which may be compatible with the interests of a free people; a system which shall not only produce the expected effect, but which, in its operations, shall also produce those habits and manners which will impart strength and durability to the whole Government.

The modern practice of Europe, with respect to the employment of standing armies, has created such a mass of opinion in their favor, that even philosophers and the advocates for liberty have frequently confessed their use and necessity in certain cases.

But whoever seriously and candidly estimates the power of discipline and the tendency of military habits will be constrained to confess that, whatever may be the efficacy of a standing army in war, it cannot in peace be considered as friendly to the rights of human nature. The recent instance in France cannot, with propriety, be brought to overturn the general principle built upon the uniform experience of mankind. It may be found, on examining the causes that appear to have influenced the military of France, that, while the springs of power were wound up in the nation to the highest pitch, the discipline of the army was proportionably relaxed. But any argument on this head may be considered as unnecessary to the enlightened citizens of the United States.

A small corps of well-disciplined and well-informed artillerists and engineers, and a legion for the protection of the frontiers and the magazines and arsenals, are all the military establishment which may be required for the present use of the United States.

The privates of the corps to be enlisted for a certain period, and after the expiration of which to return to the mass of the citizens.

An energetic national militia is to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic; and not a standing army, forming a distinct class in the community.

It is the introduction and diffusion of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people that render a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, and avarice, indolence, and effeminacy of manners predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the minds of the youths in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and riveted forever.

While the human character remains unchanged, and society and Governments of considerable extent are formed, a principle ever ready to execute the laws and defend the state must constantly exist. Without this vital principle the Government would be invaded or overturned, and trampled upon by the bold and ambitious. No community can be long held together, unless its arrangements are adequate to its probable exigencies.

If it should be decided to reject a standing army for the military branch of the Government of the United States, as possessing too fierce an aspect, and being hostile to the principles of liberty, it will follow that a well-constituted militia ought to be established.

A consideration of the subject will show the impracticability of disciplining at once the mass of the people. All discussions on the subject of a powerful militia will result in one or other of the following principles:

1st. Either efficient institutions must be established for the military education of the youth, and that the knowledge acquired therein shall be diffused throughout the community by the means of rotation; or,

2dly. That the militia must be formed of substitutes, after the manner of the militia of Great Britain.

If the United States possess the vigor of mind to establish the first institution, it may reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages. A glorious national spirit will be introduced, with its extensive train of political consequences. The youth will imbibe a love of their country; reverence and obedience to its laws; courage and elevation of mind; openness and liberality of character, accompanied by a just spirit of honor; in addition to which, their bodies will acquire a robustness greatly conducive to their personal happiness, as well as the defence of their country; while habit, with its silent but efficacious operations, will durably cement the system.

Habit, that powerful and universal law, incessantly acting on the human race, well deserves the attention of legislators. Formed at first in individuals, by separate and almost imperceptible impulses, until at length it acquires a force which controls with irresistible sway. The effects of salutary or pernicious habits operating on a whole nation are immense, and decide its rank and character in the world.

the science of legislation teaches to scrutinize every national
ı, as it may introduce proper or improper habits, to adopt with
real the former, and reject with horror the latter.
blic, constructed on the principles herein stated, would be unin-
events sufficient to overturn a Government supported solely by
tain power of a standing army.
ell-informed members of the community, actuated by the highest
f self-love, would form the real defence of the country. Rebel-
ld be prevented, or suppressed with ease. Invasions of such a
nt would be undertaken only by madmen, and the virtues and
e of the people would effectually oppose the introduction of

: second principle (a militia of substitutes) is pregnant, in a de-
ı the mischiefs of a standing army, as it is highly probable the
s, from time to time, will be nearly the same men, and the most
worthless part of the community. Wealthy families, proud of
ons, which riches may confer, will prevent their sons from serv-
ıe militia of substitutes; the plan will degenerate into habitual
t; a standing army will be introduced, and the liberties of the
ıbjected to all the contingencies of events.
expense attending an energetic establishment of militia may be
urged as an objection to the institution. But it is to be remem-
at this objection is levelled at both systems, whether by rotation
ıbstitutes; for, if the numbers are equal, the expense will also be
The estimate of the expense will show its unimportance when
ed with the magnitude and beneficial effects of the institution.
he people of the United States will cheerfully consent to the ex-
of a measure calculated to serve as a perpetual barrier to the liber-
pecially as they well know that the disbursements will be made
the members of the same community, and therefore cannot be
ıs.
y intelligent mind would rejoice in the establishment of an insti-
under whose auspices the youth and vigor of the constitution
be renewed with each successive generation, and which would
to secure the great principles of freedom and happiness against the
s of time and events.
following plan is formed on these general principles:
That it is the indispensable duty of every nation to establish all
ry institutions for its own perfection and defence.
. That it is a capital security to a free state for the great body of
ple to possess a competent knowledge of the military art.
. That this knowledge cannot be attained in the present state of
; but by establishing adequate institutions for the military educa-
youth; and that the knowledge acquired therein should be dif-
hroughout the community by the principles of rotation.
. That every man of the proper age and ability of body is firmly
y the social compact, to perform, personally, his proportion of
duty for the defence of the state.
That all men of the legal military age, should be armed, en-
d held responsible for different degrees of military service.
ıly, That agreeably to the Constitution, the United States are
for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia,

governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

THE PLAN.

The period of life on which military service shall be required of the citizens of the United States, to commence at eighteen, and terminate at the age of sixty years.

The men comprehended by this description, exclusive of such exceptions as the Legislatures of the respective States may think proper to make, and all actual mariners, shall be enrolled for different degrees of military duty, and divided into three distinct classes.

The first class shall comprehend the youth of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age, to be denominated the advanced corps.

The second class shall include the men from twenty-one to forty-five years of age, to be denominated the main corps.

The third class shall comprehend, inclusively, the men from forty-six to sixty years of age, to be denominated the reserved corps.

All the militia of the United States shall assume the form of the *legion*, which shall be the permanent establishment thereof.

A legion shall consist of one hundred and fifty-three commissioned officers, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, formed in the following manner:

1. *The legionary staff.*—One legionary, or major general; two aids-de-camp of the rank of major, one of whom to be the legionary quartermaster; one inspector and deputy adjutant general, of the rank of lieutenant colonel; one chaplain.

2. *The brigade staff.*—One brigadier general; one brigade inspector, to serve as an aid-de-camp.

3. *The regimental staff.*—One lieutenant colonel commandant; two majors; one adjutant; one paymaster, or agent; one quartermaster.

4. *Two brigades of infantry.*—Each brigade of two regiments; each regiment of eight companies, forming two battalions; each company of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, six sergeants, one drum, one fife, and sixty-four rank and file.

5. *Two companies of riflemen.*—Each company to have a captain, lieutenant, ensign, six sergeants, a bugle-horn, one drum, and sixty-four rank and file.

6. *A battalion of artillery.*—Consisting of four companies, each to have a captain, captain-lieutenant, one lieutenant, six sergeants, twelve artificers, and fifty-two rank and file.

7. *A squadron of cavalry.*—Consisting of two troops, each troop to have a captain, two lieutenants, a cornet, six sergeants, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and sixty-four dragoons.

In case the whole number of the advanced corps in any State should be insufficient to form a legion of this extent, yet the component parts must be preserved, and the reduction proportioned, as nearly as may be, to each part.

The companies of all the corps shall be divided into sections of twelve each. It is proposed by this division to establish one uniform vital prin-

ciple, which, in peace and war, shall pervade the militia of the United States.

All requisitions for men to form an army, either for State or federal purposes, shall be furnished by the advanced and main corps, by means of the sections.

The Executive Government, or commander-in-chief of the militia of each State, will assess the numbers required on the respective legions of these corps.

The legionary general will direct the proportions to be furnished by each part of his command. Should the demand be so great as to require one man from each section, then the operation hereby directed shall be performed by single sections. But if a less number should be required, they will be furnished by an association of sections or companies, according to the demand. In any case, it is probable that mutual convenience may dictate an agreement with an individual to perform the service required. If, however, no agreement can be made, one must be detached by an indiscriminate draught, and the others shall pay him a sum of money equal to the averaged sum which shall be paid in the same legion for the voluntary performance of the service required.

In case any sections, or companies of a legion, after having furnished its own quota, should have more men willing to engage for the service required, other companies of the same legion shall have permission to engage them. The same rule to extend to the different legions in the State.

The legionary general must be responsible to the commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, that the men furnished are according to the description, and that they are equipped in the manner, and marched to the rendezvous, conformably to the orders for that purpose.

The men who may be draughted shall not serve more than three years at one time.

The reserved corps, being destined for the domestic defence of the State, shall not be obliged to furnish men, excepting in cases of actual invasion or rebellion, and then the men required shall be furnished by means of the sections.

The actual commissioned officers of the respective corps shall not be included in the sections, nor in any of the operations thereof.

The respective States shall be divided into portions or districts, each of which to contain, as nearly as may be, some complete part of a legion.

Every citizen of the United States, who shall serve his country in the field, for the space of one year, either as an officer or soldier, shall, if under the age of twenty-one years, be exempted from the service required in the advanced corps. If he shall be above the age of twenty-one years, then every year he shall so serve in the field shall be estimated as equal to six years' service in the main or reserved corps, and shall accordingly exempt him from every service therein for the said term of six years, except in cases of actual invasion of or rebellion within the State in which he resides. And it shall also be a permanent establishment, that six years' actual service in the field shall entirely free every citizen from any further demands of service, either in the militia or in the field, unless in cases of invasion or rebellion.

All actual mariners or seamen, in the respective States, shall be registered in districts, and divided into two classes; the first class to consist

of all the seamen, from the age of sixteen to thirty years, inclusively; the second class to consist of all those of the age of thirty-one to forty-five inclusively.

The first class shall be responsible to serve three years on board of some public armed vessel or ship of war, as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or private mariner; for which service, they shall receive the customary wages and emoluments.

But should the State not demand the said three years' service during the above period, from the age of sixteen to thirty years, then the party to be exempted entirely therefrom.

The person so serving shall receive a certificate of his service, on parchment, according to the form which shall be directed, which shall exempt him from any other than voluntary service, unless on such exigencies as may require the services of all the members of the community.

The second class shall be responsible for a proposition of service in those cases to which the first class shall be unequal.

The numbers required shall be furnished by sections, in the same manner as is prescribed for the sections of the militia.

OF THE ADVANCED CORPS.

The advanced corps are designed, not only as a school, in which the youth of the United States are to be instructed in the art of war, but they are, in all cases of exigence, to serve as an actual defence to the community.

The whole of the armed corps shall be clothed according to the manner hereafter directed, armed and subsisted, at the expense of the United States; and all the youth of the said corps, in each State, shall be encamped together, if practicable, or by legions; which encampments shall be denominated the annual camps of discipline.

The youth of eighteen and nineteen years shall be disciplined for thirty days successively in each year; and those of twenty years shall be disciplined only for ten days in each year, which shall be the last ten days of the annual encampments.

The non-commissioned officers and privates are not to receive any pay during the said time; but the commissioned officers will receive the pay of their relative ranks, agreeably to the federal establishment for the time being.

In order that the plan shall effectually answer the end proposed, the 1st day of January shall be the fixed period, for all who attain the age of eighteen years in any part or during the course of each year, to be enrolled in the advanced corps, and to take the necessary oaths to perform, personally, such legal military service as may be directed, for the full and complete term of three years, to be estimated from the time of entrance into the said corps; and also to take an oath of allegiance to the State, and to the United States.

The commanding officer, or general of the advanced legions of the district, shall regulate the manner of the service of the youth, respectively whether it shall be in the infantry, artillery, or cavalry; but after having entered into either of them, no change should be allowed.

Each individual, at his first joining the annual camps of discipline, will receive complete arms and accoutrements, all of which, previously to his

being discharged from the said camps, he must return to the regimental quartermaster, on the penalty of ——— dollars, or ——— months' imprisonment.

The said arms and accoutrements shall be marked in some conspicuous place with the letters M. U. S. And all sales or purchases of any of said arms or accoutrements shall be severely punished according to law.

And each individual shall, also, on his first entrance into the advanced corps, receive the following clothing: one hat, one uniform short coat, one waistcoat, and one pair of overalls, which he shall retain in his own possession, and for which he shall be held accountable, and be compelled to replace all deficiencies during his service in the annual camps of discipline.

Those who shall serve in the cavalry shall be at the expense of their own horses, and uniform helmets, and horse furniture; but they shall receive forage for their horses, swords, pistols, and clothing, equal in value to the infantry.

At the age of twenty-one years, every individual having served in the manner and for the time prescribed shall receive an honorary certificate thereof, on parchment, and signed by the legionary general and inspector.

The names of all persons to whom such certificates shall be given shall be fairly registered in books to be provided for that purpose.

And the said certificate, or an attested copy of the register aforesaid, shall be required as an indispensable qualification for exercising any of the rights of a free citizen, until after the age of —— years.

The advanced legions, in all cases of invasion or rebellion, shall, on requisition of lawful authority, be obliged to march to any place within the United States; to remain imbodied for such time as shall be directed, not to exceed one year, to be computed from the time of marching from the regimental parades, during the period of their being on such service; to be placed on the continental establishment of pay, subsistence, clothing, forage, tents, camp equipage, and all such other allowances as are made to the federal troops, at the same time, and under the same circumstances.

If the military service so required shall be for such a short period as to render an actual issue of clothing unnecessary, then an allowance should be made in proportion to the annual cost of clothing for the federal soldier, according to estimates to be furnished for that purpose from the War Office of the United States.

In case the legions of the advanced corps should march to any place in consequence of a requisition of the General Government, all legal and proper expenses of such march shall be paid by the United States. But should they be imbodied and march in consequence of an order derived from the authority of the State to which they belong, and for State purposes, then the expenses will be borne by the State.

The advanced corps shall be constituted on such principles that, when completed, it will receive one-third part, and discharge one-third part of its numbers annually. By this arrangement, two-thirds of the corps will at all times be considerably disciplined; but as it will only receive those of eighteen years, it will not be completed until the third year after its institution. Those who have already attained the ages of nineteen and twenty years will, in the first instance, be enrolled in the main corps.

But one-half of the legionary officers to be appointed the first, and the other the second year of the establishment.

The officers of each grade in the States, respectively, shall be divided into three classes, which shall by lot be numbered one, two, and three; and one of the said classes, according to their numbers, shall be derranged every third year. In the first period of nine years one-third part will have to serve three, one-third part six, and one-third part nine years; but after the said first period, the several classes will serve nine years, which shall be the limitation of service by virtue of the same appointment; and in such cases where there may not be three officers of the same grade, the limitation of nine years' service shall be observed. All vacancies occasioned by the aforesaid derangements, or any casualties, shall be immediately filled by new appointments.

The captains and subalterns of the advanced corps shall not be less than twenty-one, nor more than thirty-five; and the field officers shall not exceed forty-five years of age.

Each company, battalion, and regiment, shall have a fixed parade, or place at which to assemble. The companies shall assemble at their own parade, and march to the parade of the battalion, and the battalions to the regimental parade; and, when thus imbodied, the regiment will march to the rendezvous of the legion. Every commanding officer of a company, battalion, and regiment, will be accountable to his superior officer that his command is in the most perfect order.

The officers to receive subsistence money in lieu of provisions, in proportion to their respective grades; and those whose duties require them to be on horseback will receive forage in the same proportion.

Every legion must have a chaplain, of respectable talents and character, who, beside his religious functions, should impress on the minds of the youths, at stated periods, in concise discourses, the eminent advantages of free governments to the happiness of society, and that such governments can only be supported by the knowledge, spirit, and virtuous conduct of the youth; to be illustrated by the most conspicuous examples of history.

No amusements should be admitted in camp but those which correspond with war—the swimming of men and horses, running, wrestling, and such other exercises as should render the body flexible and vigorous.

The camps should, if possible, be formed near a river, and remote from large cities. The first is necessary for the practice of the manœuvres; the second to avoid the vices of populous places.

The time of the annual encampments shall be divided into six parts or periods, of five days each; the first of which shall be occupied in acquiring the air, attitudes, and first principles of a soldier; the second, in learning the manual exercise, and to march individually, and in small squads; the third and fourth, in exercising and manœuvring in detail, and by battalions and regiments; in the fifth, the youth of twenty having been disciplined during the two preceding annual encampments are to be included. This period is to be employed in the exercise and tactics of the legion, or, if more than one, in executing the grand manœuvres of the whole body—marching, attacking, and defending, in various forms, different grounds and positions; in fine, in representing all the real images of war, excepting the effusion of blood.

The guards, and every other circumstance of the camp, to be perfectly regulated.

Each State will determine on the season in which its respective annual

encampments shall be formed, so as best to suit the health of the men and the general interests of the society.

The United States to make an adequate provision to supply the arms, clothing, rations, artillery, ammunition, forage, straw, tents, camp equipages, including every requisite for the annual camps of discipline; and also for the pay and subsistence of the legionary officers, and for the following general staff: one inspector general, one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, with a deputy for each State.

These officers will be essential to the uniformity, economy, and efficacy of the system; to be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The quartermaster general shall be responsible to the United States for the public property of every species delivered to him for the annual camps of discipline; and his deputy in each State shall be responsible to him.

At the commencement of the annual camps of discipline, the deputy quartermaster will make regular issues to the legionary or regimental quartermasters, as the case may be, of all the articles of every species provided by the United States.

The return for the said articles to be examined and certified by the highest legionary or regimental officer, as the case may be, who shall be responsible for the accuracy thereof.

At the expiration of the annual camps of discipline, all public property (clothing excepted) shall be returned to the deputy quartermaster of the State, who shall hold the legionary quartermaster accountable for all deficiencies. All the apparatus and property so returned shall be carefully examined, repaired, and deposited in a magazine, to be provided in each State for that purpose, under the charge of the said deputy quartermaster, until the ensuing annual encampment, or any occasion which may render a new issue necessary.

Corporeal punishments shall never be inflicted in the annual camps of discipline; but a system of fines and imprisonment shall be formed for the regular government of said camps.

OF THE MAIN CORPS.

As the main and reserved corps are to be replenished, by the principle of rotation, from the advanced corps, and ultimately to consist of men who have received their military education therein, it is proper that one uniform arrangement should pervade the several classes.

It is for this reason the legion is established, as the common form of all the corps of the militia.

The main legions, consisting of the great majority of the men of the military age, will form the principal defence of the country.

They are to be responsible for their proportion of men, to form an army whenever necessity shall dictate the measure; and, on every sudden occasion, to which the advance corps shall be incompetent, an adequate number of non-commissioned officers and privates shall be added thereto from the main corps, by means of the sections.

The main corps will be perfectly armed in the first instance, and will practise the exercise and manœuvres four days in each year; and will assemble in their respective districts, by companies, battalions, regiments, or legions, as shall be directed by the legionary general; but it must be a

fixed rule that, in the populous parts of the States, the regiments mu assemble once annually, and the legions once in three years.

Although the main corps cannot acquire a great degree of milita knowledge in the few days prescribed for its annual exercise, yet by t constant accession of the youth from the advanced corps, it will soon co mand respect for its discipline as well as its numbers.

When the youth are transferred from the advance corps, they shall i variably join the flank companies, the cavalry, or artillery of the ma corps, according to the nature of their former services.

OF THE RESERVED CORPS.

The reserved corps will assemble only twice annually, for the insp tion of arms, by companies, battalions, or regiments, as shall be direct by each State. It will assemble by legions, whenever the defence of t State may render the measure necessary.

Such are the propositions of the plan, to which it may be necessary add some explanations.

Although the substantial political maxim, which requires personal s vice of all the members of the community for the defence of the state obligatory under all forms of society, and is the main pillar of a free Go ernment, yet the degrees thereof may vary at the different periods of li consistently with the general welfare. The public convenience may al dictate a relaxation of the general obligation, as it respects the princi magistrates and the ministers of justice and of religion, and perhaps so religious sects. But it ought to be remembered, that the measures of n tional importance never should be frustrated by the accommodation individuals.

The military age has generally commenced at sixteen, and termina at the age of sixty years; but the youth of sixteen do not commonly tain such a degree of robust strength as to enable them to sustain, wi out injury, the hardships incident to the field; therefore the commen ment of military service is herein fixed at eighteen, and the terminati as usual, at sixty years of age.

As the plan proposes that the militia shall be divided into three capi classes, and that each class shall be formed into legions, the reasons which shall be given in succession.

The advance corps and annual camps of discipline are instituted order to introduce an operative military spirit in the community; to est lish a course of honorable military service, which will at the same ti mould the minds of the young men to a due obedience of the laws; struct them in the art of war; and, by the manly exercise of the fie form a race of hardy citizens, equal to the dignified task of defending th country.

An examination into the employments and obligations of the individu composing the society, will evince the impossibility of diffusing an a quate knowledge of the art of war by any other means than a course discipline, during the period of non-age. The time necessary to acqu this important knowledge cannot be afforded at any other period of li with so little injury to the public or private interests.

Without descending to minute distinctions, the body of the people the United States may be divided into two parts: the yeomanry of t

ad the men of various employments resident in towns and cities.
arts it is usual for the male children, from the age of fourteen to
e years, to learn some trade or employment, under the direction
it or master. In general, the labor or service of the youth during
d, beside amply repaying the trouble of tuition, leaves a large
he tutor. This circumstance is stated to show that no great
will arise in the first operations of the proposed plan; a little
ill render the measure perfectly equal, and remove every diffi-

is the time for the state to avail itself of those services which it
t to demand, and by which it is to be invigorated and preserv-
is season, the passions and affections are strongly influenced by
lor of military parade. The impressions the mind receives will
d through life. The young man will repair with pride and pleas-
field of exercise; while the head of a family, anxious for its
relfare, and perhaps its immediate subsistence, will reluctantly
domestic duties for any length of time.
abits of industry will be rather strengthened than relaxed by the
ment of the annual camps of discipline, as all the time will be
by the various military duties. Idleness and dissipation will be
as disgraceful, and punished accordingly. As soon as the youth
e age of manhood, a natural solicitude to establish themselves in
ty will occur in its full force. The public claims for military
will be too inconsiderable to injure their industry. It will be
ly stimulated to proper exertions, by the prospects of opulence
g on the cultivation of a fertile soil, or the pursuits of a productive
ce.
presumed that thirty days, annually, during the eighteenth and
ith, and ten days during the twentieth year, is the least time that
be appropriated by the youth to the acquisition of the military
e same number of days might be added during the twentieth, as
he two preceding years, were not the expense an objection.
means will be provided by the public to facilitate the military
n of the youth, which it is proposed shall be an indispensable
tion of a free citizen; therefore they will not be entitled to any
ut the officers, being of the main corps, are in a different predica-
hey are supposed to have passed through the course of discipline
by the laws, and to be competent to instruct others in the mili-
As the public will have but small claims for personal services
, and as they must incur considerable expenses to prepare them
execute properly their respective offices, they ought to be paid
n actual duty.
on as the service of the youth expires in the advanced corps, they
e enrolled in the main corps. On this occasion the republic re-
disciplined and free citizens, who understand their public rights,
prepared to defend them.
main corps is instituted to preserve and circulate throughout the
nity the military discipline acquired in the advanced corps; to arm
le, and fix firmly, by practice and habit, those forms and maxims
re essential to the life and energy of a free Government.
eserved corps is instituted to prevent men being sent to the field
strength is unequal to sustain the severities of an active cam-

paign; but by organizing and rendering them eligible for domest vice, a greater proportion of the younger and robust part of the comm may be enabled, in cases of necessity, to encounter the more urgent of war.

It would be difficult, previously to the actual formation of the camps of discipline, to ascertain the number in each State of wl would be composed. The frontier counties of several States are inhabited, and require all their internal force for their immediate d There are other infant settlements from which it might be injuri draw away their youth annually for the purpose of discipline.

No evil would result, if the establishment of the advanced corps be omitted in such districts for a few years. Besides, the forbeara this respect would lessen the expense, and render the institution compatible with the public finances.

The several State Legislatures, therefore, as best understandin local interests, might be invested with a discretionary power to on enrolments for the advanced corps in such of their frontier and thi habited counties as they may judge proper.

If the number of three millions may be assumed as the total nun inhabitants within the United States, half a million may be de therefrom for blacks; and, pursuant to the foregoing ideas, anothe million may be deducted on account of the thinly settled parts country.

The proportion of men of the military age, from eighteen to sixty inclusively, of two millions of people, of all ages and sexes, may b mated at four hundred thousand. There may be deducted from this ber, as actual mariners, about fifty thousand, and a further num twenty-five thousand, to include exempts of religious sects, and of other sort which the respective States may think proper to make.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand, therefore, may be as as the number of operative fencible men to compose the militia. Tl portion of the several classes of which would be nearly as follows:

Firstly. The advanced corps, one-tenth, composed of the youth of the ages of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years - -	3
Secondly. The main corps, six-tenths and one-twentieth -	2
Thirdly. The reserved corps, two-tenths and one-twentieth -	1
	3

The following estimate is formed, for the purpose of exhibitin annual expense of the institution of the advanced corps, stating the at thirty thousand men.

Estimate of the expense of the annual camps of discipline, as propo the foregoing plan, arising on each of the first three years, and, aft period, of the annual expense of the institution.

The first year.

10,000 suits of uniform clothing, stated at eight dollars, each suit of which shall serve for three years' discipline - -	$8
10,000 rations per day for thirty days, each ration stated at ten cents - - - - - - -	3

The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers of all descriptions for thirty days, including pay, subsistence, and forage	$27,870
Forage for the cavalry - - - - - - -	4,800
Straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens, and fuel - -	20,000
Annual proportion of the expense of tents for officers and soldiers, which may serve for eight annual encampments -	3,000
Four legionary standards - - - - - -	2,000
Regimental colors - - - - - - -	1,000.
Consumption of powder and ball, shot and shells, damage to arms and accoutrements, and artillery, and transportation of the same, stated at - - - - - - -	25,000
Hospital department - - - - - - -	5,000
Contingencies of the quartermaster's and other departments -	15,000
General staff, adjutant general, quartermaster general, inspector general, and their deputies - - - - - -	12,000
Entire expenses of the first year -	225,670

Additional expenses on the second year.

10,000 rations per day for thirty days, are 300,000 rations, at 10 cents - - - - - - - - -	$30,000
The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers, of all descriptions, for thirty days, including pay, subsistence, and forage - - - - - - - - -	27,870
Four legionary standards - - - - - -	2,000
Regimental colors - - - - - - -	1,000
Forage for the cavalry - - - - - - -	4,800
Tents, straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens, and fuel -	20,000
Hospital department - - - - - - -	5,000
Contingencies in quartermaster's and other departments -	15,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements - -	15,000
	120,670
Expense of the first year - - -	225,670
Combined expenses of the first and second years	346,340

Additional expenses on the third year.

The expense of 10,000 rations for ten days, is 100,000 rations, at 10 cents - - - - - - - - -	$10,000
Forage - - - - - - - - -	1,600
For the camp equipage - - - - - -	10,000
Tents - - - - - - - - - -	1,500
Hospital stores - - - - - - -	1,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements - -	10,000
Contingencies in the quartermaster's and other departments -	10,000
	44,100
Combined expenses of the first and second years	346,340
The total expense of the first three years -	390,440

It is to be observed, that the officers for four legions will be adequate to command the youth of eighteen who commence their discipline the first year, and that the same number of officers will be required for the second year. The youth of the third year may be incorporated by sections, in the existing corps, so that no additional officers will be required on their account.

Hence it appears, that the expense of 10,000 men for one year, amounts to - - - - - - - -	$225,670
20,000, for the second year, to - - - - - -	346,340
30,000, for the third year, to - - - - - -	390,440
If the youth of the three ages of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, be disciplined at once, the last mentioned sum will be about the fixed annual expense of the camps of discipline; from which, however, is to be deducted $6,000, being the expense of the standards and colors, the former of which will be of a durable nature, and the latter will not require to be replaced oftener than once in twenty years - - - -	6,000
The annual expense of the advance corps -	384,440

Thus, for a sum less than four hundred thousand dollars annually, which, apportioned on three millions of people, would be little more than one-eighth of a dollar each, an energetic republican militia may be durably established; the invaluable principles of liberty secured and perpetuated; and a dignified national fabric erected on the solid foundation of public virtue.

The main and reserved corps must be perfectly organized in the first instance, but the advanced corps will not be completed until the third year of its institution.

The combination of troops, of various descriptions, into one body, so as to invest it with the highest and greatest number of powers, in every possible situation, has long been a subject of discussion and difference of opinion. But no other form appears so well to have sustained the criterion of time and severe examination, as the Roman legion. This formidable organization, accommodated to the purposes of modern war, still retains its original energy and superiority. Of the ancients, Polybius and Vegetius have described and given the highest encomiums of the legion. The former, particularly, in his comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages of the Macedonian and Roman arms, and their respective orders of battle, has left to mankind an instructive and important legacy. Of the moderns, the illustrious Mareschal Saxe has modelled the legion for the use of firearms, and strenuously urges its adoption, in preference to any other form. And the respectable and intelligent veteran, late inspector general of the armies of the United States, recommends the adoption of the legion.*

"Upon a review," says he, "of all the military of Europe, there does not appear to be a single form which could be safely adopted by the United States. They are unexceptionably different from each other, and, like all other human institutions, seem to have started as much out of ac-

* Vide letter addressed to the inhabitants of the United States on the subject of an established militia.

design. The local situation of the country, the spirit of the ent, the character of the nation, and, in many instances, the r of the prince, have all had their influence in settling the found- d discipline of their respective troops, and render it impossible should take either as a model. The legion alone has not been by any; and yet I am confident in asserting, that, whether it be d as applicable to all countries, or as it may immediately apply to ting or probable necessity of this, it will be found strikingly supe- ny other:

Being a complete and little army of itself, it is ready to begin its s on the shortest notice, or slightest alarm.

Having all the component parts of the largest army of any possible on, it is prepared to meet every species of war that may present nd,

As in every case of detachment, the first constitutional principle reserved, and the embarrassments of draughting and detail, which, s differently framed, too often distract the commanding officer, will ded."

ny easily suggest itself from this sketch, that, in forming a legion, st difficult task is to determine the necessary proportion of each of soldiers which is to compose it.

must obviously depend upon what will be the theatre, and what e of the war. On the plains of Poland, whole brigades of cavalry be necessary against every enemy; but in the forests and among ls of America, a single regiment would be more than sufficient t any. And as there are but two kinds of war to which we are exposed, viz: an attack from the sea side by a European Power, by our sworn enemies settled on our extreme left, and an invasion back settlements by an Indian enemy, it follows, of course, that eers and light infantry should make the greatest part of our army. institution of the section is intended to interest the patriotism and f every individual in the militia; to support the legal measures of Government; to render every man active in the public cause, by ncing the spirit of emulation, and a degree of personal responsi-

common mode of recruiting is attended with too great destruction als to be tolerated, and is too uncertain to be the principal resource se nation in time of danger. The public faith is frequently wound- unworthy individuals, who hold out delusive promises which can e realized. By such means, an unprincipled banditti are often col- for the purpose of defending every thing that should be dear to n. The consequences are natural; such men either desert in time ger, or are ever ready, on the slightest disgust, to turn their arms t their country.

the establishment of the sections, an ample and permanent source ned, whence the state, in every exigence, may be supplied with men all depends upon the prosperity of their country.

ases of necessity, an army may be formed of citizens, whose previ- owledge of discipline will enable it to proceed to an immediate ac- shment of the designs of the state, instead of exhausting the public es by wasting whole years in preparing to face the enemy.

previous arrangements necessary to form and maintain the annual

encampments, as well as the discipline acquired therein, will be an excellent preparation for war.

The artillery and its numerous appendages, arms, and accoutrements of every kind, and all species of ammunition, ought to be manufactured within the United States. It is of high importance that the present period should be embraced to establish adequate institutions to produce the necessary apparatus of war.

It is unworthy the dignity of a rising and free empire to depend on foreign and fortuitous supplies of the essential means of defence.

The clothing for the troops could, with ease, be manufactured within the United States, and the establishment in that respect would tend to the encouragement of important manufactories.

The disbursements made in each State for the rations, forage, and other necessary articles for the annual camps of discipline, would most beneficially circulate the money arising from the public revenue.

The local circumstances of the United States, their numerous seaports, and the protection of their commerce, require a naval armament. Hence the necessity of the proposed plan, embracing the idea of the States obtaining men on republican principles, for the marine as well as the land service. But one may be accomplished with much greater facility than the other, as the preparation of a soldier for the field requires a degree of discipline which cannot be learned without much time and labor; whereas, the common course of sea service on board of merchant vessels differs but little from the service required on board of armed ships; therefore, the education for war, in this respect, will be obtained without any expense to the state. All that seems to be requisite on the head of marine service is, that an efficient regulation should be established in the respective States to register all actual seamen, and to render those of a certain age amenable to the public for personal service, if demanded within a given period.

The constitutions of the respective States, and of the United States, having directed the modes in which the officers of the militia shall be appointed, no alteration can be made therein. Although it may be supposed that some modes of appointment are better calculated than others to inspire the highest propriety of conduct, yet there are none so defective as to serve as a sufficient reason for rejecting an efficient system for the militia. It is certain that the choice of officers is the point on which the reputation and importance of a corps must depend. Therefore, every person who may be concerned in the appointment should consider himself as responsible to his country for a proper choice.

The wisdom of the States will be manifested by inducing those citizens of whom the late American army was composed to accept of appointments in the militia. The high degree of military knowledge which they possess was acquired at too great a price, and is too precious, to be buried in oblivion; it ought to be cherished, and rendered permanently beneficial to the community.

The vigor and importance of the proposed plan will entirely depend on the laws relative thereto; unless the laws shall be equal to the object, and rigidly enforced, no energetic national militia can be established.

If wealth be admitted as a principle of exemption, the plan cannot be executed. It is the wisdom of political establishments to make the wealth

als subservient to the general good, and not to suffer it to cor.
in undue indulgence.
ceded, that people, solicitous to be exonerated from their pro-
public duty, may exclaim against the proposed arrangement as
ble hardship. But it ought to be strongly impressed, that while
: its charms, it also has its indispensable obligations. That to
:h a degree of refinement as to exonerate the members of the
from all personal service, is to render them incapable of the
d unworthy of the characters of freemen.
ate possesses not only the right of personal service from its
ut the right to regulate the service on principles of equality for
defence. All being bound, none can complain of injustice, on
ed to perform his equal proportion. Therefore, it ought to be
t rule, that those who in youth decline or refuse to subject
to the course of military education established by the laws,
considered as unworthy of public trust or public honors, and
d therefrom accordingly.
ajesty of the laws should be preserved inviolate in this respect,
ons of the proposed plan would foster a glorious public spirit,
principles of energy and stability in the body politic, and give
ree of political splendor to the national character.

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re effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives ited States of America in Congress assembled,* That each and ablebodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident ho is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the y-five years (except as is hereinafter excepted), shall, severally tively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, within twelve months after the passing of this act. And it ll times hereafter, be the duty of every such captain or com- officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen, as aforesaid, hose who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty- (except as before excepted), shall come to reside within his and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrol- a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom ice may be proved. That every citizen so enrolled and notified, thin six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket k, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four car- suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to a proper quantity of powder and ball: or, with a good rifle, shotpouch, and powderhorn, twenty balls, suited to the bore le, and a quarter of a pound of powder: and shall appear, so coutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into ser- ept, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he ar without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall,

severally, be armed with a sword or hanger, and espontoon; and that, from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound. And every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post officers and stagedrivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners, actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That, if the same be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments; each regiment of two battalions; each battalion of five companies; each company of sixty-four privates. That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States, as follows: To each division, one major general and two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major; to each brigade, one brigadier general, with one brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of a major; to each regiment, one lieutenant colonel commandant; and to each battalion one major; to each company one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fifer or bugler. That there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quartermaster, to rank as lieutenants; one paymaster; one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate; one sergeant major; one drum major, and one fife major.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed, for each battalion, at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen; and that, to each division, there shall be at least one company of artillery, and one troop of horse; there shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword, or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge-box, to contain twelve cartridges; and each private, or matross, shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be, to each troop of horse, one

o lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one
e farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to
emselves with good horses, of at least fourteen hands and an
and to be armed with a sword, and pair of pistols, the holsters
to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish
ith a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and an half
od saddle, bridle, mail-pillion, and valise, holsters, and a breast-
rupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and
-box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each com-
tillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from
e, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State,
ling one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number
leventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in
s, to be furnished at their own expense; the color and fashion
mined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they

. *And be it further enacted*, That each battalion and regiment
provided with the State and regimental colors, by the field offi-
each company with a drum and fife, or buglehorn, by the com-
l officers of the company, in such manner as the legislature of
ctive States shall direct.

. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an adjutant
ppointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all
m the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to
ll public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State
iew the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him,
o carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military
e established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different
hat may be required, and to explain the principles on which
uld be made; to receive from the several officers of the different
roughout the State, returns of the militia under their command,
the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammuni-
ir delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the
dvancement of good order and discipline: all which, the several
f the divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, are hereby
to make, in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general
luly furnished therewith; from all which returns he shall make
stracts, and lay the same annually before the commander-in-
the State.

. *And be it further enacted*. That the rules of discipline, ap-
nd established by Congress, in their resolution of the twenty-
March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be
s of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United
except such deviations from the said rules as may be rendered
ry by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable
tances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer, at every
whether by battalion, regiment, or single company, to cause the
o be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of disci-

. *And be it further enacted*, That all commissioned officers shall
s according to the date of their commissions; and when two of
grade bear an equal date, then their rank to be determined by

let, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company, or detachment.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expense.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from the commander-in-chief of the State; to make returns to the adjutant general of the State at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing, which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant general shall make a return of all the militia of the State, to the commander-in-chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the President of the United States.

And whereas sundry corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, now exist in several of the said States, which, by the laws, customs, or usages thereof, have not been incorporated with, or subject to, the general regulations of the militia:

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act in like manner with the other militia.

Approved May 8, 1792.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of the militia, in each State, to make return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States, annually, on or before the first Monday in January, in each year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant-generals of militia, as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns, and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February, annually.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every citizen, duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the said act, from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, battalion, or regimental muster

training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the officers provided for by the said act, there shall be to the militia of each State one quartermaster-general, to each brigade one quartermaster of brigade, and to each regiment one chaplain.

Approved March 2, 1803.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

[Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 17, 1817.]

Mr. HARRISON made the following report:

The committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the reorganization and classification of the militia, and the report of the acting Secretary of War of the 13th ultimo, report herewith a bill for that purpose.

The organization of regiments, brigades, and divisions, has been adopted by the committee in opposition to very high authority, because it is the one which has heretofore been used in all the States, and because it appeared better suited to the tactics of the present day, than the more complex system of the legion recommended by General Knox in his report of 1790.

The mode of classification contained in the bill has been frequently recommended in the reports of committees of the House, and in those of the Department of War. The effects of this plan will be felt only when the militia are called into the service of the United States, and will not affect the constitution of the corps as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster and discipline. The advantages of a system that will bring into the same corps, for the duties of the field, men of the same age and vigor, and throw the burden of military duty upon that class of citizens who would be enabled to perform it with fewer personal sacrifices, were the motives to its adoption.

The junior, or middle class, will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none, who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life.

In the performance of the duty assigned them, the committee progressed thus far without difficulty; but they considered their task as barely commenced. An organization, however perfect, is but a single step toward the desirable object; the great difficulty to be encountered is the *application of* a system of discipline, or military instruction, to a great population scattered over an immense territory.

The accomplishment of this object at once is evidently not within the power of the Government. To instruct the present militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time than they can possibly spare from the duty of providing for their families,

unless they are liberally paid; to pay them, would absorb all the resources of the nation. The alternative appears to be, to direct the efforts of the Government to instruct such a portion of the militia as their means will allow, and which would produce the most beneficial result upon the whole mass, leaving to the effects of another system the gradual introduction of those military acquirements which, in a republican Government, it is so essential for every citizen to possess.

Acting upon this principle, and believing that the instruction which it is in the power of the Government to give would be more usefully bestowed upon the whole of the officers and sergeants of the militia than upon any particular class, the sections of the bill which relate to this part of the subject have been adopted by the committee. They have also considered it to be proper to annex some estimate of the annual expense of the system they recommend.

Although it may be considered that, by presenting a bill for the "organization and classification" of the militia, and the exposition of their motives which accompany it, the committee have performed the task assigned them by the resolution under which they acted, they have, nevertheless, believed it to be their duty to submit some further views, the result of their deliberations upon this important subject.

This course may be more excusable, as the committee have no hesitation in acknowledging that the plan embraced by the bill is a mere expedient, a choice of difficulties; a system which, although it will place the militia on a much better footing than they have before stood, yet it is not likely to produce that great desideratum, that indispensable requisite in a Government constituted like ours, the diffusion of a military spirit and military information throughout the great mass of the people.

The part of the subject which still remains to be discussed, will be best understood by dividing it into two distinct propositions.

1st. Is it desirable that the whole male population of the United States, of the proper age, should be trained to the use of arms, so as to supersede, under any circumstances, the necessity of a standing army? 2dly. Is it practicable?

The solicitude which has been manifested by the great men who have successively filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, for the adoption of a system of military discipline for the militia which would produce the effect contemplated by the first proposition, sufficiently manifests their sense of its importance. The subject was often and warmly recommended by the father of his country; and, at an early period of his administration, a plan for the purpose was proposed by the Secretary of War; and, being corrected agreeably to his suggestions, was submitted to the national Legislature. It is believed that objections to the expense, and supposed difficulty of executing this plan, and not to its object, was the cause of its being rejected. Is the opinion, which prevailed at that period, that an energetic national militia was to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, less apparent at the present? Has any thing since occurred, either in the history of our own or of any other country, to show that a standing "army, forming a distinct class in the community," is the proper defence of a government constituted like ours? Do the events of the late war show that discipline is not necessary for the militia? or does the present aspect of the political world afford so much security as to justify the indifference which prevails in providing an effectual *national defence?*

ssible that any American can recur to many of the events, and to the concluding scenes, of the late war, without feeling that f mind which a recollection of his country's glory is calculated There are, however, others, and not a few, that are eminently o show that an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure can be aced to the want of discipline in the militia. The glorious ich, in several instances, crowned their efforts, was the result of valor, or of valor united with the advantage of a position suited uliar character. The greater part of the American militia, acrom their early youth to the use of firearms, are, doubtless, lable than any other troops in the world in defence of a line or Victories in the field are gained by other qualities; by those evolutions which give harmony and concert to numerous nen, and enable whole armies to move with the activity and single combatants. Let our militia be instructed, and America equal to a contest with the rest of the world united. The imts which have been made in the art of war since the commencehe French revolution, give greater advantages to invading and d armies, acting against those of a contrary character, than they ssessed. This arises from their increased activity, produced by multiplication of their light troops; the celerity of movement the artillery; and, above all, to the improvements in the staff, e subsistence of large armies upon a footing of security beyond formerly supposed to be possible. An improvement in tactics, res advantages to the professed soldier, who fights for conquest, citizen, who bears arms only in the defence of his country, is, o be regretted, and no alternative is left to the latter but to perelf in the same arts and discipline. It is believed that there is ce on record of a republic, whose citizens had been trained to f arms, having been conquered by a nation possessing a different government. Small republics have been overthrown by those ere more powerful; as Saguntum, destroyed by Carthage, and a, by Rome. But it has been observed of those governments, ir walls and towers became their funeral piles, leaving nothing onquerors but their ashes."

omittee cannot conceive that any aspect, however pacific it may the governments of Europe may, for the present, have assumed his country, should be used as an argument to procrastinate, a day, any measure calculated to render their future hostility It cannot be believed that any real friendship can exist in the the sovereigns of that continent for a government which has nded upon principles so opposite to theirs, and which, by the s it diffuses, affords an eternal satire and reproach upon their Whatever security there may be derived from their policy, none inly be expected from their forbearance, whenever, from a change stances, they may think it proper to change their policy. The of America must, then, be preserved, as they were won, by the discipline, and the valor, of her freeborn sons.

e defence of our country against a foreign enemy does not cone only (perhaps not the chief) motive of military improvements tent contemplated by the proposition we are considering. The republic depends as much *upon the equality* in the use of arms

among its citizens, as upon the equality of rights. Nothing can be more dangerous in such a government than to have a knowledge of the military art confined to a part of the people: for sooner or later that part will govern.

The effects of discipline possessed by a few, to control numbers without, is to be seen in all the despotic governments of modern, as well as ancient times.

In general, however, the subjects of those despotic governments which preserve their authority by standing armies, are not allowed the use of arms; but the use of arms is not alone sufficient. A striking example of this is to be found in one of the Grecian republics: the Spartans were enabled, by the force of discipline alone, to keep in subjection for ages the Helots, and other ancient inhabitants of Laconia. These men were not only allowed the use of arms, but upon almost every occasion formed the greater part of the Lacedemonian army; nor were they deficient in bravery; but they were not permitted to learn that admirable discipline which distinguished the oplites, or heavy armed infantry, of Sparta.

Another important consideration urging the diffusion of a military spirit among our citizens, is the counterpoise it will afford to that inordinate desire of wealth which seems to have pervaded the whole nation, bringing with it habits of luxury, manners, and principles highly unfavorable to our republican institutions.

The first effect of this state of society is, the substitution of a standing army for a national militia. Upon this subject the committee beg leave to make a quotation from the report of General Knox, corrected by President Washington: "It is," says the patriotic Secretary, "the introduction of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people that renders a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, and avarice, indolence, and effeminacy of manners, predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the minds of the youth in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and riveted for ever." So true is the principle here contended for, that it is believed there is no instance in history of a nation losing its liberties where the military spirit of the people did not decline in the same proportion that the corruption of manners advanced. Nor was any free government ever overturned by an internal convulsion, until the destruction of that spirit had been first produced in the body of the people. It was not until the amusements of the theatre, the baths, and the public gardens, had superseded the exercises of the Campus Martius, that a Roman army dared to revolt against its country, and with the power of the sword to substitute, for its free institutions, the arbitrary will of a dictator. Eighty years before the successful usurpation of Cæsar, the revolt of an army could have produced no such consequence. But the habits of the people had been changed. No longer in every Roman citizen was to be found a trained and practised soldier. The higher tactics were cultivated, indeed, with zeal and success by a martial nobility; no period had been more prolific of great generals; at none had the discipline of the legions been so perfect, but they were no longer filled by citizens taking their routine of service. The military had become a distinct profession, composed of men who, in the habits of war and pillage, had forgotten the sacred obligations attached to their character as citizens, and who were ever as ready, upon the suggestion of their leader, to turn their arms against their country as *the enemy whom they* were raised to oppose.

ry age, then, and in every country, the same causes will pro-
me effects, the palladium of American liberty must be the dif-
ilitary discipline and a military spirit through the whole body
le.

adly, Is the object attainable? That it is not attainable by any
ms which have heretofore been in use in the United States, is
it, from the little success which has attended them. The late
dly exhibited the melancholy fact, of large corps of militia go-
ield of battle without understanding a single elementary prin-
rithout being able to perform a single evolution. Yet militia
and have existed in all the States since the war of the Revolu-
. set apart, with great precision, a number of days in each year
pose of training and discipline. But from this plan no good
er been produced. It was an error, indeed, common to all the
tems in use in the United States, that the periods for training
hort and too distant from each other to produce much benefit.
y this defect, five camps of discipline have been recommended.
e reasons which governed the committee in rejecting that part
cretary of War's recommendation, has been explained above.
t objection could be overcome, the committee are far from think-
he object could at all be accomplished in that way. There is
ore formidable obstacle to success; more formidable, because it
n the nature of our Government and the constitution of the
aracter. The sentiments and habits of a free country necessa-
ce among the citizens a superior restlessness under restraint
be met with in the subjects of a monarchy. This spirit fre-
anifests itself even in a career of military services, where the
rests involved, and in which they largely partake, and the evi-
ssity of discipline, might be supposed able to correct it. There
ely be a restraint more vexatious and disgusting to a grown man,
initiatory lessons of the military art. Military discipline consists
servances of a number of minute particulars, which, to the novi-
arms, have no apparent object, but which form the links of a
and connected system. It is believed that to this cause is to
ted the little progress which has been made in training the mili-
United States. Nor is there much prospect that any change of
ould, with regard to the present militia, produce the result at
e aim.

rching for landmarks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain
irect our attention to the modern nations of Europe. From them
orrow nothing to aid our purpose. Governments formed upon
distinctions in society, which estimate their security by the in-
f their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free people with
s in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely
We are, however, not without resource.

ncient republics, from which we have drawn many of the choicest
pon which to found our civil institutions, will furnish also a
ect model for our system of national defence. The whole secret
t military glory—the foundation of that wonderful combination
y skill and exalted valor, which enabled the petty republic of
resist the mighty torrent of Persian invasion, which formed the
arta, and conducted the Roman legions (influenced, indeed, by

unhallowed motives) to the conquest of the world, will be found in th military education of their youth. The victories of Marathon and Plate of Cynocephele and Pydna, were the practical results of the exercises of th Campus Martius and Gymnasia. It is on a foundation of this kind, an of this kind only, that an energetic national militia can be established.

"An examination into the employments and obligations of individua comprising the society," says General Knox, "will evince the impossib ity of diffusing an adequate knowledge of the art of war by any oth means than a course of discipline during the period of nonage. The tim necessary to acquire this important knowledge cannot be afforded at an other period of life with so little injury to the public or private interests Nothing is more true than what is here advanced; and yet it is most si gular that the amiable and patriotic Secretary should have founded h plan upon a course of instruction, to commence within the limits of no age, indeed, but at so advanced a period of it, that all the objections whic could be made to disciplining the militia at a more advanced age w apply equally to it, with the addition of others which are more coger and which are supposed to be inherent in the system itself. Of his a vanced corps, composed of the youth of eighteen, nineteen, and twen years of age, those of eighteen and nineteen are to be drawn out for thir days in each year, and those of twenty for ten days, to be instructed i camps of discipline.

It has been strongly urged against this plan, that the separation of th youth, at that critical age, from the superintending vigilance of their pa rents and guardians, would be a very dangerous step; and that the los of time from the pursuit of their professions and occupations would prov to them a most serious evil.

Whatever force there may be in these objections, the committee are full persuaded that the improvement to be derived from the execution of th plan would not compensate for the expense and loss of time it would o casion. The perfection of discipline, as it regards the soldier, is the grac the precision, and address with which he performs certain evolutions. T arrive at this perfection, long-continued practice is essential.

And since it must be evident that the time necessary for this purpo cannot be taken from the avocations of our citizens after they have arrive at the age of manhood, the only alternative is, to devise a system of mil tary instruction, which shall be engrafted on, and form a part of, the ordi nary education of our youth.

The organization of a system thus extensive in its operations mus necessarily be a work of some time and difficulty. The want of statisti cal information will prevent the committee from submitting to the Hous at this time more than the outline of their plan. It is embraced in th following propositions:

As the important advantages of the military part of the education c youth will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who ac quire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment shoul be borne by the public Treasury.

That, to comport with the equality which is the basis of our constitu tion, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend without exception, to every individual of the proper age.

That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should no be given in distinct schools established for that purpose, but that it shoul *form a branch of* education in every school within the United States.

That a corps of the military institutions should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the United States, while the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of tactics, to be established in all the higher seminaries.

The committee are fully aware that the establishment of an institution which, from its nature, is calculated to produce an important change in the manners and habits of the nation, will be received with caution and distrust by a people jealous of their liberties, and who boast of a Government which executes its powers with the least possible sacrifice of individual rights. An encroachment upon individual rights forms no part of their system. It is not a conscription, which withdraws from an anxious parent a son, for whose morals he fears more than for his life. It is not a Persian or Turkish mandate, to educate the youth within the purlieus of a corrupt court; but a system as purely republican in practice as in principle.

The means are furnished by the Government, and the American youth are called upon to qualify themselves, under the immediate inspection of their parents, or of tutors chosen by their parents, for the sacred task of defending the liberties of their country.

Although the system of General Knox widely differs from that which has been recommended by the committee, his opinion of the effects to be produced by it is conceived to be more peculiarly applicable to the latter. "If the United States," says he, "possess the vigor of mind to establish the first institution for the military instruction of the youth, it may reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages. A glorious national spirit will be introduced, with its extensive train of political consequences. The youth will imbibe a love of their country, reverence and obedience to its laws, courage and elevation of mind, openness and liberality of character, accompanied by a just spirit of honor. In addition to which, their bodies will acquire a robustness greatly conducive to their personal happiness; while habit, with its silent but efficacious operations, will durably cement the system."

That the House may possess all the information necessary to act upon this important subject, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to prepare and lay before this House, at the next session of Congress, a plan for the military instruction of all the youth in the United States, in the way which is best calculated for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education.

Estimates of the expenses of training the officers and sergeants of the militia of the United States. These estimates are made on a supposed number of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as near as may be, into twenty-five brigades.

1. Estimate upon the supposition that the officers and sergeants receive full pay without rations, or an allowance for rations or forage, except to the sergeants for whom rations might be necessary.

Each brigade containing, according to estimate, four thousand 1
will be composed of four regiments or forty companies.

There would then be the following field and staff officers who sh
attend the training:

1 Brigadier, full pay, $104 - - - - -	$10
1 Brigade inspector, with the pay of major - -	5
4 Colonels, at $75 - - - - - -	30
4 Lieutenant colonels, at $60 - - - -	24
4 Majors, at $50 - - - - - -	20
40 Captains, at $40 - - - - - -	1,60
40 Lieutenants, at $30 - - - - -	1,20
40 2d Lieutenants, at $25 - - - - -	1,00
160 Sergeants, at $8 pay, and $6 for rations - - -	2,24
Amount of expenses of one brigade - - -	6,99
The adjutant to be taken from the line.	
Brigades - -	
Expense of training officers for one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigades, or one hundred thousand men -	173,85

And, estimating the whole United States' militia at a million, then
total expense of training the officers of the whole militia would be s
hundred thousand dollars less than two millions.

The following estimate is made on the supposition of the officers re
ing only half-pay. The estimate proceeds, however, upon a suppos
that no officer is to receive less than thirty dollars per month, and
sergeants full pay and rations.

2. Estimate for one hundred thousand men.

1 Brigadier, half pay - - - - -	$5
1 Brigade inspector - - - - -	3
4 Colonels, half-pay - - - - -	15
4 Lieutenant colonels, half-pay - - - -	12
4 Majors, $30 - - - - - -	12
120 Captains and lieutenants, at $30 - - -	3,60
160 Sergeants, pay and rations - - - -	2,24
For officers of one brigade - - - -	6,31
For 25 brigades - - - - - -	157,80
And for 1,000,000 - - - - -	1,578,00

At thirty dollars per month, except sergeants; and, leaving them on
pay and rations, then the amount would be varied, as will appear by
third estimate, viz:

134 Officers, in a brigade of 4,000 men, at $30 - -	$4,02
160 Sergeants, on full pay and rations - - -	2,24

One brigade - - - - - -	6,260 00
For 100,000, making twenty-five brigades - -	156,500 00
And for 1,000,000 - - - - -	1,565,000 00

A BILL for organizing, classing, and arming the militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for those purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States and Territories, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as hereinafter excepted), shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act; and it shall, at all times hereafter, be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted), shall come to reside within his bounds, and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved: That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or, with a good rifle, knapsack, shotpouch and powderhorn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service, except that when called out on company days, to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack: That the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be armed, equipped, and uniformed, like the army of the United States; and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Vice President of the United States, the officers judicial and executive of the Government of the United States, and the clerks employed by them; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all persons who shall have held a commission in the army or navy of the United States: all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post officers, and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post Office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen or merchant within the United

States; and all persons who now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be, and hereby are, exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the Legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of such number in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment, shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in the rank: That if the same be convenient, each division shall consist of two brigades, and each brigade shall consist of four regiments; and that regiments, corps, and companies, shall, in all respects, be organized and officered like the regular army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the militia enrolled, as is hereby directed, there shall be formed for each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, light-infantry, or riflemen; and that to each division there shall be at least one company of artillery, which shall be formed of volunteers, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, and not exceeding one company to a regiment, nor more in number than one-eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense—the color and fashion to correspond with the uniform of the army.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the State and regimental colors by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife, or bugle horn, by the commissioned officers of the company, in such manner as the Legislatures of the respective States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith; from all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander-in-chief of the State.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the rules of service, and the system of discipline and police which are or may be adopted for the government of the army of the United States, shall govern in the militia, and be uniformly practised accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the
jor to attend the training of officers hereinafter provided for,
nual meeting of the militia composing their several brigades,
time of their being under arms, as hereinafter provided; to in-
arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend the ex-
manœuvres of the officers at their training, and introduce the
military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade,
o law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive;
urns to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in every
militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein
ituation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the
s, and every other thing which, in his judgment, may relate
ernment, and the general advancement of good order and mili-
ne; and the adjutant general shall make a return of all the
e State to the commander-in-chief of the said State, and a du-
ne same to the War Department of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That all the militia of the United
le to do duty under the preceding provisions, shall be classed
ier authorities of the several States and Territories, within one
he passing of this act, in the following manner, viz: those be-
teen and twenty-one years of age, shall be called the *minor*
e between the age of twenty-one and thirty-one years, shall be
unior class; and those over thirty-one and under forty-five
e, shall be called the *senior class* of militia.

And be it further enacted, That once in every year, all the
he respective brigades (including the brigade major, brigade
ter, and adjutants, and excluding all other staff officers), and
eants of the respective regiments, shall be assembled together
h brigade, at such time and place as may be provided by the
of the several States, for the purposes of training and disci-
shall be kept together and encamped for the period of ———,
such time shall be regularly and assiduously trained, accord-
discipline before prescribed.

. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of attending
ng, so many musicians may be detailed from the said brigade,
se employed, as may be found necessary.

. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned
d musicians, so as aforesaid assembled, shall be entitled to re-
nd during the term of service aforesaid, one-half of the pay to
y would be entitled, according to law, if called into the military
the United States; and each officer, non-commissioned officer,
ian, shall be further entitled to receive one ration per day, but
moluments; which ration it shall be the duty of the brigade
ster to contract or supply at the expense and on account of the
tes.

. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War of the
tes shall, as soon as the same may be practicable, provide for
de such arms, equipments, tents, and equipage, as may be ne-
the purposes of this act, to be furnished under requisitions
xecutive of the several States and Territories, which shall be
made to the War Department: *Provided*, That the arms and
s so delivered, shall be charged to the States and Territories

under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming the whole body of militia: *Provided, also*, That in lieu of the appropriation under that act, there shall be applied annually, under the direction of the President of the United States, the sum of —— dollars, for arming and equipping the whole body of militia.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That such arms, equipments, tents, and camp equipage, as may be delivered under the foregoing provision, shall be receipted for by the officers designated for that purpose by the Executive, and charged to the several States and Territories.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and non-commissioned officers, when encamped under the preceding provisions, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by courts-martial, composed of militia officers only, and shall act in such capacity as may be assigned to them respectively: *Provided*, That whenever any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall fail to attend such encampment, or having attended, shall desert or absent himself without proper authority, conformably to military usage, and the orders of the commanding officer, he shall be subject to such penalty as a court-martial may inflict, not exceeding nor less than dollars: *Provided, also*, That no substitutes shall be received to discharge the duties required in the provisions for encamping and disciplining the militia under this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it shall be his duty to call forth such numbers of the militia, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by law in the marshals, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to call forth such portion of the militia as may, in his opinion, be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to call forth the militia under the sixteenth section of this act, it shall be his duty forthwith, by proclamation, to command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a time to be limited in the proclamation.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of an insurrection in any State or Territory, against the Government thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, on the application of the legislature of such State or Territory, or of the executive of such State or Territory, when the legislature thereof cannot conveniently be convened, to call forth any number of the militia of such State or Territory as may, in his opinion, be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia, or any part thereof, shall be called out by the President of the United States, in compliance with the provisions of this act, every officer or soldier, properly detached under orders of the President of the United States, shall, from the time of his detachment, be considered as a militiaman in the service

ted States, and shall receive the pay and emoluments to which
: entitled by law from the time of his detachment accordingly.
. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, from any of the occur-
ntioned in this act, it shall become the duty of the President of the
ates to call forth the militia, he may require the governor or
er-in-chief of the militia in the State or Territory in which the
any part thereof, shall be called out, or such officer of the militia
judge expedient to execute his orders, so far as may be appli-
eir respective commands.
. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any part of the
ll be called into the service of the United States, their organi-
l be the same as is, or may at the time be, provided by law for
ation of the army of the United States.
. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia employed in the
the United States shall be subject to the rules and articles of
h are, or shall be, provided for the Government of the army of
d States.
4. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer or non-commis-
ficer who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the
tates, or the orders of a superior officer of the militia, which may
in virtue of orders from the President of the United States, in
: cases before recited for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit and
n not exceeding months' pay, nor less than months'
h he would be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service
ited States, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial;
officer shall, moreover, be sentenced by such court martial inca-
olding any commission in the militia, in the service of the United
' life, or term of years; such court martial to be appointed, by
thority, from the standing officers of the militia in the State or
in which such delinquent shall be an officer.
5. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, non-commis-
ficer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall be detached
ence to this act, and shall disobey the orders of the President of
ed States, or of any superior officer, for the purpose of carrying
t the object of this act, shall be liable to be tried by a court mar-
receive such punishment as is pointed out by the martial law for
ffences; and, moreover, the non-commissioned officer, musician,
e, detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as substitutes, as
er provided, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his
hen ordered so to do by his superior officer in the detachment,
considered a deserter from the service of the United States, and
dealt with accordingly: *Provided, nevertheless*, That any non-
ioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall be
l for the service of the United States, agreeably to the provisions
t, shall have a right to furnish an ablebodied man, belonging to
ia, as a substitute.
6. *And be it further enacted*, That courts martial to be composed
officers only, who are in the actual service of the United States, for
f militia draughts, detached, and called into the actual service of the
tates, by virtue of this act, whether acting in conjunction with
ar forces or otherwise, shall, whenever necessary, be appointed,

held, and conducted, in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war for appointing, holding, and conducting courts martial for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines which may be inflicted by a court martial, in virtue of this act, shall be certified by the president of such court martial to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies; also to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, who shall record such certificate in a book, to be kept for that purpose: and also a certificate to the Secretary for the Department of War, stating the term for which such offender shall, by sentence of the court martial, have been adjudged incapable of holding any commission in the militia in the actual service of the United States, which certificate shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be strictly observed by the Secretary for the Department of War in the admission of officers of the militia in the service of the United States. And the said marshal, or his deputy, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fine, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, which costs and the manner of proceeding, with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State or Territory in which the same shall be in other cases of distress; and in case no goods or chattels can be found whereof to levy such fines, it shall be the duty of the marshal, or his deputy, to commit such delinquent to jail, there to remain until the fines and all legal costs to be paid, or the prisoner otherwise released from his imprisonment by order of law.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals shall pay all fines, which shall have been collected by them, or their respective deputies, under the authority of this act, into the Treasury of the United States, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per cent. for their own trouble. And in case of any failure, in this respect, on the part of the marshal, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against such marshal in the district court for the recovery of the same.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the militia, who shall be called into the service of the United States, in obedience to the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to, and receive the same pay, rations, and emoluments (clothing excepted), as the officers of corresponding grades, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, shall at the time be entitled by law to receive, and, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, an addition of dollars a month in lieu of clothing.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, called into the service of the United States, by virtue of this act, shall be disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, he shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at such rate of pension, and under such regulations as are, or may be provided by law for the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, under similar circumstances, of the army of the United States.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases when a brigade of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster-rolls. If less than a brigade of the militia be called into the service of the United States, then it shall be the duty of the brigade major of the division wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster-rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid—one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If it should so happen that there be no brigade major in the brigade where such militia shall be called out, or in the division where they shall rendezvous, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia, who shall have committed any offence while in the service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service shall have expired; and the court martial for the trial of such offences shall be composed of militia officers, without regard to their having been in the service of the United States.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the several States and Territories, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States, as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws heretofore enacted for organizing, classing, arming, and calling forth the militia into the service of the United States be, and hereby are, repealed, so far as respects the organization, classification, arming, and calling the militia into the service of the United States, subsequent to the passage of this act.

THE MILITIA.

[Communicated to the House of Representatives January 9, 1818.]

Mr. HARRISON made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the militia, have had that subject under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That the Constitution grants to Congress the following powers in relation to the militia, to wit: To provide for organizing the militia; for arming them; for disciplining them; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services: which powers the committee have considered separately.

1. The committee are of opinion, that, in organizing the militia, it would be a great improvement to divide them into two classes, with a view to train diligently, and to provide to arm immediately, the young men, and exempt the elderly men from that sacrifice of time which effective training

would require; the organization of the militia might remain in all other respects nearly as heretofore established.

2. The Constitution having made it the duty of Congress to provide for arming the militia, this power is not duly exercised by merely enacting that the militia shall arm themselves. A law to that effect, unsanctioned by penalties, will be disregarded, and if thus sanctioned, will be unjust, for it will operate as a capitation tax, which the opulent and the needy will pay equally, and which will not be borne by the States in the proportion fixed by the Constitution. The committee do not approve of putting public arms into the hands of the militia, when not necessary. That mode would expose the arms to be lost and destroyed. They conceive that Congress should provide arsenals, from which the militia of every part of the United States could draw arms when necessary, which would be a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for arming the militia.

3. Congress having power to provide for governing the militia only when they are in the service of the United States, and the authority of training them belonging to the State Governments, the committee have not deemed it proper that Congress should prescribe the time to be devoted to training or the manner in which that object will be best effected. It is the duty of the State Legislatures to enact the necessary laws for that purpose. The committee deem it a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for disciplining the militia, to direct the appointment of the necessary officers, to prescribe their duties, and to provide a system of discipline, comprehending the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the militia.

4. The committee are of opinion, that the regulations for calling forth the militia may remain substantially as at present existing; that the President should, in all cases, address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia, and not to the executive of any State. The Governor of a State is not a militia officer, bound to execute the orders of the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court martial.

5. In providing for governing the militia in the service of the United States, it has appeared to your committee that the senior class might be exempted from being marched out of the State to which they may belong; that the junior class, composed of ardent and vigorous men—the efficient force of the nation—should, when called into service, continue therein some time, after having acquired the knowledge and habits of soldiers; that the officers should, by their own consent, be continued still longer in service, as military knowledge, principles, and habits, are most essential to the officers, who are the souls of an army. It has also appeared to your committee, that those principles would be best acquired by the officers of the militia, in serving with officers of the regular troops, on court martial, for the trial of offenders either of the regular troops or militia.

6. The compensation to the militia for their services, consisting of pay and allowance for clothing, and of pensions in case of disability by wounds received in the service, the committee would allow to remain nearly as heretofore fixed by law.

The committee, acting according to the foregoing principles, report a bill to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, for calling them into the service of the United States, for governing them therein, and for compensating them for their services.

vide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; for calling them into f the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them vices.

cted by the *Senate and House of Representatives of the Uni-* *of America in Congress assembled,* That, where the same has ready done, each State and Territory of the United States shall s the legislature thereof shall direct, into company, battalion, re-ade, and division districts; and each battalion, brigade, and di-be numbered, and a record of the number of each shall be made of the adjutant general of the State or Territory.

e able bodied white man, of the age of eighteen years, and not rty-five years, shall be enrolled by the commanding officer of y within the limits whereof he shall reside; and every such all hereafter arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the een years, and not exceeding forty-five years, shall come to re-the said company limits, shall be immediately enrolled, in like y the commanding officer of the company, who shall, without fy the person so enrolled, of his enrolment, by a non-commission-

Provided, That the Vice President, the members of both Houses s, and their officers, the attorney general, the judges of the sev-of the United States, and their clerks, the heads of departments, rs and clerks, all persons holding commissions in the army and United States, and all who have held a commission in the army nd have not been cashiered by the sentence of a court mar-tmasters, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-ser-be exempted from militia duty, and also all those whom the laws te shall exempt from such duty.

ivision shall consist of two brigades, each brigade of four regi-h regiment of two battalions, and each battalion of five compa-same be convenient.

litia shall be officered as follows: To each division, one major wo aids-de-camp, with the rank of major, a division inspector, with of a lieutenant colonel, and a division quartermaster, with the ajor; to each brigade, one brigadier general, one brigade inspect-he rank of major, and one brigade quartermaster, with the rank ; to each regiment, one colonel; to each battalion, one major; mpany, one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieuten-ch regiment, there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one one quartermaster, and one paymaster, to rank as lieutenants, one one surgeon's mate, one drum major, and one fife major.

shall be formed out of the militia enrolled, for each battalion, one of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen; to each brigade, one avalry; and to each division, at least one company of artillery; ed of voluntary enlistment, as the legislature of each State and shall direct; there shall be to each company of artillery, one cap-wo lieutenants; and to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieu-d one cornet.

hall be, if convenient, in each company of infantry, four ser-r corporals, two musicians, and ninety-six privates; in each f artillery, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, eight nd fifty-six privates; in each troop of horse, four sergeants, four ne saddler, one farrier, one trumpeter, and sixty-four privates.

Four troops of cavalry, or five companies of artillery shall compose a battalion, and two battalions shall constitute a regiment, to which the same field and staff officers shall be appointed as to a regiment of infantry.

The said militia, other than officers, and the companies formed by voluntary enlistments, shall be divided into two classes, to wit: the *junior* class, consisting of all not exceeding thirty years of age; and the *senior* class, consisting of all exceeding thirty years of age: *Provided*, That any militiaman who shall have been two years in the service of the United States, shall have a right to be transferred to the *senior* class, although he shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

The State and Territorial Legislatures will make such regulations for the *extra* training of the *junior* class of the militia, as they shall approve.

Whenever detachments of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, they shall be organized (the classes being kept distinct) into companies, battalions, regiments, and divisions, and officered with the like rank and number of officers as the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall cause arsenals to be provided in the most secure situations in each State and Territory; and shall, so soon as the same is practicable, cause to be deposited therein arms, camp equipage, and ammunition, sufficient to arm and provide the *junior* class of the militia, and the companies formed by voluntary enlistment; and, so soon as convenient, sufficient to arm and provide the *senior* class; and shall cause the same to be kept safely and in good order, by such guards of militia or regular troops, as he shall think necessary.

When any detachments of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, they shall be armed and provided during the time they continue in service, by the United States, from the arsenals aforesaid, or otherwise; and the arms and camp equipage shall be receipted for, and returned, according to such rules as the President shall prescribe: *Provided*, That every officer shall furnish his own arms and equipments, as prescribed for his rank in the army of the United States.

The dress of the several corps of militia, not in the service of the United States, will be prescribed by the several States, to whom the authority of training the militia belongs.

Each dragoon shall furnish himself with a serviceable horse, a good saddle, bridle, mail pillion, valise, holsters, boots, and spurs.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the system of discipline prescribed for the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the regular troops of the United States, by the President, shall be the system of discipline to be observed by the militia.

It shall be the duty of the President to cause copies of the said system of discipline, and of the rules which prescribe the duties of officers, to be distributed to each general, field officer, and inspector of militia, who will pursue the same in training the militia, under the authority of the State and Territorial Governments.

It shall be the duty of the adjutant general in each State and Territory to furnish forms of the various returns that may be required, to receive reports of the strength of the militia, and inspection returns; to distribute orders from the President, and from the commander-in chief of the State or Territory, to the officers commanding corps of militia; to obey all orders from the the President, or the commander-in-chief of the State or Territory, relative to the disciplining or training the militia.

e duty of the generals, the field officers, the inspectors, and
s herein mentioned, to perform the duties which, by law and
, are attached to their offices respectively.
be it further enacted, That whenever the United States, or
erritories, shall be invaded, or shall be, in the opinion of the
nger of being invaded, from any foreign nation or Indian
ave authority to call forth such number of the militia as he
e sufficient to repel such invasion.
s of the United States in the several States and Territories,
ties, shall have the same power in executing the laws of the
and judgments of the federal courts, to call forth detach-
ilitia to aid them, as sheriffs and their deputies in the sever-
by law, in executing the laws of the respective States, and
he courts thereof.
r the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the exe-
obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed
ry course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by
marshals, the President shall have authority to call forth such
e militia as he may judge to be sufficient to suppress such
and to cause the laws to be duly executed.
n insurrection in any State or Territory against the govern-
ws thereof, it shall be the duty of the President, on the applica-
islature of such State or Territory, or of the Executive of
Territory, when the legislature cannot be convened immedi-
orth such number of the militia as he may judge to be suffi-
ess such insurrection.
, of the *senior* class shall not be liable to be marched out of the
itory in which they reside; and those of the *junior* class, and
med by voluntary enlistments, shall not be marched beyond
he United States, and their Territories, to seek an enemy; but
shall have invaded the territory of the United States, the mi-
nior class, and companies formed by voluntary enlistments,
nd to pursue them into the territory of the enemy, there to
war, until the danger of invasion from such enemy shall, in
f the President, have ceased.
the President shall call forth any part of the militia, he shall
ers to such officer or officers of the militia as he may judge ex-
shall execute the same so far as his or their command shall

cer or non-commissioned officer, who shall fail to obey the or-
resident, or of a superior officer of the militia, issued in pursu-
s from the President for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit
m not exceeding two years' pay, nor less than one year's pay,
uld be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service of
States; to be determined by a court-martial, who shall also ad-
officer to be cashiered, and to be incapable of holding a com-
he militia in the service of the United States, for life, or for a
s.
t-martial for the trial of such offender shall, if he is of the rank
general, be ordered by the President, and detailed by the adju-
l of the State or Territory; and if such offender be of inferior
ourt martial shall be ordered and detailed by the proper officers.

It shall be the duty of such court-martial to certify all fines assessed b in virtue of this act, to the marshal of the district in which the deli shall reside, and also to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the States, who shall record such certificate in a book to be kept for th pose; it shall also be the duty of such court martial to certify to the tary for the Department of War, the term for which such offender sha been adjudged incapable of holding any commission in the militia service of the United States; which certificate shall be recorded in to be kept for that purpose, and duly observed; and the said mar his deputy, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fine, with costs, tress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, which costs the mileage allowed to the marshal), and the manner of proceeding spect to the goods distrained, shall be regulated by the laws of the S Territory in other cases of distress or sale; and in case goods and sufficient whereof to make such fine and costs shall not be found, th shal or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail, there to rem til the fine and all legal costs shall be paid, or the prisoner shall be wise discharged by due course of law.

The marshals shall pay all fines which shall have been collec them or their respective deputies, under the authority of this act, in Treasury of the United States, within two months after they shall have ed the same, deducting five per centum commission thereon; and in failure by any marshal so to do, the Comptroller of the Treasury sha notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed such marshal in the district court, for the recovery of the same.

Any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militi shall be detached for the service of the United States, according to t visions of this act, shall be allowed to furnish an ablebodied man, ing to the militia, as a substitute, and such substitute having enga serve, and been received, the man producing him shall be discharge should the substitute be himself draughted while he is in the service United States, the principal shall be bound to serve or find a substi his stead.

When a detachment of militia shall be called forth into the service United States, the commanding officer shall appoint and order an of inspect and muster them, and sign the muster-rolls.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any part of litia shall be called into service by the President, every officer and detached under the orders of the President, issued for that purpose from the time of his receiving orders accordingly, from his lawful su be considered as in the service of the United States; and all the mil the service of the United States shall be subject to the rules and arti war which are or shall be enacted for the government of the army United States.

Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the who shall be detached, in pursuance of this act, and shall disobey the of the President, or of a lawful superior officer, issued for the purpose rying into effect the object of this act, shall be deemed guilty of di ence of orders, shall be held liable to be tried by a court martial, an be adjudged to suffer such punishment as by the rules and articles is provided for such offences; and every non-commissioned officer, cian, and private, who shall be detached as aforesaid, or shall be acce a substitute, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his corps

› to do by his superior officer, shall be considered a deserter from
e of the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly. Any
on-commissioned officer, or private, of the militia, who shall have
d any offence while in the service of the United States, may be
punished for the same, according to the rules and articles of war,
his term of service shall have expired, and the court martial
al of such offenders, shall be composed of militia officers, without
their having been in service.
martial to be composed of militia officers who are in the actual
the United States only, for the trial of non-commissioned officers,
, and privates, in the service of the United States, shall be ap-
hen necessary, and held and conducted in the manner prescribed
es and articles of war, for appointing, holding, and conducting
rtial for the trial of offenders in the army of the United States.
s of the militia in the service of the United States may be detailed
on courts martial for the trial of officers of the army; and officers
my may be detailed to serve on courts martial for the trial of mili-
rs in actual service, at the discretion of the officer ordering the same.
non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the *junior*
militia shall not be continued in service more than one year, and
the *senior* class shall not be continued in service more than six
The officers of the militia may, by their own consent, be con-
service not more than two years: *Provided*, That, in calling out
nts of militia to replace those in actual service, there shall be called
ess than one company officer to each full company that such de-
ts shall form.
. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned
musicians, and privates, of the militia, who shall be called forth
service of the United States, shall be entitled to and receive the
r, rations, and emoluments, as the officers of the same grades, non-
ioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United
all, at the time, be entitled to receive (clothing excepted); and each
missioned officer, musician, and private of the militia, shall be al-
a addition of four dollars per month in lieu of clothing.
y officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the mili-
d into the service of the United States, shall be disabled by wounds
in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his
shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United
t such rate of pension, and under such regulations, as are or may
ided by law for the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians,
ates of the army of the United States, under similar circumstances.
very non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the mili-
l, on being discharged from the service, be allowed three cents for
le of the distance to the place of his residence for travelling ex-

rosecutions for offences committed by officers or soldiers of the mi-
ll be commenced within two years after the same shall have been
ed, and not afterward.
ts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act shall be,
same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That all offences heretofore
ed shall be prosecuted and punished as if this act had not been

MEMORIAL

OF

HEZEKIAH L. THISTLE,

PRAYING

An appropriation for the construction of a number of wrought-iron cannon, on the plan invented by him.

JUNE 17, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial and petition of Hezekiah L. Thistle, late captain of Philadelphia volunteers in Florida,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That for many years past he has directed his attention to the improvement of small arms and cannon, and after employing much labor, and at his own private expense, has arrived at results that have received very high commendation.

Having invented a mode of constructing wrought-iron cannon, rifled or smooth bore, to load at the muzzle or breech, to throw round shot and shells, and also oblong or conical shot and shells, which has met the approbation of many scientific and talented officers,* and is now anxious that the Government shall profit by the discovery, especially as our fortifications and public ships will require a very large number of cannon, which, it is understood, will be ordered immediately, or within a short period; and as the late improvements in arms for these purposes point to a much larger cannon than those heretofore made, particularly to throw shells horizontally, and it being found that large cannon of brass, if even suited to the object, would be too costly, and that cast-iron will not answer in such large masses as is required, because of the irregular contraction in cooling, which renders the gun defective and unsafe, and being, withal, too costly, from its great weight and expense of transportation—it is confidently believed that cannon made of wrought-iron, in the manner contemplated by your memorialist, would accomplish every desirable end.

It is proper to remark that, from the earliest use of cannon, wrought-iron has uniformly been regarded as the best suited material for their fabrication in all the warlike countries of Europe; but an insuperable diffi-

* See exhibit, marked A.

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culty was always found in its application to that use, in the defective welding. All the experiments made by them resulted in the rupture of the gun at the place of welding, the grain or fibre of the iron being there broken; and for that reason this invaluable material has been thrown aside, and wholly lost for such purposes, though in all other respects it is universally admitted to be far superior to any other metal.

Your memorialist, having much experience in working of metals, particularly in the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and having directed his attention long and closely to the defect above-mentioned, has, after great labor and expense, so completely overcome that difficulty, that, by his plan of welding wrought-iron may be safely used in the manufacture of cannon generally, for field service, ships, and fortifications; and its adoption will be recommended by the highest considerations, such as, reduced cost, greater lightness and durability, and much additional effect, &c.

It is obvious that a *rifled* cannon would be competent to throw a shot or shell a greater distance, with more certainty of aim, and with increased effect, over the cannon now in use, of whatever metal; and it is equally obvious, that wrought-iron is the only metal that admits of such application; and when to these great advantages are superadded lightness, cheapness, durability, and safety, a series of benefits are presented, that seem to claim the attention and the confidence of the Government.

Your memorialist will not attempt to show, in detail, the many advantages which would result from the use of wrought-iron in the fabrication of cannon, some of which will suggest themselves; and will at present, by way of example, only contrast the weight and cost of a 12-pounder gun made of brass, with a like sized cannon made of wrought iron:

By referring to the official report of the Ordnance department of January 26, 1839 (Senate docs., vol. 3, of 3d session, 25th Congress, doc. No. 160, page 2), it will be seen, that—

A brass 12-pounder weighs 1,805 lbs., and costs $61\frac{88}{100}$ cents per pound, equal to - - - - -	$1,116 93
While a 12-pounder of wrought-iron, such as your memorialist proposes to make, will weigh only 1,200 lbs., and will cost (after the works are established) not more than 30 cents per pound—equal to - - - - - -	360 00
Difference - -	756 93

Thus showing a clear saving of $756 93 in each gun, being nearly 68 per cent. in favor of wrought-iron; and a further saving would be found in the transportation, the weight being one-third less than even brass guns; and the durability would be in the proportion of two or three to one, in favor of wrought-iron; and for ship use, the advantage is even more striking.

In order that the Government may profit by the invention and services of your memorialist, and that their merits may be adequately and safely demonstrated, he respectfully suggests the propriety of a provision being made in some one of the appropriation bills now pending before your honorable bodies, to the amount of $10,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the construction of a rifled or smooth bore wrought-iron cannon, as he shall elect.

And as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray.

Washington, June 16, 1840. H. L. THISTLE.

A.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, *December* 9, 1838.

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday, asking for a state-
the views entertained by me, when, in the line of my duty, some
since, I presented to the honorable Secretary of War an applica-
n you for authority to manufacture a wrought-iron cannon.
gh I do not precisely see the reason or scope of this inquiry, yet,
ly, in speaking of yourself and the Secretary, "his whole conduct
s commanded my confidence, respect, and gratitude," and as there
n my mind, be a shade of impropriety in acceding to your re-
herefore do so at once, and with pleasure.
rope as in this country, the defects of the two metals, brass and
, always used in the material of cannon, had been long observed.
erceived by artillerists, that the first of these, having the required
to present a due resistance to the action of gunpowder, was yet
deficient in the two other necessary qualities of hardness and
h; and that the latter (cast-iron), though sufficient in hardness,
ry deficient in the two other most material qualities of tenacity and
h; so that the unavoidable consequence of these defects of the met-
se, was the much greater additional weight in brass and cast-iron
, than would have been necessary if the three qualities of *tenacity*,
t, and *hardness*, had been combined in greater perfection; and
e great objects of mobility and celerity in field-artillery were not
ble to the extent desired. The batteries moved slowly and heavi-
consequence of the weight of the cannon; and every increase in
y, so important in war, was only attainable at the expense of the
th of the cannon. But this was not all; the defects of these metals
not be remedied even by the great additional weight given to the
for the bores of brass cannon, fired rapidly in warm seasons or cli-
are soon ruined by the lodgement of the shot, which destroy all ac-
in firing, while their vents are also enlarged and ruined. And the
on cannon, though they preserve their bores admirably while they
nd their vents tolerably, yet they *will burst*; and as, from their brit-
s, they may fly into a thousand pieces, they often kill many men.
ese burstings are not only terrible, but impossible to be foreseen,
they happen; and as they give no warning of the event, they thus
y the confidence of the soldier in this weapon of war.
llerists who had seen the above enumerated defects in field-artillery,
ery clearly that there was but one known metal which could afford
non the necessary lightness, strength, and durability, and that that
rought-iron, in which there was nearly the same hardness as in cast-
much greater strength, and incomparably greater tenacity. They
too, that it had an equal superiority over brass, having much greater
gth, tenacity, and hardness; and, accordingly, the attempt to make
cannon of wrought-iron in Europe and in this country, has been fre-
ly made, but always with ill success, the efforts of the experimenters
g been always fruitless in practical results. They were fruitless
attempts were made to sheathe with this metal the bores of brass
n) principally in consequence of the different degrees of expansion
two metals, when the guns were heated by firing, joined to the diffi-
of giving due resistance and solidity to such a structure, subject to

such powerful action. And when the gun was made entirely of wrc iron, the failure arose, principally, from the unavoidably imperfect ings in the large masses of iron necessary to be used; so that these i fect weldings, or flaws, were burst open by the action of gunpc But it was observed, in addition, that the due exactness of the bor respect to the exterior dimensions (so necessary in pointing), and tl ometrical form of the exterior itself, were alike unattainable.

When, therefore, I heard that you had triumphed over these obs and made a small wrought-iron cannon, of every necessary geom exactness, joined with great strength, and an astonishing small thic of metal (three-fourths of an inch), which, too, had sustained, unin much heavy firing, I felt a sensible pleasure at the prospect, that thi agitated artillery problem might at length be solved, and our artille consequence, greatly improved. I did not, indeed, look at the adva or disadvantages of loading particularly at the breech, confident, as that if the gun could be made at all, it could be made according to t the old principle of construction, and that either might be adopted, terior experiments should dictate.

Whether, therefore, the wrought-iron gun were made with a breech, as at present used, with an opening and closing one, so as to of loading and sponging at the breech; or with a breech moveable u pivot, after the manner of some small arms, appeared to me a mat little consequence in the first experiments; since, in the success o one of the three cases, the problem would be equally solved, afford wrought-iron cannon of geometrical form, capable of resisting the sion of artillery, and of loading at the muzzle in the ordinary mann the mere capacity of loading at the breech could not, evidently, of be an objection, if it did not interfere with the loading at the mu the ordinary manner.

I did not think that the probable expense of these cannon, whe nished in large quantities to the Government, or the advantages or vantages of loading at the breech, were questions which ought to be p ted to complicate the experiment, already sufficiently difficult; esp as their decision could be much more appropriately reserved for a of wider information and maturer views, the natural consequence c ceding experiments.

And as you, at your own expense, had accomplished more in thi ter than any other person, having, indeed, succeeded as far as yo gone; manifesting an ardor, a constancy, and firmness of purpose thought quite unusual, I thought you the fittest person to be int with the conduct of any experiments, which the admitted importa the subject might suggest to the Government. And these, sir, we reasons that influenced me (at that time a stranger to you), when regular course of business I presented your papers to the honorabl retary, whose views were, as I thought, decidedly strong, liberal thoroughly enlightened upon the subject.

With much respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BELL,
Captain of Ordnan

Captain H. L. THISTLE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING,

mpliance with a resolution of the Senate, the amount of revenue re-ived between the end of the last fiscal year, and the first day of the resent month.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1840.

IR: This report is submitted in compliance with a resolution, passed by Senate on the 17th instant, in the following words:

'*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the ate a precise statement of the revenues actually received from all rces, between the end of the last fiscal year, and the first day of the pres-month, so far as ascertained at this time."

he answer to this inquiry must be made, in part, from the running ac-t of receipts; and hence all of it cannot be stated with entire accuracy, a the final settlements. But it will be given from precise data, where mable; and in all cases with sufficient correctness for every general pur-s.

he revenues, not including the post-office, or trust funds, actually re-ed into the Treasury, from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 1st of June, 0, so far as ascertained at this time, have been from—

ustoms - - - - - - -	$6,091,959
ands - - - - - - - -	1,396,202
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	32,676
	7,520,837
Within that period there has also been made available, or collected from former deposite banks, on their bonds, -	522,128
nd from the issue of new Treasury notes - -	1,427,166

It may be proper to add another remark connected with this subject. Under an expectation that the adjournment of Congress will not take place till the next month, this department has intended, and, previous to that event, still intends to submit, through the appropriate committees, a state-ment of the receipts for the whole of the first half of the year; accompanied by the amount of the expenditures during the same period, and by such

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suggestions concerning the resources and liabilities of the last half of th year, as the experience of the seven months, which shall have elapsed sinc the session commenced, may appear to require.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. RICH. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 372.]

mittee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the docu- relating to the claim of the legal representatives of the widow of rd Phiole to enter a confirmed land claim, report:

Therese Maletté, widow of Gaspard Phiole, filed with the old commissioners at Opelousas a claim to one league square of land, ayou Goutiere, by virtue of a Spanish concession which was sup- be lost. By testimony, taken before the board in 1812, it appeared thirty or forty years before that time, the tract had been occupied *hrée*, and cultivated and improved by the deceased Phiole and

ommissioners, in their report, remarked, that they had no data by determine the situation and limits of the tract claimed, or whether ession, if there ever was one, might not have been granted by the au- at Nacogdoches, and for land situate in the disputed territory. owever, recommended the confirmation of 2,000 acres, provided uch should be found within the acknowledged limits of the claim, *recommendation was confirmed by the act of* 1816. Under this rvey was made on the bank of Red river in sections 11 and 12, &c., hip 15 north, range 12 west, which survey was rejected by the general, and the location disputed by the land office.

Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a letter to the Hon. A. dated May 20, 1840, says: "On examination of the statements d, and in view of the probable difficulty of being able to settle with the true location of the claim, I incline to the opinion that it would able to accede, by way of legislation, to what is understood to be position of Mr. Sittig, viz: to sanction 'four floating-rights of 500 be located by the claimants, or their legal representatives, on public st of the Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana,' &c.; with the pro- the acceptance of such a privilege, on the part of the claimants, ate as a release to the United States of their claim held under the l confirmation." In this opinion the committee fully concur, and e report a bill to that effect.

ives, printers.

MEMORIALS AND DOCUMENTS

IN

of the construction of harbors at Milwaukie, Racine, and Southport, on Lake Michigan.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY YARD, *Washington, June*, 1840.

ıR SIR: I have your favor of the 12th instant, and in reply I would hat from my own actual observation, I am confident that no portion United States calls more loudly for the protecting care of Congress, ıat part of Wiskonsin, washed by the waters of Lake Michigan; a glance at the map, must satisfy any one who feels interested in the ation of human life, of the deep necessity there exists for immediate ion on this important subject. From death's door, the northern point konsin, on Lake Michigan, till you reach Chicago, a distance of not ın 250 miles, there is not a *solitary port of refuge* offered to the ossed mariner, and along this coast to the north of Chicago, there *less than five* different points, capable of being converted into excelrbors, with but a comparatively trifling expense. The first of these, woc, must be looked to as the future pinery of all the country on st side of Lake Michigan. Its river, I learn, is susceptible of great ement at a small cost. The next, Twin river, is capable of the same ıge, and both are so peculiarly situated, for supplying fuel for the rapcreasing steam-navigation on those waters, as to render the improvef them imperatively necessary. The third, Sheboygan, I believe now vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet water, and the mouth of it can, no doubt, ened to admit all classes of vessels navigating the lakes. Milwaukie, st important in situation and commerce, comes next, and strongly recds itself to the favorable consideration of Congress; its fine position, le bay, capable of holding and protecting hundreds of vessels, if propsered, the continual influx of population into the Territory at this , and the ease and facility with which its natural advantages can be ved, all earnestly plead in its behalf. Racine, the most southern of the is supported by one of the most productive countries in our western l; exportations from its soil have already commenced, and will in a ears greatly increase; its position is not surpassed by any in that part territory, except Milwaukie; and as there is a dangerous reef in its orhood, a speedy appropriation for its improvement is called for by consideration of interest and humanity.

ı prevailing and stormy winds on Lake Michigan, run parallel with st, and are from the north; they blow with great violence, and are f long duration; and the bay of Milwaukie is admirably adapted to

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improvement from this very fact; its northern point tends somewhat to the eastward, and a breakwater running southwesterly from this point, would afford a firm and protective lee for vessels navigating the lake, and seeking a shelter from deluge and storms.

I have hastily thrown together this statement, for I wish to add my mite in aid of our noble-hearted western friends, who are struggling to bring into existence one of the finest countries that the sun of Heaven ever shone on. I trust your praiseworthy exertions for them may be crowned with ample success; and if Congress will only look at that country as it is, and as it is destined to be; with a population already large, and hourly increasing; a commerce, the astonishing increase of which has baffled all anticipation; and the future extent of which must be commensurate with the demand of its millions of inhabitants; and not a *single harbor on its whole extent of territory, to afford safety and protection* to those engaged in this pursuit, it cannot fail to second in every practicable manner, the generous efforts you are making to accomplish these desirable objects.

With best wishes and the highest respect, I am very truly yours,

THO. HOLDUP STEVENS, *Com'd't.*

Hon. J. D. Doty,
House of Representatives.

HARBOR OF MILWAUKIE.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of Milwaukie, Wiskonsin Territory,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That the commerce of the lakes, and the general interests of the people of the Territory of Wiskonsin, and those engaged in the navigation of the same, require that a harbor be constructed at Milwaukie with the least possible delay.

Milwaukie is situated on Lake Michigan, on the most westerly bend thereof, about ninety miles north of Chicago, and near the mouth of the Milwaukie river. It was first settled in 1835, when a portion of the lands in the neighborhood were first brought into market. In the summer of 1836 the population was about 1,200, and at the present time it cannot be far from 2,000. During the past summer Milwaukie has increased rapidly in population and business, while the surrounding country has been filling up with an intelligent and enterprising class of inhabitants, who are fast adding to the wealth and developing the resources of the country. During the year 1838 the number of steamboats and vessels that arrived at Milwaukie was three hundred and twenty-three; and during the present year one hundred and fifty steamboats and forty vessels, making the number of arrivals at this place for two years last past upward of *five hundred*. A majority of these have been steamboats and vessels of the largest class, navigating and engaged in the commerce of the lakes, which, on account of the bar off the mouth, are unable to enter the river and approach the town.

The Milwaukie, after uniting with the Menomonie river, in the centre of the town, empties into the Milwaukie bay. Through the whole length of the town it affords a depth of water sufficient to float the largest class of vessels employed in the trade of the lakes, and has a current sufficiently strong to keep the harbor, when completed, entirely free from the drifting sand.

The Milwaukie bay is an indentation of Lake Michigan, of about six miles in length and three in depth. The water is from eighteen to forty feet deep, and having a clay bottom, not liable to be washed or shifted by the prevailing winds, will much diminish the expense of constructing a harbor. Within a mile of the town is found a great abundance of stone and timber, of the finest quality for the construction of the piers.

The infant commerce of Lake Michigan, which, under every disadvantage and discouragement, has increased to its present prosperous and flourishing condition, is daily exposed to injury and loss from the want of harbors. Owing to their absence during the past five years, a large amount of property has been lost and many valuable lives sacrificed. The present season several vessels have been entirely lost, and a large number beached and partially injured.

Chicago is the only place on the west side of Lake Michigan where any appropriation has been made for the improvement of our harbors, leaving the whole western coast unprotected, and subjecting our commerce to great loss and risk. Vessels arriving at this place, on account of the bar are unable to enter the river or approach the town, and are obliged to anchor off in the bay, at a considerable distance from the shore, thereby subjecting our citizens to great inconvenience and expense in the landing of freight and passengers.

Your memorialists beg leave to state one fact (aside from the business and importance of Milwaukie and the protection of navigation), showing the necessity of the immediate construction of a harbor at this place:—that in the autumn of 1835 freight from Buffalo to this lake, within one month, arose from *one* dollar per barrel bulk to *five* dollars per barrel bulk, and that since that time, during the fall months of each year, on account of the risk run by ship owners, the price of freight has been greatly increased from that of the summer months. This is a heavy tax, which your memorialists are obliged to pay the carriers on these lakes, on account of the risk they incur in entering, in the autumn, the vast sheet of water of Lake Michigan, on the western shore of which there is but one harbor into which vessels may run on the approach of a storm.

In relation to the sale of the public lands, your memorialists beg leave to state that there has been paid into the United States Treasury, through the medium of the land offices in the Territory, and nearly all at the land office at this place, during the past year, upward of a million of dollars, and that they now ask at the hands of Congress that a small portion of it be expended in the construction of a harbor at this place, where it is so much wanted to promote the prosperity and general welfare of the Territory, as well as to give new life and energy, and afford additional security to the already extensive commerce of the lake.

In view, therefore, of the above reasons, and as tending to increase the value of the public lands, and cause their rapid sale and settlement, add to national and individual wealth, and diminish the dangers and expense

of lake navigation, your memorialists respectfully pray that appropriations may be made for the construction of a harbor at this place.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

L. Vail	William Cross
Joshua Rockwell	John Montreuil
James McNeil	Augustus E. Vail
Captain Robert Ardas	Michael C. Connor
Robert W. L. McCoady	S. W. Norton
Peter C. Eldrid	Joel R. Smith
John P. Rewell	John Julia
William Payne	James Regan
Nelson Loud	Archd. McCuly
Patrick Hughes	A. J. Clifton, jr.
Daniel Ragan	Nelson H. Miller, U. S. A.
William Vance	Peter Hamel
James Mason	Patrick Rogan
Patrick Healy	N. G. ———
G. C. S. Vail	Benjamin T. Cushing
William Moss	H. J. Finley
Edward A. Cushing	James Buckner
A. Jackson	C. Malcome
C. S. Pastal	Marshall Ingersoll
W. F. Pastal	John O'Connor
George F. Austin	A. W. Newell

HARBOR AT RACINE.

At a public meeting held at Racine, December 5, 1839, to consider the necessity of an immediate appropriation by Congress for the construction of a harbor here, TRUMAN G. WRIGHT, Esq., was chosen chairman, and MARSHALL M. STRONG, secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. B. B. Cary, Dr. E. Smith, Thomas Wright, and Marshall M. Strong, was appointed, to draught and present to the meeting resolutions and a memorial to Congress, &c.

The committeee reported the following resolutions and memorial, which were adopted:

Resolved, That an immediate construction of a harbor at Racine is an object of great and paramount importance to the prosperity of the citizens of this territory, and to the safety of navigation upon the Lakes.

Resolved, That if the amount of money paid into the Treasury of the United States, through the Land Office, located at Milwaukie, gives any people a claim on Congress for a tithe of the sum thus paid, Racine stands foremost on the list, as an examination of the receiver's books will fully show.

Resolved, That among the various measures which it devolves upon our delegate to urge upon Congress, a speedy appropriation for a harbor at this place is second in importance to none.

Resolved, That we disclaim any attempt to disparage the just claims of other places for such appropriations as the public good requires, and

r with regret the manifestation of such an attempt from any

l, That the vote given at the late election in Racine, for our Del-
ongress, is a sufficient guarantee that our confidence in his char-
ability is undiminished.

Memorial.

rial of the citizens of Racine in the Territory of Wiskonsin, adopt-
iblic meeting, to the members of the Senate and House of Repre-
s of the United States in Congress assembled,

'ULLY SHEWETH:

e General Government has already, through its officers, specially
to make surveys for harbors on Lake Michigan, ascertained, that
be constructed at this place, at an expense of $30,000 less than at
r point upon the Lake, a safe and commodious harbor; and that
e erected a light-house here, and expended $10,000 in making a
n Racine to the Mississippi:
inasmuch as Racine is conveniently situated for doing the com-
usiness of that part of the Territory, which is the most densely
l, and has made by far the greatest agricultural improvements, a
no other place would accommodate so great a number of the citi-
Viskonsin:
here is the present season, a large surplus of wheat and other grain,
be sent to the eastern market, which surplus will increase more
s rapidly every year, should the proper facilities of shipping be af-
d that there are great quantities of timber, wood, coal, lime, and
ich in such case would be sent to Chicago and other places on the
d which at present is entirely useless and unproductive:
he people, who would naturally trade at Racine, paid at the late
at Milwaukie, over half a million of dollars, into the public
r:
Racine is remotely situated from Washington, where few or none
embers of Congress, can know from personal observation, either its
advantages, and being situated in a territory, if for no other reason,
ok for aid to the General Government alone:
he pecuniary profits to the community here and elsewhere, arising
increase of business caused by such an improvement, would the
exceed the expenditure; that the damages in the business now
ed by the absence of such an improvement, are annually greater
sum, and that no prudent person can travel upon Lake Michigan,
as it is of harbors from Chicago to Green Bay, without knowing
life is in jeopardy:
in the opinion of your memorialists, such an improvement is
national work, benefiting directly all those States situated upon
; and indirectly all those which send goods to, or receive products
e States:
those of your memorialists who are farmers, are discouraged
reasing the cultivation of their lands, or from raising any more
ficient to satisfy their animal wants, as the surplus will lie dead
upon their hands; that those who are merchants obtain their

goods from the east, at great expense and delay, and often see them destroyed within sight of their own stores; that those who are mechanics, and all others, are suffering in the general depression of business; that your memorialists might as well be situated in the remotest interior, as to be as they at present are—on one of the greatest natural thoroughfares in the world; that a general stagnation prevails over the business of the whole country; it is barred and dammed up without inlet or outlet; and that, in the opinion of your memorialists, no more effectual manner could be adopted to barbarize the citizens of this country, and prevent all commercial, political, social, intellectual, and moral improvement, than thus to take away the stimulus of action, and keep them shut out from all intercourse with the world about them.

Your memorialists, therefore, most earnestly petition your honorable body that this subject may receive its proper consideration, that an appropriation may be made at your present session.

TRUMAN G. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

MARSHALL M. STRONG, *Secretary.*

HARBOR AT SOUTHPORT.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are, many of them, deeply engaged in the operations of commerce, and in business transactions connected with the navigation of the great lakes surrounding this peninsula; that they feel deeply the importance for increased protection of their interests, by opening new harbors and building light-houses along the great chain of the lakes in the west; and that, in securing by such means the property and lives of the citizens upon the lakes, they feel assured the welfare of the whole Union is greatly enhanced. The immense accessions to the agricultural products of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wiskonsin, during the last three years; the development of the boundless fisheries of Lakes Huron and Michigan, together with the general improvements of the west, have called into operation an amount of shipping interest unknown, except upon the waters of the Atlantic; an interest that requires only protection from Government to ensure its continued extension to meet the wants of the west. The undersigned cannot but feel that the claims of this part of our country will present themselves at this period of our history with great force, and that the following considerations will commend themselves to the careful scrutiny of Congress:

From the peculiar natural formation of the States bordering on the lakes they are eminently fitted to the growth of the staple agricultural products of the country, while many of the older and eastern States seem designed by nature as the great manufacturing depots of the continent; and it is boldly asserted that, in the year 1845, those four States that will then surround Lake Michigan will furnish an amount of bread-stuff sufficient for the consumption of the whole Union.

But, again, the exhaustless fisheries of the upper, or northern lakes, are already attracting the attention of capitalists, and bid fair soon to compete even in the eastern markets, with the products of the ocean. Alrea-

this trade become of vast importance to western New York, Pennsylia, and Ohio. These interests, together with the timber, the furs, and minerals of the country lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississipi, all of which must find an outlet to market through the lakes, would m to justify an application for increased harbors, and other means nesary to protect and to encourage this growing commerce of the lakes. ut there are other considerations, of a still greater force, that press upon e attention of your petitioners at the present moment. Should the desion of the pending question of the northeastern boundary lead to a colion with England, it would seem to be of vital importance to our success the west that every possible means should be furnished for keeping up, Lakes Michigan and Huron, a respectable naval force for the protection that portion of our frontier, and for the transportation of troops and supes from that quarter when they should be needed; and, in that point view, the subject is one of national safety. Under these circumstances, our petitioners pray that Congress will, at once, appropriate such sums will be requisite to complete the harbors that may be necessary along e west coast of Lake Michigan, and especially that an appropriation ay be made for commencing a work at *Southport*, in Wiskonsin; and ey believe it presents strong claims of a local character. Situated nearly idway between Chicago and Milwaukie, in the midst of a country uneralled for its fertility and beauty, at a point perfectly adapted, from its sition and the face of the country between it and the Mississippi, to beme the depot for that whole section of country, it has every facility for siness, and would constitute an admirable harbor. The Government nd in its vicinity would at once be accessible to the settler, and this ould soon become an enterprising thoroughfare. By reference to the port of Captain J. Allen, United States Engineer, made December 1, 37, it will be seen that this work was then considered one of great nasal utility, and one that would, by bringing into ready market the Govment lands in that quarter, repay at once the necessary disbursements its formation. Since that period, the increased number of settlers in at region, and the great accessions to the products of that part of the rritory of Wiskonsin, have increased, in an infinite degree, the want of arbor at this point; and your petitioners hope that this subject, which t the favorable attention of the second session of the 25th Congress, ll again be favorably considered, and that such an appropriation as shall necessary will at once be made.

CLEVELAND, *April* 4, 1840.

Griffith, Standart, & Co.
J. Tafts
Abram Gann
Ransom, McNair, & Co.
Rockwell & King
J. T. Wilcox
Anson Loomis
Harvey Frink
John Munson, jr.
E. H. Halliday
J. J. Halladay
Winch, Wyman, & Co.
S. Thomas & Co.
R. Winslow & Co.
Horace Canfield
R. M. Shore
H. W. Martin
W. B. Scott
Edwin Smith
Pease & Allen
J. C. Fairchild
William Foot
E. D. Sawtell
L. R. Smith
O. K. Brady.

RESOLUTIONS

d at a meeting of the electors of Dutchess county, New York, in favor of the immediate passage of a bankrupt law.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

numerous meeting of the electors of Dutchess county, held at the Hall in Poughkeepsie, pursuant to public notice, June 12, 1840, in n to the immediate passage of a general bankrupt law by this Con- Peter P. Hayes was appointed chairman, and Richard C. Southwick ohn P. Myers, secretaries.

e meeting was addressed by S. Cleveland and Richard D. Davis, ., stating its object, and urging the passage of resolutions soliciting ess not to rise without giving the relief called for by the great mass people.

motion by Dr. Starr, it was

olved, That the president appoint a committee of seven to draught reso- s expressive of the sense of this meeting upon this subject. Where- Stephen Cleveland, Richard D. Davis, D. L. Starr, P. Potter, W. n, Wm. Thomas, and Seward Barculo, were appointed such commit- who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

solved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the embarrassed condition country calls for the immediate interposition of Congress, who alone s the power to relieve the difficulties and embarrassments of the peo- far as it can be done by legislation.

ngress having the constitutional power to establish uniform laws on bject of bankruptcies throughout the Union, by which unfortunate and t debtors may be discharged from their debts, on giving up all their ty for the benefit of their creditors: It is

solved, That we are in favor of the immediate enactment of such a nd respectfully urge the attention of our Representatives in Congress a important subject, assuring them that the feelings of the people are favor.

solved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the honorable tors in Congress from this State, and the honorable Charles Johnston, immediate Representative in Congress.

solved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the hkeepsie newspapers.

PETER P. HAYES, *Chairman.*

C. SOUTHWICK, } *Secretaries.*
N P. MYERS, }

t Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

The insertion, in any bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, of a provision, requiring the concurrence of a majority in interest of creditors to entitle the debtor to a discharge.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants and others, of the city of New York,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That, whatever difference of opinion may exist among them as to the expediency of passing a bankrupt law at this time, they cannot but express an earnest desire that, whenever a law on the subject is passed, it shall require the concurrence of a majority in interest of creditors to entitle the debtor to a discharge; and that such law shall not take effect until one year after its passage.

NEW YORK, *June* 18, 1840.

Prime, Ward, & King
Townsend & Brothers
Doremus, Suydam, & Nixon
Fearings & Hall
Otis N. Mason
Burns, Hays, & Co.
C. O. Halsted
Stone, Swan, & Co.
Hoyt & Bogart
Hunt Brothers
Nesmith & Co.
Arnold, Lathrop, & Co.
Chadwick, Canington, & Co.
Brinckerhoff, Fox, & Polhemoz
John P. Stagg & Co.
Lawrence Keese & Co.
Robert Dart & Co.
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McCoon & Sherman
Chas. & R. Wardell
Dickerson & Churchill
John Ward & Co.
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Blair & Rives, printers.

Sands, Fox, & Co.
David Hadden & Co.
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John Haggerty & Sons
A. G. Stone
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Smith, Miles, & Co.
L. M. Hoffman & Co.
Joseph Sampson & Co.
Howland & Aspinwall
Christmas, Livingston, & Prime
Wood, Johnston, & Burrett
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Freeland, Hoffman, & Co.
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Henry Shelden & Co.
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James McElroy
Rockwood & Stevenson
Daniel Dwight
George Tredwell
Parsons, Lawrence, & Co.
T. R. & H. Mahler
Gould, Gennard, & Co.
Moran & Irelm
Hillyer, Bush, & Co.
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George Hastings
Job Jackson
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James Lee & Co.
Becar, Benjamin, & Co.
Reyburn & Vandervoort
F. S. Schlesinger
Nelson & Graydons
A. W. Peabody
Reiss Brothers & Co.
Robertson, Eaton, & Co.
John Steward, jr., & Co.
Richardson Vandewater
Richard Benalew
Judson Loomis
J. & J. F. Seymour
Peter Morton
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Wolfe & Clarks
D. A. Cushman
Cleveland, Lewis, & Co.
James I. Roosevelt & Son
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Richard Kingsland, & Co.
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J. D. Disosway & Brothers
Ruthven & Weed
Willis & Brothers
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Besley & Pixley
Nathaniel Weed & Co.
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E. P. &. H. Huyer
Kissam, Jacob, & Co.
James Marsh & Co.
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Merrill & Jenkins
Packer, Prentices, & Finn.
A. S. Marvin
Calvin W. How

Eli White & Son
R. & H. Haight & Co.
Silas Carle Nephew
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Maltby & Starr
Hoadley, Phelps, & Co.
J. & A. Lowery
H. M. Schieffelin & Co.
Lee, Dater, & Miller
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O. H. P. Brush
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David Barker
A. Chalmers
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Francis Tomes & Sons
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J. & J. Cox
Fellows, Wadsworth, & Co.
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Bailly, Ward, & Co.
J. & T. Woodhead
W. M. & J. Benjamin
Corlies, Stanton, & Co.
J. Bowen & Co.
Robert Jaffray & Co.
Ed. T. Crook & Co.
Mann, Swift, & Co.
D. B. Day & Co.
Sanderson, Brothers, & Co.
Napier, Fisher, & Co.
Robert McCoskry & Co.
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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Louisa S. Owen, widow and administratrix of G. W. Owen, deceased, late collector of the customs for the port of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, report:

That G. W. Owen, the intestate, was appointed to the office of a collector of the customs for the port of Mobile on the 11th day of March, in the year 1839, in the place of Addin Lewis, whose term of office had expired on the 9th of the same month. At the time of the change, a large amount of revenue bonds, taken by Mr. Lewis during his official term, were outstanding and unpaid—some in the course of collection, and others not due. The amounts, as shown by the returns of Mr. Owen to the department, and by his receipts to Mr. Lewis, were as follows:

Bonds in suit - - - - - -	$9,326 70
Bonds taken, and not due - - - - -	100,882 01
Total amount of bonds transferred from the old to the new collector - - - - - - -	110,208 71

The act of the 2d of March, 1799, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," allows a commission of three per cent. at the port of Mobile, as a compensation for the collection of the revenue there, and provides "that, whenever a collector shall die, or resign, the commissions to which he is entitled, on the receipt of the duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning, or the legal representatives of such deceased collector, and his successors in office. The ex-collector was compelled to deliver the outstanding bonds to his successor, as his power to collect, and his authority to receive, were terminated with the termination of his official existence; but his right to the moiety of the commissions remained, and became perfect when the bonds were collected by his successor. That successor might pay the moiety of the commissions to him, or might pay them into the public Treasury, to be repaid to him; but the right to them, so far as collections were made, was perfect.

The committee have made inquiry to learn whether the portion of the commissions upon this $110,208 71 of bonds, delivered over by Mr. Lewis to Mr. Owen, have been, by the latter, paid into the Treasury, as, in that

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case, the administratrix of Mr. Owen would have her claim upon the Tre ury for the amount, after the recovery which has taken place in the cou of the United States against the estate of her deceased husband. Inde the committee are impressed with the opinion that proof, upon the trial the cause between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen, that the latter had paid t moiety of the commissions into the Treasury, would have been a perfect fence to Mr. Owen against the recovery. No such proof was offered made, and the annexed letter from the First Comptroller of the Treas will show that it could not have been made, as the share of the commissic to which Mr. Lewis was entitled, with the small exception hereafter notic was retained by Mr. Owen, and not either paid to Mr. Lewis, or paid o to the public Treasury.

It will be seen, from the letter of the Comptroller, that Mr. Owen, for portion of the year 1829, during which he held the office of collector, a also for the whole of the year 1830, retained, from the commissions receiv the full amount which the law authorized him to retain under any circu stances; and that, during that period, the bonds handed over by Mr. Le fell due, and were collected. Not making to Mr. Lewis any paymen small surplus of commissions, amounting to $214 87, remained in his ha at the close of the year 1830, after retaining the highest salary which law would allow him to retain, and that surplus he paid into the Treasu

It will further appear, from the letter of the Comptroller, that, since year 1830, Mr. Owen has fallen in arrear to the United States to the amou of $2,101 22; and that a credit upon this account to him of the $214 the surplus of commissions paid into the Treasury at the close of the y 1830, has been already directed, and is now to his credit in his acco with the United States.

This leaves the estate of Mr. Owen justly indebted to Mr. Lewis for whole amount of the commissions received by him upon the revenue bo delivered over, to which Mr. Lewis was, by law, entitled, without any re ence to the national Treasury. Mr. Lewis's share of these commissic the Comptroller states to be one and one-half per cent. upon the amoun the bonds. If the recovery was beyond the true amount, the fault m have been in a failure to make the proper defence to the suit. All the f were within Mr. Owen's knowledge and within his power, and certai the United States cannot be held responsible for the laches of himself or representatives, in conducting the prosecution instituted against him for failure to pay over moneys in his hands.

There are two statements in the petition which the committee feel bo to notice. The first is that, by an agreement between Mr. Lewis and Owen, the claim of the former to commissions upon the bonds han over was to be submitted to the Comptroller or Secretary of the Treas and that a decision, upon that submission, adverse to the claim of Mr. Le was given. The letter of the Comptroller (annexed) will show that statement is a mistaken one. He says:

"The moiety of commissions on bonds transferred should have b promptly paid by Mr. Owen to Mr. Lewis, and such have been the unif instructions of this office, nor can I find, by a reference to the books of t office, that any other directions have been given in this case."

To reconcile the statement in the petition with that in the Comptroll letter, if it be proper for the committee to indulge in a conjecture, it is, Mr. Lewis claimed the moiety of the commissions in hand, and Mr. O

insisted that the collections upon the bonds were to be the measure of liability, and that this was the real question submitted and decided against Mr. Lewis. Any other supposition, in the judgment of the committee, would not only be presupposing an ignorance on the part of the Comptroller as to those provisions of the law with which his letter annexed shows him to be so conversant, but would be convicting Mr. Owen of a degree of want of understanding of that portion of the law, upon the execution of which, in an important position, he was just entering, which would do palpable injustice to the reputation he held when appointed, and which the committee hope he will prove to have retained during the discharge of his official duties.

If the mistake they have conjectured has been made by his widow and personal representatives, they find nothing singular or surprising in it. She cannot be supposed to have made herself acquainted with the complex provisions of the revenue laws; and, as submission of the question as to the time and amount of liability on the part of her husband, may well have been mistaken by her for a submission of the question of liability or not.

As a confirmation of this mistake, she states that, after the decease of her husband, the moiety of commissions due to him upon the bonds handed over to his successor in office, has been actually paid to the estate from the public Treasury. In making this statement, she was evidently ignorant that the successor of her deceased husband had first paid these commissions into the public Treasury; and, being then in trust for his estate, they were of course paid upon the requisition of the person legally entitled to receive them.

In any aspect of this case, therefore, the committee can see no foundation for a claim against the United States, and they therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, April 11, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to return, herewith, the letter of the Honorable Silas Wright, of the Senate, of 10th instant, covering the petition and papers of Louisa S. Owen, widow and administratrix of Geo. W. Owen, late collector at Mobile, for $2,500, and interest and costs of suit instituted by Addin Lewis, the predecessor of G. W. Owen, as collector at Mobile, for his moiety of commissions on bonds transferred by him to Owen.

The facts in the case are as follows, viz: G. W. Owen was appointed collector of the customs at Mobile on the 11th of March, 1829, in place of Addin Lewis, whose term of office expired on the 9th of March, 1829. Mr. Owen receipted to Mr. Lewis (per report 56,492, on Lewis's account) for the sum of $110,208 71, consisting of bonds in suit - - $9,325 70
And bonds not due - - - - - - 100,882 01

110,208 71

Mr. Owen reports this sum as the amount of bonds transferred in report No. 56,514.

The act 2d March, 1799 (ch. 129), provides, "that, whenever a collector shall die or resign, the commissions *to which he is entitled*, on the receipt

of the duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning, or the legal representatives of such deceased collector and his successor in office." And it was the duty of Mr. Owen to have paid Mr. Lewis his moiety, viz: one and a half per cent. on the amount of bonds which were receipted for by Mr. Owen, when such bonds were paid.

Mr. Owens accounts of official emoluments for the fractional year of 1829, shows that he received a *pro rata* compensation of $3,000, the maximum allowed; and, also, for the year 1830, the maximum of $3,000. It was in these years that the bonds taken by Mr. Lewis, and transferred to Mr. Owen, fell due and were paid. There was a surplus of emoluments for the years 1829 and 1830, in the hands of Mr. Owen, on 31st December 1830, of $214 87; for which sum Mr. Owen is entitled to credit on the account of emoluments, up to 25th July, 1836, now in suit for the balance due the United States, viz: $2,101 22; and I have addressed the First Auditor of the Treasury, requesting a further adjustment of that account in order that the sum of $214 87 may be brought to his credit. This is the only claim the estate of G. W. Owen has, which can be admitted at the Treasury.

The moiety of commissions on bonds transferred should have been promptly paid by Mr. Owen to Mr. Lewis; and such have been the uniform instructions of this office; nor can I find, by a reference to the books of this office, that any other directions have been given in this case.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Comptroller.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of David Green, of Weare, in the State of New Hampshire, and the accompanying documents, report:

That the petitioner claims the repayment to him of the amount of a revenue bond which he assumes he has twice paid. The facts, as they appear from the papers in the case, are substantially these:

From the year 1800 to 1807 the petitioner resided at Portland, then in the district of Maine, and within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, now in the State of Maine, and was a merchant. On the 11th day of October, 1802, he imported into the district of Portland and Falmouth, in a brig called the "Snow Mary," from Trinidad, a cargo of merchandise, for the duties upon which he was, by the laws then in force, entitled to a credit upon executing the ordinary bonds with sureties to secure the payment of the duties—the one half in three, and the remaining half in six months. The petitioner did execute two bonds in the ordinary form, each in the penalty of $2,000, and conditioned to pay that sum or the ascertained duties on the cargo of the brig aforesaid; and James Neal and Benjamin Gage, merchants of Portland, were his sureties upon the bonds. The amount of ascertained duties upon each bond was $1,024 75¾, and the first one was made payable on the 11th January, 1803, three months from its date, was paid at maturity, and is now before the committee, with the receipt of the deputy collector of the port in full upon it. The second bond was made payable on the 11th of April, 1803, six months from its date, as is alleged, and is the bond which the petitioner assumes he has twice paid.

This last-named bond is not, and has not been, before the committee; but the papers show that a suit was commenced upon it by summons, issued on the 5th of December, 1806, and made returnable before the district court of the United States for the district of Maine, on the first Tuesday of March, 1807; that the judgment of the court was rendered, in the suit against the petitioner, for the sum of $1,280 debt or damages, and $25 71 costs, at the May term thereof, in 1807; that, on the 8th September, 1807, an execution was issued upon the judgment, which was returned by the marshal satisfied, in 1808. This establishes the payment of the second bond once, and the satisfaction of the claim of the United States against the petitioner and his sureties, growing out of its execution.

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Had this bond been previously paid? This is the assumption of the titioner, and upon this assumption he prefers his claim to Congress. l legal view of the case, it would be sufficient for the committee to pre the suit upon the bond, the recovery in that suit, and the satisfaction n upon the execution, to rebut any assumption of payment before the was commenced; which is the ground taken by the petitioner, inasm as no defence was made in the suit, nor was previous payment thei tempted to be proved, so far as the papers show. Inasmuch, howeve the papers contain the strongest evidence of the good character, moral w and strict integrity of the petitioner, as well as show to the satisfaction o committee that he prosecutes his claim in good faith, and has made hir believe it is just, they are disposed to examine the grounds upon whic rests his conviction that this bond had been paid previous to the comme ment of the suit upon it in December, 1806.

He seems to the committee to have arrived at this conclusion rather a train of reasoning drawn from the revenue laws, and from the rule tablished by the Treasury Department in relation to unpaid revenue bc than from any precise knowledge or recollection of facts even hin from which this previous payment of the bond can be shown. In confi tion of this impression, the committee find the allegation of paymen the petitioner himself, in the petition before them, made in this langu "That the ascertained duties payable on the 11th day of April, 1803, j petitioner avers were paid between that day and the May term of the trict court in said 1803, to said collector, or to the district attorney, o agent by him employed," &c.; thus showing that the petitioner himsell no distinct recollection of the time of payment, or of the person to w payment was in fact made, and, by necessary consequence, can hav distinct recollection of the fact itself.

After this allegation the petitioner proceeds immediately to the fi those positions of argument, upon which, more than upon any thing els seems to have satisfied himself of the payment of this bond. He sa was the uniform rule of the Treasury Department, that all bonds not at maturity should be immediately handed over to the district attorne collection; and that this rule was rigidly observed at the custom-hon Portland. He further avers, that a suit was commenced against him this bond at the May term of the district court of 1803, but admits tha records of the court furnish no evidence of such a suit; because, as he or rather infers, the bond was paid before the sitting of the court. inference is possible, but not natural; as, if process for the commence of a suit was issued and served, it should have been returned and file whatever time the suit may have been settled by payment. When, the committee consider that Mr. Green was a merchant in extensive ness, and of course an accountant, and accustomed to keep books as a chant, and is still unable to state the time of payment upon this bond person to whom that payment was made, whether to the collector hin to the district attorney, or to some agent of the latter, they are compell consider these averments of payment made by him in his petition rath inferences of his mind from other facts, than as evidence of a clear r lection on his part of the fact of payment. That the payment could have been made regularly to the collector is certain, from the fact that proofs exhibited by the district attorney upon the trial of the suit bro upon this bond, and tried at the May term of 1807, showed that the b

collector, handed over to the district attorney, or rather to his land, for suit, previous to the May term of the court in 1803. the collector after that time would not have satisfied the debt, he United States have been responsible for the proper applica- money, if delivered to him. In this case, too, if the petitioner be is averment that a suit was actually commenced against him and, prior to the May term, 1803, payment could not have been e collector without notice that the bond had left his hands; as ecement of a suit was the most conclusive notice of that fact.

ioner refers to a proviso of the 62d section of the revenue law March, 1799, in the following words: "*Provided, nevertheless,* rson whose bond has been received, either as principal or surety, ment of duties, or for whom any bond has been given by an e, or other person, in pursuance of the provisions herein con- which bond may be due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a fu- for duties, until such bond be fully paid or discharged."

a produces revenue bonds executed by himself, as principal, and ty of persons, as sureties, taken at the custom-house at Portland, g date at various periods between the 11th of April, 1803, when became due, and December, 1806, when the suit was commenced l collection, and seeks to infer payment from these facts. He rectly: that if the collector took his bonds for duties, either as e surety, during this time, and this bond actually remained due l, he took them in direct violation of the provisions of the law of e quoted; but the committee cannot consent to the conclusion nt upon this bond is to be presumed, without any evidence of d in the face of a judicial recovery upon it subsequently, for the se of legalizing the conduct of the collector. That would be to e power of a merchant, if he could persuade a collector of the favor him, and take his bonds in violation of this provision of take advantage of his own act, his own wrong, and his own d make them cancel, by legal presumptiom, all his previous in- upon duty bonds. It would be to surrender the revenue, rather ppose that an officer appointed for its collection would disobey nd that, too, in a case where his own knowledge might satisfy this case the fact turned out to be, that the security of the public t.

itioner refers to the default of this collector, between the time that fell due and the time of its collection, and seeks to infer from the he must have paid this bond to the collector, who wrongfully he money, as he did other moneys paid to him for the United There are no facts in the papers upon which to found this in- ept the simple one, that the collector did, in 1806, turn out to ter to the amount of some $19,000; and that amount was re- ainst him in a suit between him and the United States for money ds; but the presumption that this bond was paid to him is, as ittee have before stated, rebutted by the proof given upon the trial t on this bond that it was actually passed by the collector over to s of the district attorney for collection previous to the May term of in 1803, after which payment could not be regularly made to the

It appears from the papers that Isaac Parker was the agent of the attorney at Portland (he residing some fifty miles from that place), a the collector at Portland was directed, when bonds were to be pass for collection, to deliver them to Parker, which was usually done petitioner has accompanied his petition and other papers with a chec purporting to contain his bank account, and refers to four several drawn by him in favor of Parker, in the years 1803 and 1804, and to desire to infer the payment of this bond from the avails of some c checks. If the payment was made, as in one part of his petition he " previous to the May court of 1803, then this check-book does not orate the fact in any degree, as the date of the first check drawn in Parker is 14th July, 1803, more than two months after the payment to have been made. There is another difficulty as to this piece of ev No amount covered by any one of the checks corresponds with the of this bond; and the two of them large enough to cover it, seem been in round numbers, while the remaining two are for specifi which indicate a specific purpose different from the payment of this

Upon the whole, the committee are unable to find in the papers s dence to satisfy them that Mr. Green has, in fact, twice paid thi while this report will show that, in seeking for that evidence, they h been technical, and sought to protect the United States behind tho rules upon which a plea of payment can alone be sustained in a suit

When, then, it is known that the petitioner himself does not supp the double payment, if made, has reached the National Treasury, b the voluntary payment was made to the collector, and embezzled with other public moneys—inferences which they are compelled from his own statements of his own case—they feel sure that they incur the censure of applying a hard rule, when they declare their i to recommend the relief prayed for. They have, therefore, instruct chairman to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of t tion and papers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 168 and 170.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 168) for the relief of William York;" and "An act (H. R. 170) granting a pension to John Black, of the State of Georgia," report:

The objection to the allowance of the claim of William York is, that his service was not performed by, and under, the direction of any authority conferred and recognised by Congress. He asserts that he served some five years during the Revolutionary war,—most of the time as captain of a company of horse. One of his witnesses says that he was commissioned by a colonel. It does not appear that he acted under the authority of his own State, unless, under a general permission for all to form associations in the nature of domestic police, as was the case in North Carolina, where he served, and in other States.

John Black claims to have served some considerable time in the militia of North Carolina, and afterward to have been employed in a smith's shop about seven months. He says that he was detached from his company for this duty; but to prove the fact, no evidence is furnished to this committee, save the bare declaration of the claimant—and he expressly limits in one of his affidavits, that "he volunteered as an assistant artificer, and served as such" for four months. His service in the militia amounted to about two months and twenty days. It is evident that there was not six months' military service of the character designated and contemplated in the various pension laws.

The committee, in accordance with the repeatedly expressed opinion of the Senate in similar cases, recommend, that the bills be indefinitely postponed.

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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Prentiss made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 209, 218, 239, 240, and 242.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 218) for the relief of Joseph W. Knipe;" "An act (H. R. 239) for the relief of Simon Knipe, of New York;" "An act (H. R. 240) for the relief of Robert Lucas;" "An act (H. R. 242) for the relief of Wilfred Knott;" and "An act (H. R. 209) for the relief of Myron Chapin," report:

The above are all claims for pensions, on account of wounds and disabilities received in the last war with Great Britain.

Joseph W. Knipe's claim is supported by no evidence to substantiate his allegations of the receipt of wounds in the line of his duty as a soldier.

The evidence of the continuance of disability, in the case of Simon Knight, is insufficient. It is proved that he was wounded in the thigh in 1813, and it is alleged that the same is now weak, and, also, that he has become blind, owing to the loss of blood and other injuries produced by the wound. Whether the disabilities, under which he now suffers, are justly attributable to the causes assigned, this committee cannot determine, as they are not furnished with the testimony of any medical gentleman, and nothing of the kind is mentioned in the report of the House committee.

Robert Lucas represents that he is now disabled, from the effects of a wound which he received in his left leg, from "a *splinter or snag*," in the battle of Bladensburg. John Allen, the sole witness produced to show the origin of the injury, simply testifies, that he was present when Lucas "received the wound on his shin on the field;" he neither describes the wound, nor gives any particulars how it was occasioned. Doctor E. B. Payne testifies to "a diseased state of the left shin," and Doctor N. Brown to "a disease of the shin," but they give no opinion in relation to the cause and nature of the disease, or the degree of disability. The evidence does not make out a good case.

The testimony to support the application of Wilfred Knott is neither specific, full, nor consistent. Two witnesses testify that he was injured by his sword, another that he was wounded by the rebound of a gun, and another that he was injured, but does not tell how. His captain, Greenberry Griffith, says, that Knott complained to him of an injury by a sword; that he sent him home; and that he called to see him afterward, when he was troubled with a rupture. No clear and distinct account of the locality and character of the injury, or when inflicted, *is given* by the applicant, or by

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anybody else. The surgeons certify that disability does exist, wit referring it to any cause, or even stating their belief whether it, or any of it, was induced by any hurt received by Knott in the public service is sufficient, without mentioning other objections, to say that there i competent evidence in the case to prove a probable connexion betwee disability and the alleged injury.

It appears, from an examination of the papers of Myron Chapin, tha was never in the public service for any time. He and others turned according to the account given, for the defence of Plattsburg, in 1814; on their way, without officers or organization, he accidentally disloc his ankle. The physicians, who certify to a degree of disability of third, do not ascribe it to this injury, or to any thing else. The nature origin of the disability are not even alluded to by either of them. Th plication was first made some twenty-three years after the date of the in

The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of these se bills.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 187, 192, 216, and 219.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 192) for the relief of James Bailey;" "An act (H. R. 216) for the relief of William Sloan;" "An act (H. R. 187) for the relief of Samuel M. Asbury;" and "An act (H. R. 219) for the relief of Levi M. Roberts;" report:

The applicants are all pensioners, and pray for additional relief on account of wounds and disabilities received in the late war with Great Britain.

James Bailey was a Revolutionary soldier; and also a soldier in the last war, in which he had his left arm fractured by a musket-ball, at the battle of Bridgewater in 1814. He first received an invalid pension of $3 75 per month; which he relinquished in 1818, and was pensioned under the act of March 18, 1818. This pension of $96 per annum he still receives; and it is all that existing laws give in his and similar cases. He applies for the restoration of his former invalid pension. Were the Senate disposed to grant relief in these cases, it would not be warranted in this case, because there is not a particle of evidence, save his own, to show his present disability, and its degree, which was not taken before 1818.

William Sloan now enjoys an invalid pension of $5 33 per month, in consequence of wounds and injuries sustained in service in the last war. He claims an increase. Two physicians, James Montgomery and Francis Butler, certify that he is "disabled to a degree, from *old age* and infirmities, amounting to a total disability." He is pensioned for a degree of two-thirds; and the additional disability, certified to, is not clearly and distinctly traced to injuries in his public service. The language of the physicians implies the contrary.

Samuel M. Asbury was placed on the invalid pension-list, at the rate of $4 per month, by virtue of a special act of Congress, passed in June, 1836. The case, as presented by the evidence now, is no stronger than it was then; and the committee believe that the evidence is insufficient to support his claim to an increase of pension.

Levi M. Roberts, after having served his term of enlistment in the last war, was employed in the forage department, and as an express-rider, under a contract, it is inferred from the papers; and, while in this employment in 1814, he received an injury, which resulted in the loss of a leg. He was not entitled under any general law; and, in 1830, an invalid pen-

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sion of $8 per month was granted to him by a private act of Congres
He applies for an increase. Were this the first and original applicatio
it is plain, from the action of the Senate during this session, involvin
analogous principles, that no relief would be granted; because he was n
in the discharge of military duty under military obligations, and becaus
the testimony is defective in material points.

The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of the sever
foregoing bills.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 225, 231, and 234.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 234) for the relief of Josiah Strong;" "An act (H. R. 225) for the relief of Samuel Brown;" and "An act (H. R. 234) for the relief of Lieutenant John Allison," report:

The applicants are all pensioners for Revolutionary services. They claim further relief on account of wounds and disabilities incurred in the military service of the United States.

Josiah Strong was wounded by a musket-ball, in the battle of Germantown, so severely that he was obliged to submit to amputation of the right leg. He now receives $96 per annum, under the law of March 18, 1818, an amount equal to a full invalid pension for total disability, and is all to which he is entitled under existing laws.

Samuel Brown is in the receipt of a pension of $80 per annum, under the act of 1832. His claim for an invalid pension is not provided for by any law in force; nor did the law of April 10, 1806, which was continued and extended, from time to time, till 1834, when it expired by limitation, embrace this case; because Brown, as it is alleged, was injured by a rock falling upon his leg, and that law provided only for wounds and disabilities received in battle and inflicted by an enemy. In the declarations which he made to obtain the benefits of the act of 1818 and the act of 1832, he makes no allusion to this injury; and it is not mentioned in his discharge. These facts and the lapse of time raise a suspicion which ought only to be removed by very positive and conclusive testimony.

John Allison is also on the pension-roll. He alleges that he was wounded by a musket-ball at General St. Clair's defeat, in 1791. It appears from the papers, that his first application at the Pension Office for this allowance was in 1837. The return of his company, of which he was a lieutenant, and which return he acknowledges he made out *himself*, contradicts his present allegations. The reason why he did not place himself among the wounded, as he states, was because he was but slightly wounded. The evidence of disability in consequence of a wound received in the discharge of military duty for the United States is not satisfactory.

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The main objection to the claim of Strong is, that it involves an e sion of the pension laws, against which the Senate has repeatedly de during the session. The same applies to the case of Brown, with objections.

The committee recommend that these bills be severally postpone definitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierce made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 190, 195, 196, 198, 205, and 206.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 190) for the benefit of Thomas Collins," "An act (H. R. 196) granting a pension to John H. Lincoln," "An act (H. R. 195) for the relief of Hiram Saul," "An act (H. R. 198) for the relief of Nathaniel Davis," "An act (H. R. 205) for the relief of Barton Hooper," and "An act (H. R. 206) for the relief of Isaac Justice," report:

These are all claims for pensions on account of disabilities, alleged to have been incurred during the last war with Great Britain.

Thomas Collins and J. H. Lincoln are afflicted with rheumatic affections, which, as they represent, were occasioned by exposure in the service of the United States. It is not proved by the testimony, to the satisfaction of this committee, that their disabilities were immediately superinduced by any cause arising from the performance of military duty.

Hiram Saul proves by a witness that he lost a thumb and part of a finger by the bursting of a gun; but it is not shown that he was in the line of his duty at the time.

Nathaniel Davis alleges that, while aiding in putting down a riot in the camp, in obedience to the orders of the orderly sergeant, he received a kick in the abdomen from a soldier which caused a violent rupture, rendering him unable to do military duty, and that he was discharged on this account.

John B. Hogan says, that Davis was discharged in consequence of a rupture; but he cannot state in what manner the injury was incurred. It is not disputed that the injury was occasioned in some way during his service; still, nothing is produced, except his own assertion, to show that he was in the discharge of his duty at the time. Mr. Hogan does not know any thing of the riot; and it is doubtful whether the blow was received, as Davis represents, while assisting to quell a riot, or whether it was inflicted in a brawl, or private quarrel, in which he might have been an equally guilty actor with others.

In relation to the case of Barton Hooper, the Commissioner of Pensions says that his discharge, now on file in the Pension Office, shows that "he was discharged in consequence of ulcered legs;" and that no mention is made in it of any disability occasioned by wounds, or any other injury in

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the service. Hooper says, that he received a gun-shot wound in the leg; but he produces no testimony to prove that he was wounded or disabled in any way while in the performance of military duty. The degree of disability is not stated by the surgeon, who certifies, in loose terms, that "his leg is considerably inflamed;"—"the wound not healed, and still having an unhealthy appearance; and must incapacitate him from attending to his ordinary business." The case is not sustained by proof which would, in the opinion of this committee, justify the passage of the bill.

In the case of Isaac Justice, the evidence is insufficient to show that the present disability is attributable to the causes assigned. He is afflicted with rheumatic affections, which he imputes to hardships and exposures in the service. The surgeons, who certify, assign no cause whatever.

The great delay which has intervened since the occurrence of the injury, justly raises a strong presumption against these claims. In none of them is the delay satisfactorily explained, and in many no explanation is offered.

The committee recommend, that the foregoing cases be severally postponed, indefinitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINN made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 373.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Kennedy, assignee of George Tucker, for the confirmation of his claim to a tract of eighty arpens square, report:

That it appears George Tucker having petitioned for a grant of eighty arpens square on both sides of the middle branch of Dog river, for a vacherie, that the commandant of Mobile, on the 17th of August, recommended the same to the governor general, stating that the petitioner had a quantity of cattle, &c., and, in consequence, Governor de Lemos, on the 21st of September, 1798, made a grant of the same to Tucker; that a transfer was made on the 3d of May, 1807, by Tucker to Kennedy. The claim was filed before Crawford, commissioner, and entered as No. 12 in his report, No. 6 of rejected claims. The petitioner states that he produced evidence to show that it had been inhabited and cultivated, but no such evidence appears upon record; but, on the contrary, the claim was rejected for the want of such evidence. It was subsequently presented to Barton and Bennett, commissioners, and entered in their report No. 5, dated July 11, 1820; of rejected claims as No. 3, with the following additional evidence: "Inhabited and cultivated from 1798 for four or five years, under claim of said Tucker, but not by said Tucker." The register, in his remarks upon these claims, says: "These claims were all reported against by the former commissioner, the most of them as having been forfeited under the Spanish law, for want of habitation and cultivation. They have been revived under the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1819, and additional testimony has been offered in their support. But the testimony, in most cases, does not amount to satisfactory proof of inhabitation and cultivation, according to the Spanish regulations; and in those cases where the proof of habitation and cultivation is satisfactory, there are other reasons apparent which invalidate the claims, as in the following, viz: Nos. 96, 99, 89, 93, 101, in report No. 6, which claims are founded on sales, the terms of which do not appear to have been complied with by the purchasers."

By the third section of the act of May 8, 1822, which is in the following words: "That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or registers of claims reported by the regis-

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ters and receivers, and the persons embraced in the lists of actual settler or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of clai reported as aforesaid, shall, when it appears by the said reports, or by tl lists, that the land claimed or settled on had actually been inhabited cultivated by such person or persons, in whose right he claims, on before the 10th day of April, 1813, be entitled to a grant for the land claimed as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more th 640 acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed recognised by the preceding sections of this act, or by virtue of a confir ation under an act entitled 'An act for the adjusting claims to la and establishing land offices in the districts east of New Orleans,' a proved March 3, 1819; and *provided, also*, That no claim shall be co firmed where the quantity was not ascertained, and a report made there by the registers and receivers prior to the 25th day of July, 1820," t claimant was confirmed in his right of Tucker to 640 acres as a donatic and a certificate of confirmation appears to have been issued on the 17 of June, 1828. The petitioner states the certificate was issued to h without any agency on his part, and that he never asked for the confirm tion of the whole or any part as a donation.

The claim was again revived in August, 1827, before Hazard a Owen, commissioners, and is entered as No. 11 on their report, A No. of rejected claims, with these remarks: "Inhabitation and cultivatic *from* some years before 1803–1814 to indefinite present time." T grounds for their not recommending the claim for confirmation are th stated: "It appears from the statement of the claimant that he has ceived from a former board of commissioners a donation-certificate part of this tract, by virtue of inhabitation and cultivation of the sam and it is the opinion of the commissioners that, in applying for and ceiving said certificate, the claimant admitted that he had no writt evidence of claim therefor." The petitioner now presents his claim Congress, believing his title to the whole grant to be good, and pra that an act may be passed confirming it.

The claim of the petitioner was presented before three boards of co missioners under a complete Spanish grant—habitation and cultivati proved from 1798 for several successive years. The grant is without a conditions whatever, and the land merely given as a stock-farm, and us as such by the grantee and those who claim under him. The committ are therefore decidedly of the opinion that the claim of the petitioner just, and report a bill for his relief.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 23, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 122, 131, 135, and 152.]

he Committee on *Pensions, to whom were referred* "*An act* (*H. R.* 135) *granting a pension to Elijah Fouchee;*" "*An act* (*H. R.* 131) *for the relief of Hugh Davis;*" "*An act* (*H. R.* 122) *for the relief of Jabez Collins;*" *and* "*An act* (*H. R.* 152) *for the relief of Thruston Cornell,*" *report:*

The foregoing are applications for pensions on account of Revolutionary ices.

The claim of Elijah Fouchee was disallowed at the Pension Office, upon ground that there were no such terms of continuous actual service in d or garrison, rendered by the North Carolina militia, as that, in which alleges to have served as a draughted militia soldier. This objection, d by the records, is not removed by the evidence before the committee. witnesses do not make full and specific statements, and it would be fe to throw aside the records and to rely upon loose and general state- ts. In addition to this term (of eight months) another of six months in ep of horse is set forth, but not proved.

ugh Davis asks an increase of pension. He, in common with all other ants of the Revolution, received the *full* allowance, to which he was led under the act of March 18, 1818, until the act of June 7, 1832, ded him a higher one, and of which he availed himself.

he claim of Jabez Collins, as presented in his petition, is for seven ths' service in three tours. The documentary evidence shows clearly t these three tours together amounted to only about four months.

In relation to the case of Thruston Cornell, the Commissioner of Pen- ns says: "The certificate of Mr. Bangs discredits the alleged term of rvice under Captain Lucas; that under Captain Borden is utterly inad- ssible as military service; and the certificate of Mr. Bowen shows that ere was no officer named Dunham or Vaughn commissioned by Rhode nd. This last term under Dunham, from December, 1780, to Septem- r, 1781, is represented as an enlistment under Colonel Bailey, who was missioned a colonel commandant of militia in May, 1781, and had no thority to enlist or command nine months' men. It may be remarked t, from the number of claimants still residing in Rhode Island, there st be the most abundant means of proving any service rendered under

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her authority. The reason for delaying his application is unsatisfact
See letter of November 2, 1835, and also one of March 2, 1835.

The committee refer to a general letter of Mr. Edwards, dated Jun
1840, in relation to all these cases.

The committee recommend that the foregoing bills be severally
poned indefinitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 24, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 377.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the documents relating to the claim of the heirs of Antonio Gras, report:

That this claim is held under a Spanish patent, dated the 20th anuary, 1804, and is for 3,000 arpens. Messrs. Cosby and Skipwith entered the claim as No. 6, in their report marked E, dated the 17th March, 1820, and represented it as having heen surveyed in 1804. It is again entered in the report of the same officers, dated 24th July, 1821, as having been surveyed in November, 1803.

Commissioner Graham decided that this claim was only confirmed to the extent of 1,280 acres, by the act of 8th May, 1822. This decision was made under the belief that the survey was made in 1804, as will be seen from the following extract of his letter to Bouligny, dated January 17, 1826: "If this latter date (1803) be correct, I have no doubt that the claim would have been confirmed for the quantity called for in the survey. But, as the confirmations have been made in the report of the commissioners, there is no authority, I conceive, in the Executive branch of the Government to give relief; but I have no doubt that Congress would afford relief, if satisfactory evidence is furnished that an actual survey was made in November, 1803."

Satisfactory evidence has been furnished the committee, that the actual survey was made on the 24th of November, 1803; and if it had been so reported by the commissioners, it would have been confirmed under the law of May, 1822. With this view of the case, the committee report a bill for the relief of the petitioners.

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REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

WITH

annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

JUNE 26, 1840.

ered to be printed, and that 5,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 25, 1840.

R: In obedience to the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An o provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of United States," I have the honor to transmit a report from the Register e Treasury, containing the several statements required respecting the merce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries e year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

o these are added, as heretofore, certain statements respecting the ton- of the United States for the year ending at the same time.

m, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

on. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

m: In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 10th ruary, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate state- nts of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to mit the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the ted States during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839, viz:

o. 1. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise im- ed.

o. 2. A summary statement of the same.

o. 3. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign mer- dise exported.

o. 4. A summary statement of the same.

& Rives, printers.

No. 5. A general statement of the quantity and value of domest duce exported.

No. 6. A summary statement of the same.

No. 7. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreig nage entered into the United States.

No. 8. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreig nage cleared from the United States.

No. 9. A statement exhibiting the aggregate number of each desc of foreign vessels, with their tonnage and seamen, that entered in cleared from the United States.

No. 10. A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the States.

No. 11. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which e each district from foreign countries.

No. 12. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which e from each district for foreign countries.

No. 13. A statement of the commerce and navigation of each Sta Territory.

The imports during the year have amounted to $162,092,132; of there was imported in American vessels $143,874,252, and in f vessels $18,217,880. The exports during the year have amoun $121,028,416; of which $103,533,891 were of domestic, and $17,4 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles, $82,127,514 were expor American vessels, and $21,406,377 in foreign vessels. Of the foreig cles, $12,660,434 were exported in American vessels, and $4,834, foreign vessels. 1,491,279 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,4 tons cleared from, the ports of the United States; 624,814 tons of f shipping entered, and 611,839 tons cleared, during the same period.

I have also the honor to transmit the annual statements of the tonnage of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of Sept 1839. (Nos. 14 and 15.)

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, is stated at	834
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at	1,153
And fishing vessels at	108
Tons	2,096

Of registered and enrolled tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to	1,987
There were employed in the whale fishery	131

Connected with No. 14 is a general statement, (marked A,) exhib comparison of the tonnage of the United States, from the 30th of Sept 1838, to the 30th of September, 1839.

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during th ending on the 30th of September, 1839, viz:

Registered	55
Enrolled	65
Tons	120

No. 16 exhibits the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1839.

No. 17 exhibits a comparative view of the aggregate amount of the registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States from 1815, inclusive.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[127]

No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

IMPORTED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

During the year ending 30th September, 1839.

No. 1.

General statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		Articles imported for the use of the United States.	Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, seminaries of learning, &c.						Specimens of botany.	
			Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c.	Books, maps, and charts.	Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture.	Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings.	Cabinets of coins & gems.	Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquity.		
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	15						3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	500	1,896	-	158	-	-	20	7
8	Holland	-	-	4,231	-	-	-	-	743	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	497						12
13	England	71	5,937	32,948	988	773	-	-	1,776	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

24	Australia - - - -	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	724	25
25	France on the Atlantic - -	-	375	3,721	4,000	-	2,319	-	-	1,088	26
26	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	56	-	131	-	-		27
27	French West Indies - -	-									28
28	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-									29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-									30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-								130	31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	32
32	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-		33
33	Porto Rico - - -	-									34
34	Portugal - - - -	-									35
35	Madeira - - - -	-									36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -	-									37
37	Cape de Verds - - -	-								-	38
38	Italy - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,042	-	-	-	121	39
39	Sicily - - - -	-									40
40	Sardinia - - - -	-									41
41	Trieste - - - -	-	-	-	200						42
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	43
43	Morocco, &c. - - -	-									44
44	Hayti - - - -	-									45
45	Texas - - - -	-									46
46	Mexico - - - -	-									47
47	Central Republic of America -	-									48
48	New Grenada - - -	-									49
49	Venezuela - - -	-									50
50	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	51
51	Cisplatine Republic - -	-									52
52	Argentine Republic - -	-									53
53	Chili - - - -	-									54
54	Peru - - - -	-									55
55	China - - - -	-									56
56	Asia, generally - - -	-									57
57	Africa, generally - -	-									58
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	59
59	Uncertain places - -	-									
	Total	-	489	10,168	43,383	2,330	4,549	-	-	5,087	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Models and inventions of machinery.	Anatomical preparations.	Regulus of antimony.	Spelter or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Bark of the cork tree.	Clay, unwrought.	Rags of any kind of cloth.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	10	5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	99,363	–	658	–	1,335	30,044	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	13,041	–	–	–	1,194		8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies										10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	16,560						12
13	England	10	–	13,217	7,267	504	7,879	–	2,846	59,405	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76		14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	257				15

24	Australia	-	-								24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	956	-	629	45,913	6,255	-	1,274	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,440	-	12	26
27	French West Indies	-	-								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,066	-	-	256	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands		-								31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,015	-	-	155	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-								33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,319		34
35	Madeira	-	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-								37
38	Italy	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	4,873	167	-	201,207	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,942	58	-	52,152	39
40	Sardinia	-	-								40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	6,532	-	-	240,768	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400		42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-								43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,241	44
45	Texas	-	-								45
46	Mexico	-	-								46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-								47
48	New Grenada	-	-								48
49	Venezuela	-	-	5							49
50	Brazil	-	-								50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-								51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-								52
53	Chili	-	-								53
54	Peru	-	-								54
55	China	-	-								55
56	Asia, generally	-	-								56
57	Africa, generally	-	-								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-								58
59	Uncertain places	-	-								59
	Total	-		15	1,356	13,667	136,965	46,417	101,164	6,544	6,737	588,318	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
						WOOD.		ANIMALS.		
		Undressed furs.	Hides and skins, raw.	Plaster of Paris.	Barilla.	Dye.	Unmanufactured mahogany, and other.	For breed.	All other.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	9,564							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	266							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	62,515	-	-	171	11,569			6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	26,357	44,223	-	-	-	-	-	22	7
8	Holland	3,448	205	-	-	-	-	490		8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	6,203	-	666	-	370			9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	246,254	-	-	26,930	7,462			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	6,915	22,504	-	-	-	-	80		12
13	England	281,544	237,445	-	18,822	10,696	7,504	28,860	6,038	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,182	680	15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	250		16
17	Malta									17

27	French West Indies	-	-	4,077	-	-	1,199	22		27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	3,900	-	-	400	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	100,979				30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	4,497	-	-	1,991	4,751		31
32	Cuba	-	-	7,842	-	-	55,835	48,832	50	168 32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	11,485	-	-	319	539		33
34	Portugal	-	-							34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	1,232				35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-							36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	27,133						37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	12,900	-	-	900	1,180 38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	12,838				39
40	Sardinia	-	-							40
41	Trieste	-	-	1,406						41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	194	-	-	-	2,009	-	1,000 42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	5,728	-	-	-	-	100	43
44	Hayti	-	-	33,874	-	-	87,178	298,815		44
45	Texas	-	-	24,007	-	-	16,530	2,062	980	884 45
46	Mexico	-	-	106,309	-	-	240,100	2,683	120	2,750 46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	46,209	-	-	7,082	5,313		47
48	New Grenada	-	-	20,946	-	-	14,880			48
49	Venezuela	-	-	268,372	-	-	22,620	7,257	108	49
50	Brazil	-	-	270,502	-	-	20	222		50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	364,985	-	-	605			51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	332,977						52
53	Chili	-	-	218,988	-	-	3,989	857		53
54	Peru	-	-	14,472	-	-	459			54
55	China	-	-							55
56	Asia, generally	-	-							56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	83,505	-	-	5,078	3,169		57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	80,910						58
59	Uncertain places	-	-							59
	Total	-		881,735	3,158,099	127,714	150,657	586,450	504,836	40,894	251,986

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
			TIN.		BRASS.		COPPER.			
		Old pewter.	In pigs and bars.	In plates and sheets.	In pigs and bars.	Old.	In pigs and bars.	In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.	Old, fit only for remanufacture.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	516	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	44	-	-	-	245	-	-	5,980	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7
8	Holland	-	31,052	-	-	-	-	2,516		8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	31,965							9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	3,634	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	3,731							12
13	England	-	235,758	1,144,348	1,339	-	103,085	615,351	912	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

[illegible]	[illegible] West Indies	-								
[illegible]	[illegible] in the Atlantic	-								
[illegible]	[illegible] on the Mediterranean	-								
[illegible]	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								
[illegible]	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	229	1,170
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,857
34	Portugal	-								
35	Madeira	-								
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998
38	Italy	-								
39	Sicily	-								
40	Sardinia	-								
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700		
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700		
43	Morocco, &c.	-								
44	Hayti	-	-	-	835	-	70	-	-	123
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,087	-	1,894
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,068
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								
52	Argentine Republic	-								
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	792,659	-	756
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,050	-	192
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,830		
56	Asia, generally	-								
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	658
59	Uncertain places	-								
	Total	-	44	302,069	1,145,188	1,339	1,337	1,118,165	619,496	81,942

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		BULLION.		SPECIE.		TEAS FROM INDIA, CHINA, etc.		COFFEE.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	50							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	400	3,560					4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	250	25,107	23,640	-	-	109,003	10,654	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	1,070	5,055	-	-	221,252	19,580	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	2,388	38,312	2,230	3,542,827	360,842	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	626	-	-	2,085,521	199,032	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	738	10,862	27,166	-	-	317,307	32,848	10
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,920	394	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,667	2,538	12
13	England	-	-	452,963	967,129	-	-	301,754	36,027	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									

25	[illegible]	19,800	166	60,622	76,595					25
26	France on the Atlantic	–	–	165	6,340					26
27	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	37,734	10,535	–	–	236,268	20,694	27
28	French West Indies									28
29	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	2,800						29
30	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	190					30
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	1,026	–	–	4,870	2,036	270,130	23,238	31
32	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	163,670	157,644	–	–	26,181,489	2,693,247	32
33	Cuba	–	–	7,688	15,456	–	–	1,720,868	189,251	33
34	Porto Rico	–	–	–	17,767					34
35	Portugal									35
36	Madeira									36
37	Fayal and other Azores				4,160	–	–	6,620	822	37
38	Cape de Verds	–	–	–	6,723	–	–	100	10	38
39	Italy	–	–	–						39
40	Sicily									40
41	Sardinia				1,500					41
42	Trieste	–	–	–	2,530					42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–						43
44	Morocco, &c.				1,512	–	–	9,726,495	814,667	44
45	Hayti	–	–	1,590	11,869					45
46	Texas	–	338	5,202	2,160,804	–	–	450	45	46
47	Mexico	34,581	30,343	47,820	22,700	–	–	2,976	345	47
48	Central Republic of America	1,938	1,433	9,600	7,126	–	–	200	18	48
49	New Grenada	2,496	–	32,680	14,257	–	–	12,318,944	1,185,069	49
50	Venezuela	–	508	20,281	4,898	–	–	48,694,294	4,144,593	50
51	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	50,613	4,049	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–						52
53	Argentine Republic	–	–	801	28,683					53
54	Chili	2,405	103,515	–	84,020					54
55	Peru	607	1,876	1,193	–	9,296,679	2,413,283	1,200	103	55
56	China	–	–	–	6,140					56
57	Asia, generally	–	–	–	34,153	–	–	355,056	35,294	57
58	Africa, generally	2,103	–	17,755	680	100	20			58
59	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–						59
	Uncertain places									
	Total	85,540	149,680	1,078,040	4,280,916	9,340,061	2,424,594	105,696,992	9,744,103	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		COCOA.		FRUITS.						
				Almonds.		Currants.		Prunes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	12,954	2,038							6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	2,183	225	–	–	17,287	1,317	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,525	297	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	113,617	7,962							10
11	Dutch Guiana	19,350	1,301							11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	–	34,120	341	247,663	26,277	67,924	4,737	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	41,472	3,966	84,400	6,397			16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18

24	Australia - American colonies - - -									23
25	France on the Atlantic - - -	-	-			-	-	939	16	24
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	119,058	12,188	-	-	490,953	50,397	25
27	French West Indies - - -	86,561	4,700	1,118,996	94,795	-	-	9,271	174	26
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	31,190	2,833					27
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	690,817	41,271	-	-	7,179	563	28
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									29
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -									30
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	13,920	431					31
33	Porto Rico - - - -	9,071	575							32
34	Portugal - - - - -									33
35	Madeira - - - - -									34
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -									35
37	Cape de Verds - - - -									36
38	Italy - - - - - -	-	-	61,705	6,864	-	-	14,170	847	37
39	Sicily - - - - - -	-	-	64,319	6,964	-	-	23,839	1,834	38
40	Sardinia - - - - -									39
41	Trieste - - - - - -	-	-	100	30	220,232	19,527	628	34	40
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - - -	-	-		-	57,988	4,548			41
43	Morocco, &c. - - - - -	-	-	11,900	733					42
44	Hayti - - - - - -	178,513	9,761							43
45	Texas - - - - - -									44
46	Mexico - - - - - -									45
47	Central Republic of America - -									46
48	New Grenada - - - -									47
49	Venezuela - - - - -	118,555	15,818							48
50	Brazil - - - - - -	133,356	8,732							49
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
52	Argentine Republic - - -									51
53	Chili - - - - - -	559,007	19,232							52
54	Peru - - - - - -	106,491	4,919							53
55	China - - - - - -									54
56	Asia, generally - - - -									55
57	Africa, generally - - - -	325	16							56
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									57
59	Uncertain places - - - -									58
	Total -	1,349,310	75,838	2,190,379	170,641	610,283	56,749	629,308	60,216	59

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		FRUITS.						SPICE.		
		Figs.		Raisins, Muscatel.		Raisins, other.		Mace.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	2,030	138	10,000	725					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	65	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,149	13,468	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	45	9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	23,000	2,768	79,394	7,330	122,610	6,040	533	870	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	2,960	155	115,010	6,038					16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18

23	British North American colonies -									23
24	Australia - - -									24
25	France on the Atlantic - -	1,652	–	625	35				65	25
26	France on the Mediterranean -	–	90	52,700	3,581	2,926	137	70		26
27	French West Indies - -		–	187,438	8,345					27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - -	450	16	19,182	1,221					28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean -	277,501	13,666	13,479,999	769,592	3,872,500	152,366			29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -									31
32	Cuba - - - -									32
33	Porto Rico - - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -	8,400	510							34
35	Madeira - - - -	–	–	400	35					35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verds - - -									37
38	Italy - - - -	2,475	55	7,480	371	18,640	560			38
39	Sicily - - - -	5,200	331	31,425	1,709	63,200	2,350			39
40	Sardinia - - - -									40
41	Trieste - - - -	–	–	10,800	760	44,883	3,498			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - -	725,841	50,728	32,400	2,244	738,150	22,546			42
43	Morocco, &c. - - -									43
44	Hayti - - - -									44
45	Texas - - - -									45
46	Mexico - - - -									46
47	Central Republic of America -									47
48	New Grenada - - -									48
49	Venezuela - - -	–	–	875	74					49
50	Brazil - - - -									50
51	Cisplatine Republic - -									51
52	Argentine Republic - -									52
53	Chili - - - -									53
54	Peru - - - -									54
55	China - - - -									55
56	Asia, generally - - -									56
57	Africa, generally - -									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -									58
59	Uncertain places - -									59
	Total -	1,049,509	68,457	14,027,728	802,068	4,862,939	187,497	17,867	14,513	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.								
		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.		Pepper.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	7,615	6,877	189	244	15,631	3,307			7
8	Holland - - - - - -	243,540	224,970	-	-	55,099	13,406			8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	131,083	20,668	2,631,113	106,932	9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	648	140			10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - -	36,099	35,412	35,635	49,790	17,698	4,068	162,460	14,373	13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Ireland - - - - -									15
16	Gibraltar - - - -									16
17	[illegible]									17

	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,382	462	
24	France on the Atlantic	-	10,400	10,020	-	-	21,703	20,205		24
25	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	325	805	14,100	2,560		25
26	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	160,668	31,456		26
27	Spain on the Atlantic	-								27
28	Spain on the Mediterranean	-								28
29	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								29
30	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								30
31	Cuba	-								31
32	Porto Rico	-								32
33	Portugal	-								33
34	Madeira	-								34
35	Fayal and other Azores	-								35
36	Cape de Verds	-								36
37	Italy	-	-	-	1,200	1,788	3,893	950		37
38	Sicily	-								38
39	Sardinia	-								39
40	Trieste	-								40
41	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-								41
42	Morocco, &c.	-								42
43	Hayti	-								43
44	Texas	-								44
45	Mexico	-								45
46	Central Republic of America	-								46
47	New Grenada	-								47
48	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	1,086	325		48
49	Brazil	-								49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-								50
51	Argentine Republic	-								51
52	Chili	-								52
53	Peru	-								53
54	China	-								54
55	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450,520	55
56	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	56
57	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-							57,385	57
58	Uncertain places	-							76	58
59	Total	-	299,020	278,489	37,349	52,627	521,469	101,564	4,377,260	185,063

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.						Camphor.		
		Pimento.		Cassia.		Ginger.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,088	1,817	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,072	5,129	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	-	-	195,660	12,431	10,104	6,926	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

24	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,413							24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500	1,269	25
26	France on the Mediterranean									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	13,300	923					31
32	Cuba	7,357	395	–	–	3,771	327			32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	1,600	100	–	–	1,625	65			44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico	3,001	204							46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China	–	–	438,866	31,667	–	–	667	154	55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	2,927,685	155,638	534,133	38,519	201,056	12,823	22,431	15,295	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		BULLION.		SPECIE.		TEAS FROM INDIA, CHINA, etc.		COFFEE.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	50							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	400	3,560					4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	250	25,107	23,640	–	–	109,003	10,654	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	1,070	5,055	–	–	221,252	19,580	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	2,388	38,312	2,230	3,542,827	360,842	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	626	–	–	2,085,521	199,032	9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	738	10,862	27,166	–	–	317,307	32,848	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,920	394	11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,667	2,538	12
13	England	–	–	452,963	967,129	–	–	301,754	36,027	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	[illegible]									18

26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	165	[illegible]				27
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	37,734	10,535	-	-	236,368	20,694	28
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	2,800						30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	190					31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	1,026	-	-	4,870	2,036	270,130	23,238	32
32	Cuba	-	-	-	163,670	157,644	-	-	26,181,489	2,623,247	33
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	7,688	15,456	-	-	1,720,868	189,251	34
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	17,767					35
35	Madeira	-	-								36
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-			4,160	-	-	6,620	822	37
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	6,723	-	-	100	10	38
38	Italy	-	-	-	-						39
39	Sicily	-	-	-							40
40	Sardinia	-	-	-		1,500					41
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	2,530					42
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-						43
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-		1,512	-	-	9,726,495	814,667	44
44	Hayti	-	-	-	1,590	11,869					45
45	Texas	-	-	338	5,202	2,160,804	-	-	450	45	46
46	Mexico	-	-	30,343	47,820	22,700	-	-	2,976	345	47
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	1,433	9,600	7,126	-	-	200	18	48
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	32,680	14,257	-	-	12,318,944	1,185,069	49
49	Venezuela	-	-	503	20,281	4,898	-	-	48,694,294	4,144,593	50
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,613	4,049	51
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-						52
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	801	28,683					53
53	Chili	-	-	103,515	-	84,020					54
54	Peru	-	-	1,876	1,193	-	9,296,679	2,413,283	1,200	103	55
55	China	-	-	-	-	6,140					56
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	34,153	-	-	355,056	35,224	57
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	17,755	680	100	20			58
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-						59
59	Uncertain places	-	-								
	Total	-	86,540	149,680	1,078,040	4,280,916	9,340,061	2,424,594	106,696,992	9,744,103	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		COCOA.		FRUITS.						
				Almonds.		Currants.		Prunes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	12,954	2,638							6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	-	-	2,183	225	-	-	17,287	1,317	7
8	Holland - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,525	297	8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	113,617	7,962							10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -	19,350	1,201							11
12	Belgium - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - -	-	-	34,120	341	247,663	26,277	67,924	4,737	13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Ireland - - - - -									15
16	Gibraltar - - - - -	-	-	41,472	3,966	84,400	6,397			16
17	Malta - - - - -									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									

24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	119,658	15,168	-	-	490,253	50,397
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	1,118,906	94,705	-	-	9,971	174
27	French West Indies	-	-	86,561	4,700						
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	31,190	9,833				
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	690,817	41,271	-	-	7,179	563
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-								
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	13,920	431				
33	Porto Rico	-	-	9,071	575						
34	Portugal	-	-								
35	Madeira	-	-								
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								
37	Cape de Verds	-	-								
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	61,705	6,864	-	-	14,170	847
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	64,319	6,964	-	-	23,839	1,834
40	Sardinia	-	-								
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	100	30	220,232	19,527	628	34
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,988	4,548		
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	11,900	733				
44	Hayti	-	-	178,513	9,761						
45	Texas	-	-								
46	Mexico	-	-								
47	Central Republic of America	-	-								
48	New Grenada	-	-								
49	Venezuela	-	-	118,555	15,818						
50	Brazil	-	-	133,356	8,732						
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-								
52	Argentine Republic	-	-								
53	Chili	-	-	559,007	19,232						
54	Peru	-	-	106,491	4,919						
55	China	-	-								
56	Asia, generally	-	-								
57	Africa, generally	-	-	325	16						
58	South Sea and Pacific Ocean	-	-								
59	Uncertain places	-	-								
	Total		-	1,349,310	75,838	2,190,379	170,641	610,283	56,749	629,308	60,216

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		FRUITS.						SPICE.		
		Figs.		Raisins, Muscatel.		Raisins, other.		Mace.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	2,030	138	10,000	725					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	65	7
8	Holland - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,149	13,468	8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	45	9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -									10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - -	23,000	2,768	79,394	7,330	122,610	6,010	533	870	13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Ireland - - - - -									15

21	British Guiana	-								21
22	British Honduras	-								22
23	British North American colonies	-								23
24	Australia	-			625	35				24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	7,652	90	52,700	3,588		70	65	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	–	–	187,438	8,346	2,926	137		26
27	French West Indies	-								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	450	16	19,182	1,291				28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	277,501	13,666	13,479,999	769,592	3,872,500	152,366		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								31
32	Cuba	-								32
33	Porto Rico	-								33
34	Portugal	-	8,400	510						34
35	Madeira	-	–	–	400	35				35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								36
37	Cape de Verds	-								37
38	Italy	-	2,475	55	7,480	374	18,640	560		38
39	Sicily	-	5,200	331	31,425	1,709	63,200	2,350		39
40	Sardinia	-								40
41	Trieste	-	–	–	10,800	760	41,883	3,498		41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	725,841	50,728	32,400	2,244	738,150	22,546		42
43	Morocco, &c.	-								43
44	Hayti	-								44
45	Texas	-								45
46	Mexico	-								46
47	Central Republic of America	-								47
48	New Grenada	-								48
49	Venezuela	-	–	–	875	74				49
50	Brazil	-								50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								51
52	Argentine Republic	-								52
53	Chili	-								53
54	Peru	-								54
55	China	-								55
56	Asia, generally	-								56
57	Africa, generally	-								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								58
59	Uncertain places	-								59
	Total	-	1,049,509	68,457	14,027,728	802,068	4,862,939	187,497	17,867	14,513

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.								
		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.		Pepper.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	7,615	6,877	189	244	15,631	3,307			7
8	Holland	243,540	224,970	-	-	55,099	13,406			8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	131,083	20,668	2,631,113	106,932	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	648	140			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	36,099	35,412	35,635	49,790	17,698	4,068	162,460	14,373	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

23	British North American colonies	-								
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,263	468
25	France on the Atlantic	-	10,400	10,020	-	-	-	91,703	20,205	
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	395	806	14,100	2,560		
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	160,668	31,456		
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-								
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								
32	Cuba	-								
33	Porto Rico	-								
34	Portugal	-								
35	Madeira	-								
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								
37	Cape de Verds	-								
38	Italy	-	-	-	1,200	1,788	3,893	950		
39	Sicily	-								
40	Sardinia	-								
41	Trieste	-								
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-								
43	Morocco, &c.	-								
44	Hayti	-								
45	Texas	-								
46	Mexico	-								
47	Central Republic of America	-								
48	New Grenada	-								
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	1,086	325		
50	Brazil	-								
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								
52	Argentine Republic	-								
53	Chili	-								
54	Peru	-								
55	China	-								
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450,520	57,385
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	76
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								
59	Uncertain places	-								
	Total	-	299,020	278,489	37,349	52,627	521,469	101,564	4,377,260	185,063

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.						Camphor.		
		Pimento.		Cassia.		Ginger.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,088	1,817	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,072	5,129	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	–	–	–	195,660	12,431	10,104	6,926	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18

26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,[illegible]	26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			27
28	French West Indies	-	-								28
29	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								29
30	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-								30
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								31
32	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	13,300	923				32
33	Cuba	-	-	7,357	395	-	-	3,771	327		33
34	Porto Rico	-	-								34
35	Portugal	-	-								35
36	Madeira	-	-								36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								37
38	Cape de Verds	-	-								38
39	Italy	-	-								39
40	Sicily	-	-								40
41	Sardinia	-	-								41
42	Trieste	-	-								42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-								43
44	Morocco, &c.	-	-								44
45	Hayti	-	-	1,600	100	-	-	1,625	65		45
46	Texas	-	-								46
47	Mexico	-	-	3,001	204						47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-								48
49	New Grenada	-	-								49
50	Venezuela	-	-								50
51	Brazil	-	-								51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-								52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-								53
54	Chili	-	-								54
55	Peru	-	-								55
56	China	-	-	-	-	438,866	31,667	-	-	667	154	56
57	Asia, generally	-	-								57
58	Africa, generally	-	-								58
59	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-								59
	Uncertain places	-	-								
	Total	-		2,927,685	155,638	534,133	38,519	201,056	12,823	22,431	15,295	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SILKS FROM OTHER PLACES THAN INDIA, ETC.		Manufactures of silks and worsted.	Camlets of goat's hair or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet.	Worsted stuff goods.	Linens, bleached and unbleached.	Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Sheetings, brown and white.	
		Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	Other manufactures of.							
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	72	174,336	-	222,355	1
2	Prussia	-	1,220	-	-	-	7,050			2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	608	-	240	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	1,141	-	-	-	37,818			5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	3,839	274,400	4,273	27,436	674,693	315,811	84,273		7
8	Holland	-	457	-	5,473	9,152	2,431			8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	5,756	-	-	-	141			12
13	England	249,468	3,040,173	436,910	20,150	4,313,179	5,344,555	301,515	282,857	13
14	Scotland	-	25,438	4,378	-	13,039	175,040	96,467	29,392	14
15	Ireland	-	-	40	-	-	49,521	-	85	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		25
26	France on the Mediterranean	99,182	15,084,746	1,873,441	73,388	9,007,987	600,667	-		26
27	French West Indies	-	14,732	-	-	-	37			27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	79			28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	169	-	-	-				29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								31
32	Cuba	-	9,158	831	960	4,961	5,944			32
33	Porto Rico	-								33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	200			34
35	Madeira	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								36
37	Cape de Verds	-								37
38	Italy	-	223,305							38
39	Sicily	-								39
40	Sardinia	-	553							40
41	Trieste	-	329	-	-	-	421			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	2,661				42
43	Morocco, &c.	-								43
44	Hayti	-								44
45	Texas	-	909							45
46	Mexico	-	787	-	-	435	1,886			46
47	Central Republic of America	-								47
48	New Grenada	-								48
49	Venezuela	-								49
50	Brazil	-	645							50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								51
52	Argentine Republic	-								52
53	Chili	-	130							53
54	Peru	-	843							54
55	China	-								55
56	Asia, generally	-								56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	21			57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								58
59	Uncertain places	-								59
	Total	-	345,490	18,685,295	2,319,884	198,389	7,025,898	6,731,278	483,269	535,789

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		Bolting cloths.	WOOL, NOT EXCEEDING 8 CENTS PER POUND.		Quicksilver.	Opium.	Crude saltpetre.	All other articles.	Total value.	
			Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.						
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	212,954	619,331	1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,197	25,467	2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,600	6,463	3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	557	5,414	4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	803	39,762	5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	353	6,095	149,688	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	444,611	2,072,853	7
8	Holland	925	–	–	–	–	–	564,159	1,269,437	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	68,744	5,432	–	–	–	105,235	476,549	9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	3,526	201	–	–	–	7,599	371,996	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,695	11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	65,347	123,999	12
13	England	–	232,038	16,855	244,282	22,887	11,616	2,028,523	20,765,005	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,795	401,725	14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,720	60,485	15

25	France on the Atlantic	63,358	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	169,066	12,251	–	1,247	6,882	605,158	683,965	26
27	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	3,858	–	19,667	130,014	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,101	6,943	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	139,117	1,126,188	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101,169	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	422,865	461,367	31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	534,641	3,620,376	32
33	Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,040	236,210	33
34	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	1,023	7,269	33,088	34
35	Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	1,399	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,210	3,210	36
37	Cape de Verds	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,797	38,910	37
38	Italy	–	297,636	20,286	–	4,168	–	277,497	766,517	38
39	Sicily	–	–	–	882	–	–	346,796	434,856	39
40	Sardinia	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	560	40
41	Trieste	–	75,456	5,405	–	1,627	–	98,259	382,446	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	3,018,340	224,284	–	191,764	–	85,365	592,010	42
43	Morocco, &c.	–	1,208,445	79,971	–	–	–	454	86,986	43
44	Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,152	1,256,983	44
45	Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,587	72,595	45
46	Mexico	–	384,634	27,261	–	–	–	399,305	3,085,344	46
47	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,602	141,081	47
48	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,942	86,215	48
49	Venezuela	–	2,421	170	–	–	–	63,737	1,621,658	49
50	Brazil	–	65,020	4,710	–	–	–	153,825	4,688,963	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	–	688,742	47,325	–	–	–	147,336	599,367	51
52	Argentine Republic	–	683,535	47,465	–	–	–	122,532	513,885	52
53	Chili	–	132,791	9,712	–	–	–	3,821	1,184,158	53
54	Peru	–	–	–	–	–	5,576	656	239,475	54
55	China	–	–	–	–	29,424	–	54,448	2,596,109	55
56	Asia, generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63,525	56
57	Africa, generally	–	221,521	16,113	–	–	–	212,678	418,797	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,389	85,705	58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	64,263	7,398,519	527,620	245,660	254,975	369,152	8,707,402	76,401,792	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.									
		Cloths and cassimeres.	Merino shawls, of wool.	Blankets.		Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Articles not specified.	Woollen yarn.		Worsted yarn.	
				Not exc'ding 75 cts. each.	Exceeding 75 cents each.			Quantity.	Value.		
		Dollars.						Pounds.	Dollars.		
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	10					1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	134					3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	3,492	-	-	-	51	5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	45,400	3,260	-	-	153,337	3,847	30	18	47,643	7
8	Holland	4,913	-	1	8	8,661	2,323				8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies										10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium	87,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12
13	England	6,707,807	182,075	791,227	410,790	817,618	508,047	76	57	318,876	13
14	Scotland	152	42,513	-	-	269	706	-	-	738	14
15	Ireland	-	-	318	-	7,112	-	17	7		15
16	Gibraltar										16

26	France on the Atlantic	212,090	54,617	–	–	–	2				26
27	French West Indies	3	–	944	51,400	–	6,974	173	68	1,466	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic			26,867	69,871	46,346					28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba	4,513									32
33	Porto Rico										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	72	1,582						36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily										39
40	Sardinia										40
41	Trieste	–	–	–	12						41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	10				42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti										44
45	Texas										45
46	Mexico	4,961									46
47	Central Republic of America										47
48	New Grenada										48
49	Venezuela										49
50	Brazil										50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China										55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total	7,078,906	282,467	821,889	534,197	1,037,096	522,554	313	156	368,802	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						SILKS FROM INDIA, ETC.		
		Dyed, printed, or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Twist, yarn, and thread.	Nankeens, direct from China.	Articles not specified.	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	28			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	9,764	1,053	14,849	-	-	21			5
6	Danish West Indies	2,003								6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	221,669	10,762	955,927	2,422	-	25,176	30		7
8	Holland	4,584	-	7,965	6,092	-	280	24,145		8
9	Dutch East Indies	320	-	-	-	1,355	-	72		9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	46		10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	36,277	144	-	201	-	183	536		12
13	England	7,329,528	1,852,413	801,578	754,252	-	600,059	178,264		13
14	Scotland	199,362	22,730	127	19,303		2,297		145	14

25	France on the Atlantic	21	[illegible]	10	19	–	[illegible]			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	1,177,150	252,800	–	–	–	302			26
27	French West Indies	139	–	96,860	2,685	–	241,314	1,186	4	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	857	–	372						28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	1,106	40	683						29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,753	94	31
32	Cuba	45,873	10,904	85	801	–	1,205	6,308		32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	262	176							38
39	Sicily	–	–	–	–	..	–	1,802		39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	34	496	850						41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	50		42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	8,869	1,201	–	–	–	2,400			44
45	Texas	300								45
46	Mexico	11,994	454	436	..	–	–	1,100		46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada	111								48
49	Venezuela	6								49
50	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	625		50
51	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	501		51
52	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	395		52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China	1,514	–	–	–	2,379	–	927,776		55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	38				58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	9,000,816	2,154,931	1,879,783	779,004	3,772	874,691	1,738,509	50,650	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Sewing silk from other places than India.	Thread and cotton lace.	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.		HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.		
				Linens dyed or colored.	Other articles of flax.	Sail duck.	Other articles of hemp.	Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass flats, braids, &c.	Of fur, wool, leather, &c.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	602,550				1
2	Prussia	-	-	816						2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	533				3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	340							5
6	Danish West Indies	105	-	-	-	-	-	804		6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	748	64,526	36,440	29,038	51,292	3,731	5,207	493	7
8	Holland	-	152	1,922	1,929	42,955	-	441		8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	108			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	39	1,576	-	2,945				12
13	England	193,775	943,365	112,163	689,489	57,230	82,460	471,086	10,115	13
14	Scotland	-	398	9,988	16,365	242	10,974	662	1,702	14
15	Ireland	-	4	14	140	1,288				15
16	Gibraltar									16

25	France on the Atlantic	412,256	204,420	45,534	22,[illegible]384	841	7	263,472	[illegible]280	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	106,374	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]365		26
27	French West Indies	2	26							27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	107	–	–	–	–	270		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,041		31
32	Cuba	52	18	211	1,079	–	3	7,733		32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	95,370	224	–	–	–	–	184,506		38
39	Sicily	8,972	–	–	–	–	–	32		39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	–	–	–	–	–	–	150		41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico	815	–	–	–	–	–	–	491	46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil	–	–	–	110					50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,595		54
55	China	–	–	–	236	–	–	225		55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	80		58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	818,884	1,213,679	208,708	763,079	760,199	97,436	941,983	18,012	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND IRON AND STEEL.								
		Side-arms.	Fire-arms.	Drawing-knives.	Cutting-knives.	Hatchets, axes, and adzes.	Socket chisels.	Steelyards and scale-beams.	Vices.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	58				2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,686	4,031	284	1,040	–	41	28	158	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	137							10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	432	44,802							12
13	England	13,549	171,342	19,038	13,832	7,799	27,587	20,267	30,970	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

22	[illegible]	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	14	22
23	Prussia on the Atlantic - -	-	-	112	-	-	21	20	25	23
24	Prussia on the Mediterranean -	-	7,629	22,012	-	47	14	-	55	24
25	French West Indies - -	-	-	6						25
26	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-								26
27	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-								27
28	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-								28
29	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-								29
30	Cuba - - - -	-	340							30
31	Porto Rico - - -	-								31
32	Portugal - - - -	-								32
33	Madeira - - - -	-								33
34	Fayal and other Azores - -	-								34
35	Cape de Verds - - -	-								35
36	Italy - - - -	-								36
37	Sicily - - - -	-								37
38	Sardinia - - - -	-								38
39	Trieste - - - -	-								39
40	Turkey, Levant, &c. - -	-								40
41	Morocco, &c. - - -	-								41
42	Hayti - - - -	-								42
43	Texas - - - -	-	-	97						43
44	Mexico - - - -	-								44
45	Central Republic of America -	-								45
46	New Grenada - - -	-								46
47	Venezuela - - -	-								47
48	Brazil - - - -	-	150							48
49	Cisplatine Republic - -	-								49
50	Argentine Republic - -	-								50
51	Chili - - - -	-								51
52	Peru - - - -	-	-	144						52
53	China - - - -	-								53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-								54
55	Africa, generally - - -	-								55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -	-								56
57	Uncertain places - - -	-								57
58	Total	-	23,786	243,731	19,323	14,919	7,903	27,648	20,295	31,253	58
59											59

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON, AND IRON AND STEEL.						MANUFACTURES OF		
		Sickles or reaping hooks.	Scythes.	Spades and shovels.	Squares of iron or steel.	Wood screws.	Articles not specified.	Copper.	Brass.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	825	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	75	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	585			5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	270	1,966	762	-	-	104,630	6,526	26,971	7
8	Holland	28	1,207	28	-	-	7,878	2,887	25,984	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	978			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	2,112	-	14,335	12
13	England	7,062	43,696	17,035	6,787	166,036	4,680,934	62,865	233,994	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	33			14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	687			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	France									17

24	[illegible] American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675		15
25	Australia - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	755	1	8
26	France on the Atlantic -	-	3	-	46	-	12	126,011	20	28,028
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	522	15,046	88,928	74
28	French West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	70	
29	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-					-			
30	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	27		
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								
32	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								
33	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	-	74
34	Porto Rico - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
35	Portugal - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
36	Madeira - - - -	-								
37	Fayal and other Azores -	-								
38	Cape de Verds - - -	-								
39	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	338	85	97
40	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
41	Sardinia - - - - -	-								
42	Trieste - - - - -	-	-	1,102	-	-	-	2,256	-	11
43	Turkey, Levant, &c. - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	278		
44	Morocco, &c. - - -	-								
45	Hayti - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	203		
46	Texas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	-	10
47	Mexico - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	196		
48	Central Republic of America	-								
49	New Grenada - - -	-								
50	Venezuela - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	-	480
51	Brazil - - - -	-								
52	Cisplatine Republic - -	-								
53	Argentine Republic - -	-								
54	Chili - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	
55	Peru - - - - -	-								
56	China - - - - -	-								
57	Asia, generally - - -	-								
58	Africa, generally - -	-								
59	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								
	Uncertain places - -	-								
	Total	-	7,365	47,971	17,871	6,787	166,570	4,949,642	155,544	395,554

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF								
		Tin.	Pewter.	Lead.	Wood.		Leather.	Marble.	Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise.	
					Cabinet ware.	Other articles.				
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	5	5,964			1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	25		2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	521	-			3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	107	-	-	310	-	121			5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	7	35	8	-	74	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,386	461	-	60,019	62,029	13,000	186	5,138	7
8	Holland	10	-	-	1,132	1,244	53	-	336	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	30				9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	15				10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	334	214	103	38		12
13	England	47,530	50,539	1,056	8,730	49,098	327,144	974	179,931	13
14	Scotland	141	-	-	-	190	158			14
15	Ireland	709	-	-	-	194				15

22	British Honduras	-	-	-	192	2,207	4,969	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	957,917	921	92,533	23
24	Australia	-	1,911	660	-	48,183	88,189	135	2,586	489	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	103	-	-	95	391	-	-	344	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	640	94	11			26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-				27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	2				28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-					29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-					50				30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	515	73	22		31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	125	7	5			32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	288	-	-	40	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	24					34
35	Madeira	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-									36
37	Cape de Verds	-									37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	79	558	-	6,554	2,480	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	25		39
40	Sardinia	-									40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	451	156	93	-	358	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25			42
43	Morocco, &c.	-									43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	81	38	46			44
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	-	984	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	40	-	8	-	168	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1,200	47
48	New Grenada	-									48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-									51
52	Argentine Republic	-									52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	10				53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	191	6,037	-	-	521	55
56	Asia, generally	-									56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	57	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			58
59	Uncertain places	-									59
	Total	-	51,897	51,660	1,248	122,946	215,736	1,305,707	11,331	286,765	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Watches, and parts of watches.	GLASSWARE.				GLASS.	WARES.		
			Cut, and not specified, paying 30 per cent., and 3 cents per lb.		Plain and other, paying a duty of 20 per cent., and 2 cents per lb.		Other manufactures of, paying a duty of 20 per ct.	China and porcelain.	Earthen and stone.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	14		1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	13,887	3,596	5,187	412	-	-	3	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	2,873	22,352	7,102	1,010,387	81,868	211,322	3,756	1,298	7
8	Holland	48	-	-	-	-	2,152	1,821	430	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	63			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	166	43,460	5,492	70,354	5,772	-	3		12
13	England	373,552	23,396	13,514	306,317	53,052	6,172	132,410	2,175,954	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	11,334	799	-	-	2,357	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,323	15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	10	6				16
17	Malta									17

24	Australia - - - - -	-	15	64	50	3	1	-	50	101
25	France on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-	-	10,321	706	12	-	4,423
26	France on the Mediterranean -	-	415,940	298,940	38,476	200,819	37,095	171,044	148,890	1,484
27	French West Indies - -	-	-	20	4	214,904	16,878	59	292	
28	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	426	171	1,422	100	-	1,773	
29	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	131
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	46
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	4	7	303	163	78	-	105
33	Porto Rico - - - -	-	20							
34	Portugal - - - -	-								
35	Madeira - - - -	-								
36	Fayal and other Azores -	-								
37	Cape de Verds - - - -	-								
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	30	2
39	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
40	Sardinia - - - - -	-								
41	Trieste - - - - -	-	-	12	10	58,307	3,356	-	-	230
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	-								
43	Morocco, &c. - - - -	-								
44	Hayti - - - - -	-								
45	Texas - - - - -	-								
46	Mexico - - - - -	-								
47	Central Republic of America -	-								
48	New Grenada - - - -	-								
49	Venezuela - - - -	-								
50	Brazil - - - - -	-								
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-	34	20					
52	Argentine Republic - - -	-								
53	Chili - - - - -	-								
54	Peru - - - - -	-								
55	China - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,233	
56	Asia, generally - - - -	-								
57	Africa, generally - - -	-	20							
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	
59	Uncertain places - - -	-								
	Total	-	792,634	332,608	68,445	1,890,182	200,008	391,091	293,371	2,189,887

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		WARES.			SADDLERY.					
		Plated, and not specified.	Gilt	Japanned.	Common, tinned, and japanned.	Plated, polished, brass, steel, &c.	Coach and harness furniture.	Carriages, and parts of carriages.	Slates of all kinds.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	78		1
2	Prussia - - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	1,998	4,977	130	-	17	-	-	7,394	7
8	Holland - - - - - -	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	237	8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -									10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - - -	211,793	35,407	64,900	152,861	236,506	14,674	1,693	73,407	13
14	Scotland - - - - - -									14
15	Ireland - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,497	15
16	Gibraltar									16

24	Australia [illegible] colonies	-								24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	4,476	97,740	1,099	25	1,759	1,155	224 413	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-								26
27	French West Indies	-								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								31
32	Cuba	-								32
33	Porto Rico	-								33
34	Portugal	-								34
35	Madeira	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								36
37	Cape de Verds	-								37
38	Italy	-	–	30						38
39	Sicily	-								39
40	Sardinia	-								40
41	Trieste	-								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-								42
43	Morocco, &c.	-								43
44	Hayti	-	–	194						44
45	Texas	-								45
46	Mexico	-								46
47	Central Republic of America	-								47
48	New Grenada	-								48
49	Venezuela	-								49
50	Brazil	-								50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								51
52	Argentine Republic	-								52
53	Chili	-								53
54	Peru	-	–	339						54
55	China	-								55
56	Asia, generally	-								56
57	Africa, generally	-								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								58
59	Uncertain places	-								59
	Total	-	218,287	68,680	66,147	152,900	238,281	15,953	2,470	82,491

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		Prepared quills.	Black-lead pencils.	Paperhangings.	Hair-cloth and hair-seating.	Brushes of all kinds.	Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.	Brasiers' copper.	Sheet and rolled brass.	Silvered or plated wire.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	8,229									1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	7,614	1,627	57	43,514	4,984	–	–	–	824	7
8	Holland	–	190	–	19	350					8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	85							10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	6,131	4,838	1,588	56,600	8,491	2,106	1,397	400	6,566	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	1,849						14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Prussia on the Atlantic	22	263	99,009	3,544	58,210	144				[illegible]
[illegible]	Prussia on the Mediterranean										27
27	French West Indies										28
[illegible]	Spain on the Atlantic										29
[illegible]	Spain on the Mediterranean										30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	45							32
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	2					33
33	Porto Rico										34
34	Portugal										35
35	Madeira										36
36	Fayal and other Azores										37
37	Cape de Verds										38
38	Italy										39
39	Sicily										40
40	Sardinia										41
41	Trieste										42
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.										43
43	Morocco, &c.										44
44	Hayti										45
45	Texas										46
46	Mexico	–	–	–	–	3					47
47	Central Republic of America										48
48	New Grenada										49
49	Venezuela										50
50	Brazil	–	–	–	–	7					51
51	Cisplatine Republic										52
52	Argentine Republic										53
53	Chili										54
54	Peru										55
55	China										56
56	Asia, generally										57
57	Africa, generally										58
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										59
59	Uncertain places										
	Total	21,997	6,948	100,784	105,526	72,048	2,250	1,397	400	7,390	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		Raw silk.	INDIGO.		WOOL UNMANUFACTURED, EXCEEDING EIGHT CTS. PER POUND.		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF				
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per ct.	12½ per ct.	
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.				
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	2,412	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	13	4					2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	9,360	9,995							6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	48,229	21,321	1,529	-	-	47,035	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	1,492	8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	390	293							10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	46,024	14,229	497	-	-	7,272	12
13	England	38,125	183,151	221,216	110,441	58,071	1,298	581	4,494	220,727	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17

28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	35				28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,107				29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	196,292	113,143	-	-	6				31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1,598	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	1,810	1,771							33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	28,852	7,779					34
35	Madeira	-	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-									37
38	Italy	-	-									38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	237	45	11				39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	40
41	Trieste	-	-									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	250	-	-	16,075	2,828	-	109		42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-									43
44	Hayti	-	-									44
45	Texas	-	-									45
46	Mexico	-	-	141	600	330	-	-	-	400		46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	63,690	45,185	600	450				47
48	New Grenada	-	-									48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	269,105	297,217	-	-	96			49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	75,846	7,700	-	-	48	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	11,894	1,052				52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	714	128				53
54	Peru	-	-									54
55	China	-	-	6	1,280	507	-	-	58,891			55
56	Asia, generally	-	-									56
57	Africa, generally	-	-									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	14,444	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-									59
	Total		-	39,258	1,168,761	1,171,644	526,654	171,918	66,573	1,109	4,424	332,505

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							Total value.	
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF								
		15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.		
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	134,866	-	561	-	-	-	568	755,709	1
2	Prussia	15,160	-	6,165	80	-	-	-	23,643	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1,898	3
4	Swedish West Indies	84	-	7	-	-	-	-	91	4
5	Denmark	562	-	401	-	-	-	558	36,225	5
6	Danish West Indies	13,458	-	510	65	-	-	305	27,383	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	47,753	29	24,599	19,765	-	-	10,864	2,505,758	7
8	Holland	23,831	-	913	1,421	-	-	386	180,518	8
9	Dutch East Indies	146	-	201	-	-	-	-	2,124	9
10	Dutch West Indies	992	3	37	2	-	-	1,007	3,766	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	10,573	-	24	6	-	-	80	235,577	12
13	England	418,580	1,719	557,572	17,986	-	19	317,734	35,492,063	13
14	Scotland	2,291	-	117	-	-	-	1,967	264,975	14
15	Ireland	633	-	468	-	-	-	674	17,780	15
16	Gibraltar	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,599	16

25	France on the Atlantic	247,[illegible]	74	748,426	18,[illegible]	1,066	–	141,171	[illegible]	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	67,175	–	7,291	79	–	–	266	319,140	26
27	French West Indies	744	–	901	–	–	–	526	6,891	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	1,496	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,548	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	12,165	–	694	8	–	–	–	16,757	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	270	–	–	–	–	118,568	31
32	Cuba	286,041	32	32,060	604	–	–	413	401,571	32
33	Porto Rico	8,378	–	153	–	–	–	–	10,339	33
34	Portugal	64	–	167	–	–	–	–	8,363	34
35	Madeira	172	–	403	–	–	–	152	727	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	1,671	36
37	Cape de Verds	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	10	37
38	Italy	18,358	–	11,789	192	–	–	169	321,371	38
39	Sicily	7,643	–	3,303	–	–	–	–	22,211	39
40	Sardinia	33	–	99	–	–	–	14	527	40
41	Trieste	8,662	–	578	655	–	–	580	20,040	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	7,331	–	1,974	–	–	–	766	13,621	42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	95,049	–	50	–	–	–	–	108,131	44
45	Texas	–	–	30	–	–	–	796	2,923	45
46	Mexico	87	–	672	16	–	–	–	22,312	46
47	Central Republic of America	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	46,863	47
48	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	48
49	Venezuela	6,845	–	375	–	–	–	6	305,415	49
50	Brazil	–	–	792	–	–	–	–	2,709	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,269	51
52	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,447	52
53	Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	53
54	Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,086	54
55	China	10,938	1	16,902	–	–	–	1,409	1,082,173	55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally	26	–	17	–	–	–	–	135	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	10	–	32	–	–	–	–	14,712	58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	1,474,466	1,937	1,485,565	69,580	1,111	133	487,824	50,540,409	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FLANNELS.		BOCKINGS AND BAIZES.		CARPETING.				
						Brussels, Wilton, and treble ingrained.		Other ingrained and Venetian.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	6,824	3,108							5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	22,461	8,835	-	-	-	-	508	272	7
8	Holland	18	8							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	495	206							12
13	England	341,150	159,474	287,354	118,620	268,931	398,663	251,004	184,023	13
14	Scotland	55	25	-	-	11,749	12,587	16,467	11,022	14
15	Ireland									15
16	[illegible]									16

[illegible]	France on the Atlantic - - -	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	France on the Mediterranean - -									
[illegible]	French West Indies - - -									
[illegible]	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									
[illegible]	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									
32	Cuba - - - - -	4	1							
33	Porto Rico - - - -									
34	Portugal - - - - -									
35	Madeira - - - - -									
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -									
37	Cape de Verds - - - -									
38	Italy - - - - -	23	5	-	-	19	34			
39	Sicily - - - - -									
40	Sardinia - - - - -									
41	Trieste - - - - -									
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -									
43	Morocco, &c. - - - -									
44	Hayti - - - - -									
45	Texas - - - - -									
46	Mexico - - - - -									
47	Central Republic of America - -									
48	New Grenada - - - -									
49	Venezuela - - - -									
50	Brazil - - - - -									
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -									
52	Argentine Republic - - -									
53	Chili - - - - -									
54	Peru - - - - -									
55	China - - - - -									
56	Asia, generally - - - -									
57	Africa, generally - - -									
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									
59	Uncertain places - - - -									
	Total -	373,519	173,753	267,354	118,690	269,958	414,809	279,086	197,798	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FLOOR-CLOTH, PATENT, PRINTED, OR PAINTED.		FURNITURE OIL-CLOTH.		COTTON BAGGING.		MADEIRA WINE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	124,691	14,849			1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	21,893	2,428			2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	626	546	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	25,926	3,616	103,016	24,231	43,120	2,706	286	676	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	668	50	209	177	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	28,644	30,078	10,430	7,182	629,499	71,234	5,072	11,116	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	1,256,007	127,629	122	207	14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16

25	France on the Mediterranean	12	19	1,178	344	–					25
26	French West Indies										26
27	Spain on the Atlantic										27
28	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	212		28
29	Teneriffe and other Canaries										29
30	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	4	5						30
31	Cuba	–	–	–	–	70	13	106	425		31
32	Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	30		32
33	Portugal										33
34	Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	280,836	537,366		34
35	Fayal and other Azores										35
36	Cape de Verds										36
37	Italy										37
38	Sicily										38
39	Sardinia										39
40	Trieste	–	–	–	–	–	–	338	480		40
41	Turkey, Levant, &c.										41
42	Morocco, &c.										42
43	Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	171		43
44	Texas										44
45	Mexico										45
46	Central Republic of America										46
47	New Grenada										47
48	Venezuela										48
49	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	50		49
50	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	20		50
51	Argentine Republic										51
52	Chili										52
53	Peru										53
54	China										54
55	Asia, generally										55
56	Africa, generally										56
57	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										57
58	Uncertain places										58
59	Total	54,600	33,733	114,708	31,802	2,093,693	220,023	299,535	585,759		59

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.								
		Red, of France.		Other, of France.		Of France, in bottles.		Sicily.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	22	191			3
4	Swedish West Indies	122	114							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	2,895	480	1,013	454					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,076	422	678	438	4,511	3,808			7
8	Holland	812	288	537	245	758	1,546			8
9	Dutch East Indies	22	3							9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	43	304			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	189	243			12
13	England	842	480	-	-	2,215	6,044	3,311	1,774	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15

25	France on the Atlantic		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	211,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
26	France on the Mediterranean		[illegible]	184,[illegible]	371,769	81,516	51,[illegible]	1,375			26
27	French West Indies		29,394	5,212	–	–	9,[illegible]				27
28	Spain on the Atlantic										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean		1,183	235							29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba		10,064	2,391	636	400	2,087	3,793			32
33	Porto Rico										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy		23	4	53	34	54	96	158,764	45,224	38
39	Sicily		–	–	–	–	–	–	254,594	85,769	39
40	Sardinia										40
41	Trieste										41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.										42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti										44
45	Texas		–	–	404	168	99	143	118	41	45
46	Mexico										46
47	Central Republic of America										47
48	New Grenada		332	70							48
49	Venezuela										49
50	Brazil										50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China										55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total		2,093,680	450,714	586,765	136,842	536,780	880,694	422,173	134,529	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINE, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &C.								
		Sherry.		Red, of Spain and Austria.		Other, of Spain, Austria, Germ'y, & Mediterranean.		Of other countries, in casks.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	12	22			5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	921	377	1,098	470	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,497	2,528	–	–	1,480	1,147			7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	10,893	7,188	1,290	1,849	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,219	416	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	17,007	26,471	5,140	1,484	2,488	736	13,640	15,387	13
14	Scotland	136	234							14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	500	2,095	7,509	1,605	103,660	32,436			16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18

24	[illegible] American colonies		[illegible]	396	[illegible]	392	–				24
25	Australia						3,389	2,151			25
26	France on the Atlantic		97	255	–	–	–	–	9,605	3,691	27
27	France on the Mediterranean		–	–	–	–					28
28	French West Indies										29
29	Spain on the Atlantic		173,517	201,307	13,500	2,979	45,129	22,353	4,024	789	30
30	Spain on the Mediterranean		3,265	5,771	152,267	32,367	1,176,585	312,946	222,491	95,534	31
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries		–	–	–	–	–	–	314	1,724	32
32	Manilla and Philippine islands		–	–	–	–	–	–			33
33	Cuba		1,197	1,324	270	119	369	263			34
34	Porto Rico										35
35	Portugal		–	–	–	–	–	–	517,148	436,964	36
36	Madeira										37
37	Fayal and other Azores		–	–	–	–	–	–	15,101	6,025	38
38	Cape de Verds										39
39	Italy		–	–	6,070	1,017	10,679	3,575	30	13	40
40	Sicily		–	–	–	–	73,116	19,733			41
41	Sardinia										42
42	Trieste		–	–	–	–	5,122	1,834			43
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.		–	–	–	–	832	285	199	145	44
44	Morocco, &c.										45
45	Hayti										46
46	Texas		95	95	–	–	128	40			47
47	Mexico										48
48	Central Republic of America										49
49	New Grenada										50
50	Venezuela		–	–	–	–	52	20	60	20	51
51	Brazil		–	–	–	–	–	–	2,516	2,672	52
52	Cisplatine Republic										53
53	Argentine Republic										54
54	Chili										55
55	Peru										56
56	China										57
57	Asia, generally										58
58	Africa, generally										59
59	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										
	Uncertain places										
	Total		197,880	240,561	185,548	39,886	1,435,228	405,353	789,275	566,527	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.		FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.				MOLASSES.		
		In bottles.		From grain.		From other materials.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - - -	512	955	-	-	9	10			2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -	-	-	468	168	104	178			3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,148	421	4
5	Denmark - - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	5	6	-	-	479,347	178,175	268,806	70,427	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	3,207	5,268	42,792	14,336	1,896	2,512	207	96	7
8	Holland - - - - - -	10,786	27,439	1,073,035	467,187	1,202	2,178			8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -	-	-	39	17					9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	3,789	1,349	851,727	131,786	10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	326,079	47,133	11
12	Belgium - - - - - -	36	93	597	152	6	6			12
13	England - - - - - -	2,364	6,669	32,886	28,108	94,391	82,084			13
14	Scotland - - - - - -	236	437	17,292	18,315	432	418			14
15	Ireland - - - - - -	-	-	6,551	5,918	158	417			15

[illegible]	[illegible]ican colonies	2	15	1,977	1,871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	France on the Atlantic	5,937	15,684	–	–	1,889,847	1,313,713			[illegible]
[illegible]	France on the Mediterranean	365	676	–	–	19,036	13,308	9,404,804	411,990	[illegible]
27	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	498	654			[illegible]
28	Spain on the Atlantic									[illegible]
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	155	159	–	–	24,374	15,543			[illegible]
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									32
32	Cuba	263	593	27	23	13,058	7,401	15,752,308		33
33	Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	13,655	4,488	3,312,281	2,952,190	34
34	Portugal	1,794	2,601						708,876	35
35	Madeira	–	–	–	–	5	38			36
36	Fayal and other Azores	45	98							37
37	Cape de Verds	25	10							38
38	Italy	12	7	–	–	2,862	1,970			39
39	Sicily	–	–	–	–	630	189			40
40	Sardinia									41
41	Trieste	–	–	–	–	95	590			42
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	25	72			43
43	Morocco, &c.									44
44	Hayti	–	–	–	–	211	86	29,781	6,107	45
45	Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	8	46
46	Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,066	331	47
47	Central Republic of America									48
48	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	6	10			49
49	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	2,052	1,967	6,304	1,414	50
50	Brazil	392	215	–	–	–	–	3,345	741	51
51	Cisplatine Republic									52
52	Argentine Republic									53
53	Chili									54
54	Peru									55
55	China	5	20	–	–	1	3			56
56	Asia, generally									57
57	Africa, generally									58
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,500	2,021	59
59	Uncertain places	–	–	–	–	14,371	8,672	16,987	2,148	
	Total	26,205	61,002	1,175,594	536,095	2,617,124	1,686,331	23,094,677	4,364,234	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		VINEGAR.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.				SPERMACETI OIL.		
				In bottles.		In casks.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	-	-	677	115					2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	109	24	136	71			3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	27	10					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,907	361	-	-	128	106	491	530	7
8	Holland	19	5							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	1,109	1,523	15,507	12,618	205,722	205,076			13
14	Scotland	-	-	1,285	644	19,585	18,339			14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	1,778	1,493			15
16	Gibraltar									16

25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	23
26	France on the Mediterranean	87,021	14,526	-	-	-	-			
27	French West Indies	1,015	217							
28	Spain on the Atlantic	235	40							
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	483	78							
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									
32	Cuba	68	16	-	-	6	15	3	2	
33	Porto Rico	-	-	33	10					
34	Portugal	162	62	-	-	370	328			
35	Madeira									
36	Fayal and other Azores									
37	Cape de Verds									
38	Italy									
39	Sicily									
40	Sardinia									
41	Trieste									
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									
43	Morocco, &c.									
44	Hayti									
45	Texas									
46	Mexico									
47	Central Republic of America									
48	New Grenada									
49	Veneznela									
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,646	4,900	
51	Cisplatine Republic									
52	Argentine Republic									
53	Chili									
54	Peru									
55	China									
56	Asia, generally									
57	Africa, generally									
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,162	103,849	
59	Uncertain places									
	Total	92,041	16,842	17,643	13,422	297,820	225,538	134,332	109,304	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		OIL.										
		Whale and other fish.		Olive.		Castor.		Linseed.		Rapeseed.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	119	110			3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	102	247	6,527	3,339			7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	173,618	97,887			8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,730	12,957			12
13	England	–	–	58,593	46,257	15,896	23,312	1,208,712	591,176			13
14	Scotland											14
15	Ireland											15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	17,579	12,373							16
17	[illegible]	–	–	18,762	13,461							17

25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	313	356	-	-	171	150	56	59	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	11,378	8,770							27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	7,541	5,329							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	101,649	73,718							29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-										31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	22	16							32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	268	150								33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	86,766	59,658							34
35	Madeira	-	-										35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-										36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-										37
38	Italy	-	-	-	27,540	18,576	-	-	4,275	2,350			38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	36,853	24,471	-	-	5,085	2,981			39
40	Sardinia	-	-										40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	6,267	4,249							41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	32,256	18,467							42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	13,394	9,507							43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	3	1					44
45	Texas	-	-	875	540								45
46	Mexico	-	-										46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-										47
48	New Grenada	-	-										48
49	Venezuela	-	-										49
50	Brazil	-	-	1,438	400								50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	388	208								51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-										52
53	Chili	-	-										53
54	Peru	-	-										54
55	China	-	-										55
56	Asia, generally	-	-										56
57	Africa, generally	-	-										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	396,403	111,166								58
59	Uncertain places	-	-										59
	Total		-	400,151	112,821	418,913	395,197	16,001	23,560	1,425,788	711,389	56	59

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TEAS, FROM OTHER PLACES THAN INDIA, CHINA, &c.		CHOCOLATE.		SUGAR.				
						Brown.		White, clayed, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	128,138	5,556			4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	18,588,403	1,032,160			6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	6,814	2,382	296	74	107,991	4,909			7
8	Holland	-	-	24	3					8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	5,110,104	213,286			9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	1,333,979	53,773	5,117	322	10
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	5,324	180			11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	2,877	1,429	-	-	896	50	259	20	13
14	Scotland	7	4							14
15	Ireland									15
16	[illegible]									

	[illegible]								297	23
	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	1,103,179	58,436	2,750	24
	Australia	-							11	25
	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	2,334	1,067	71,505	3,422	50	26
	France on the Mediterranean	-							40	27
27	French West Indies	-	8	3	-	-	3,708,463	144,409	496	28
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	42	12				29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	455	187				30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	8,733,700	294,569	2,340	140
32	Cuba	-	-	-	238	82	70,286,903	3,639,961	12,677,591	967,174
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	54	12	60,103,732	2,779,982		33
34	Portugal	-								34
35	Madeira	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								36
37	Cape de Verds	-								37
38	Italy	-								38
39	Sicily	-								39
40	Sardinia	-								40
41	Trieste	-								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-								42
43	Morocco, &c.	-								43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	12	5	4,505	252		44
45	Texas	-	50	7	-	-	348	18		45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	400	24		46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	89,928	4,479		47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	23,182	1,384		48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	499	156	1,004,459	52,188	163	15 49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	9,848,738	555,186	293	25 50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								51
52	Argentine Republic	-								52
53	Chili	-								53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	5,955	252		54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	188	22	787	81 55
56	Asia, generally	-								56
57	Africa, generally	-								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	6,970	380		58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	22,491	1,124		59
	Total	-	9,756	3,825	3,954	1,598	182,540,327	8,951,371	12,690,946	968,131

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		LOAF SUGAR.		SUGAR CANDY.		OTHER REFINED SUGAR.		CAYENNE PEPPER.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -									7
8	Holland - - - - - -									8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -									10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - - -									13
14	Scotland - - - - - -									14
15	Ireland - - - - - -									15
16	Gibraltar - - - - - -									16
17										17

26	France on the Mediterranean								26
27	French West Indies								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								31
32	Cuba	10	2	160	20	56,667	5,010	1	1	32
33	Porto Rico								33
34	Portugal								34
35	Madeira								35
36	Fayal and other Azores								36
37	Cape de Verds								37
38	Italy								38
39	Sicily								39
40	Sardinia								40
41	Trieste								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.								42
43	Morocco, &c.								43
44	Hayti								44
45	Texas								45
46	Mexico								46
47	Central Republic of America								47
48	New Grenada								48
49	Venezuela								49
50	Brazil								50
51	Cisplatine Republic								51
52	Argentine Republic								52
53	Chili								53
54	Peru								54
55	China	–	–	420	38				55
56	Asia, generally								56
57	Africa, generally								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								58
59	Uncertain places								59
	Total	315	46	580	58	56,856	5,026	8	5	

No 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CANDLES.				CHEESE.		SOAP.		
		Tallow.		Wax and spermaceti.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	103,281	10,452	-	-	-	-	1,001	242	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	211	24			2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	6	3			5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	129	15	402	247	9,547	1,143	392	31	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	32,870	3,680	4	1	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	6	5			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	701	67			12
13	England	1,906	205	438	228	31,710	6,457	14,971	918	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	576	75			14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	69	16

	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	50	28	67,745	414	566,807	34,779
	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	2,895			
	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,610	521
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	12,500	757
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								
32	Cuba	-	-	-	1,004	385	220	32		
33	Porto Rico	-								
34	Portugal	-								
35	Madeira	-								
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								
37	Cape de Verds	-								
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	3,807	858	32,263	2,208
39	Sicily	-								
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	45	9		
41	Trieste	-	30,509	3,173	-	-	233	56	15,118	838
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,332	3,994
43	Morocco, &c.	-								
44	Hayti	-	225	13						
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	770	141		
46	Mexico	-								
47	Central Republic of America	-								
48	New Grenada	-								
49	Venezuela	-								
50	Brazil	-								
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								
52	Argentine Republic	-								
53	Chili	-								
54	Peru	-								
55	China	-								
56	Asia, generally	-								
57	Africa, generally	-								
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								
59	Uncertain places	-								
	Total	-	135,122	13,872	1,899	891	152,401	21,147	759,488	48,528

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TALLOW.		LARD.		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	9,800	804			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,293	558	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	9	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	11,597	1,263	28,323	1,887	289,830	29,061	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	25	3	2,000	231	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	360,683	38,774	-	-	11,339	974	16,595	2,387	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	28	14
15	Ireland					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15

25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	-	26
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-				27
27	French West Indies									28
28	Spain on the Atlantic									29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	8	30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									32
32	Cuba	-	-	42	11	1,300	154	171	26	33
33	Porto Rico									34
34	Portugal	4,960	531							35
35	Madeira									36
36	Fayal and other Azores									37
37	Cape de Verds									38
38	Italy									39
39	Sicily	3,958	356							40
40	Sardinia									41
41	Trieste	5,427	474	1,716	160					42
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									43
43	Morocco, &c.									44
44	Hayti									45
45	Texas	217	15							46
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	144	12			47
47	Central Republic of America									48
48	New Grenada									49
49	Venezuela									50
50	Brazil	8,145	652							51
51	Cisplatine Republic	57,666	4,952	-	-	503,897	12,500			52
52	Argentine Republic	45,185	3,060	-	-	201,945	5,641			53
53	Chili									54
54	Peru									55
55	China									56
56	Asia, generally									57
57	Africa, generally									58
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	40	3							59
59	Uncertain places									
	Total	507,174	50,632	13,375	1,437	777,531	23,734	316,492	32,539	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BUTTER.		SALTPETRE.		EPSOM SALTS.		OIL OF VITRIOL.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	1,634	223							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	334	85							3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	77,815	10,658	-	-	-	-	359	24	7
8	Holland	1,848	358							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	15,880	3,333	553	41	79,728	1,560	191	14	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	72	13							15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

24	Austria - - -	100	8							24
25	France on the Atlantic - - -	5,339	888	-	-	-	-	40	18	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -									26
27	French West Indies - - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	196	42							32
33	Porto Rico - - - - -									33
34	Portugal - - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -									36
37	Cape de Verds - - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Sardinia - - - - -									40
41	Trieste - - - - -									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -									42
43	Morocco, &c. - - - -									43
44	Hayti - - - - -									44
45	Texas - - - - -									45
46	Mexico - - - - -									46
47	Central Republic of America - -									47
48	New Grenada - - - -									48
49	Venezuela - - - -									49
50	Brazil - - - - -									50
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -									51
52	Argentine Republic - - -									52
53	Chili - - - - -									53
54	Peru - - - - -									54
55	China - - - - -									55
56	Asia, generally - - - -									56
57	Africa, generally - - -									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									58
59	Uncertain places - - -									59
	Total -	117,120	17,514	62,192	2,591	79,728	1,560	590	53	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED.						COTTON.		
		Snuff.		Cigars.		Other than snuff and cigars.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	4	1			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	50	616					5
6	Danish West Indies	37	22	85	433					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	516	134	2,448	14,942	2,431	624			7
8	Holland	-	-	1	10					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	546	2,072					10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	908	1,281	290	1,837					13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	[illegible]									16

21	British Guiana	-								21
22	British Honduras	-								22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	3	30				23
24	Australia	-								24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	1,595	341	61	458	3	4		25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	110	1,230				26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	30	203				27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	24	72				28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	8	54				31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	86,097	988,409	-	-	19,834	2,918	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	146	1,110	-	-	2,415	457	33
34	Portugal	-	50	80							34
35	Madeira	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-									36
37	Cape de Verds	-									37
38	Italy	-									38
39	Sicily	-									39
40	Sardinia	-									40
41	Trieste	-									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	*	-	-	-	61	10	468	43	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-									43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	151	1,000					44
45	Texas	-	24	12	42	448	-	-	1,890,052	240,130	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	2,746	11,951	-	-	15,515	2,122	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	3	57					47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,623	2,724	48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,528	485	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	1	15	50,373	3,022	200,752	33,250	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-									51
52	Argentine Republic	-									52
53	Chili	-									53
54	Peru	-									54
55	China	-	-	-	4	26					55
56	Asia, generally	-									56
57	Africa, generally	-									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	4	58
59	Uncertain places	-									59
	Total	-	3,130	1,870	93,217	1,026,740	52,872	3,661	2,235,734	287,425	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		GUNPOWDER.		BRISTLES.		GLUE.		DRY OCHRE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	292,455	100,863	11,244	1,285			1
2	Prussia	-	-	33,195	13,266					2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	20,963	11,999	10	13			7
8	Holland	-	-	239	131	130	15	32,838	487	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	16,107	5,733	148,624	68,020	12,443	1,763	903,853	15,676	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	6,791	848			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18

21	British Guiana	-							54	-
22	British Honduras	-								
23	British North American colonies	-	23	14	539	249	-	-	1,213,143	10,036
24	Australia	-					200	66	2,901	51
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	1,331	498	-	-		
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-			
27	French West Indies	-								
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-								
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								
32	Cuba	-								
33	Porto Rico	-								
34	Portugal	-								
35	Madeira	-								
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								
37	Cape de Verds	-								
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,042	79
39	Sicily	-								
40	Sardinia	-								
41	Trieste	-								
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-								
43	Morocco, &c.	-								
44	Hayti	-								
45	Texas	-								
46	Mexico	-								
47	Central Republic of America	-								
48	New Grenada	-								
49	Venezuela	-								
50	Brazil	-								
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								
52	Argentine Republic	-								
53	Chili	-								
54	Peru	-								
55	China	-								
56	Asia, generally	-								
57	Africa, generally	-								
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								
59	Uncertain places	-								
	Total	-	16,140	5,747	497,339	195,026	30,818	3,990	2,155,831	26,333

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		OCHRE IN OIL.		WHITE AND RED LEAD.		WHITING AND PARIS WHITE.		LITHARGE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	274	80					7
8	Holland	-	-	29,799	1,744					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	625	56					12
13	England	11,309	626	696,073	48,973	623,779	2,472	3,054	188	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

25	France on the Atlantic	20	1	183	18					27
26	France on the Mediterranean									28
27	French West Indies									29
28	Spain on the Atlantic									30
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									31
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
32	Cuba	-	-	25	3					34
33	Porto Rico									35
34	Portugal									36
35	Madeira									37
36	Fayal and other Azores									38
37	Cape de Verds									39
38	Italy									40
39	Sicily									41
40	Sardinia									42
41	Trieste									43
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									44
43	Morocco, &c.									45
44	Hayti									46
45	Texas	-	-	84	8					47
46	Mexico									48
47	Central Republic of America									49
48	New Grenada									50
49	Venezuela									51
50	Brazil									52
51	Cisplatine Republic									53
52	Argentine Republic									54
53	Chili									55
54	Peru									56
55	China									57
56	Asia, generally									58
57	Africa, generally									59
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
59	Uncertain places									
	Total	11,329	627	727,408	50,905	624,763	2,485	3,054	188	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		ORANGE MINERAL.		SUGAR OF LEAD.		LEAD.						
						Pig, bar, and sheet.		Shot.		Leaden pipes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	185,558	15,668	-	-	-	-	100	16	7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	5,588	200					9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	100	11	104,726	8,323	154,445	5,790	5,041	1,188			13
14	Scotland											14
15	Ireland											15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	190,572	6,496					16
17	Malta											17
18	[illegible]											18

25	Austria - - -	-			-							25
26	France on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-		-						26
27	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	13,987	1,854	214	13				27
28	French West Indies - -	-										28
29	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-	-	-	116,748	3,900				29
30	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	-	58,964	2,141				30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-										31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-										32
32	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,193	36				33
33	Porto Rico - - - -	-										34
34	Portugal - - - - -	-										35
35	Madeira - - - - -	-										36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -	-										37
37	Cape de Verds - - -	-										38
38	Italy - - - - -	-										39
39	Sicily - - - - -	-										40
40	Sardinia - - - - -	-										41
41	Trieste - - - - -	-										42
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - -	-										43
43	Morocco, &c. - - - -	-										44
44	Hayti - - - - -	-										45
45	Texas - - - - -	-										46
46	Mexico - - - - -	-										47
47	Central Republic of America -	-										48
48	New Grenada - - - -	-										49
49	Venezuela - - - -	-										50
50	Brazil - - - - -	-										51
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-										52
52	Argentine Republic - - -	-										53
53	Chili - - - - -	-										54
54	Peru - - - - -	-										55
55	China - - - - -	-										56
56	Asia, generally - - - -	-										57
57	Africa, generally - - -	-										58
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -	-										59
59	Uncertain places - - -	-										
	Total	-	100	11	304,161	25,845	528,922	18,631	5,063	1,191	100	16

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		LEAD.		CORDAGE.				TWINE AND PACK-THREAD.		CORKS.		
		Old.		Tarred, and cables.		Untarred, and yarn.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	1,748,213	95,193	2,549	175	4,192	477			1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	80			3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,868	69									4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	10,942	259									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,371	1,468	460	194	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies	5,570	147	-	-	300	30					10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	15	1	131,809	11,536	867	311	402,368	126,167	4,120	852	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,550	1,742			14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	26			15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,110	3,274	16
17	Malta											17

21	British Guiana	-	-							1,250	351			21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	409	52	242	33					22
23	British North American colonies	-	-							30,759	5,290	71,202	13,537	23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,888	744	860	94	135,900	27,569	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,646	63					25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	505	15							18,252	2,934	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,879	2,021	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,607	205			28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											31
32	Cuba	-	-	1,789	36	95	18	190	12	-	-	1,381	382	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-											33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,651	675	34
35	Madeira	-	-											35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-											36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-											37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,923	1,953	38
39	Sicily	-	-											39
40	Sardinia	-	-											40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906	320			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-											42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-											43
44	Hayti	-	-											44
45	Texas	-	-	200	6	413	100							45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,378	935	2,310	225			46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	1,207	16									47
48	New Grenada	-	-											48
49	Venezuela	-	-											49
50	Brazil	-	-											50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-											51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,517	997			52
53	Chili	-	-											53
54	Peru	-	-											54
55	China	-	-											55
56	Asia, generally	-	-											56
57	Africa, generally	-	-											57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-											58
59	Uncertain places	-	-											59
	Total	-	-	36,418	918	1,881,152	106,902	30,901	2,331	673,962	148,366	268,142	53,437	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		COPPER.				FIRE-ARMS.				
		Rods and bolts.		Nails and spikes.		Muskets.		Rifles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	813	1,696	51	139	7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	1	7			9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	731	1,365	3	42	12
13	England	-	-	3,194	794	948	2,581	36	488	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	[illegible]									17

24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	653	2,618	17	[illegible]	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-					26
27	French West Indies	-	-							27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-							29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-							30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-							31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	115	40	45	75		32
33	Porto Rico	-	-							33
34	Portugal	-	-							34
35	Madeira	-	-							35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-							36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-							37
38	Italy	-	-							38
39	Sicily	-	-							39
40	Sardinia	-	-							40
41	Trieste	-	-							41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-							42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-							43
44	Hayti	-	-							44
45	Texas	-	-	-	18	9				45
46	Mexico	-	-							46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-							47
48	New Grenada	-	-							48
49	Venezuela	-	-							49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	100	150		50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-							51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-							52
53	Chili	-	-							53
54	Peru	-	-							54
55	China	-	-							55
56	Asia, generally	-	-							56
57	Africa, generally	-	-							57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-							58
59	Uncertain places	-	-							59
	Total	-	-	-	3,257	843	3,294	8,438	110	1,086

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON AND STEEL WIRE.						TACKS, BRADS, AND SPRIGS NOT ABOVE 16 OZ. PER M.		
		Cap and bonnet.		Not above No. 14.		Exceeding No. 14.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	32	20	-	-	2,253	198			7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
	[illegible]									12
		4,213	1,078	470,219	32,109	74,816	12,403	4,689	810	13
		-	-	-	-	378	33			14
										15
										16

[illegible]	Australia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]
[illegible]	France on the Atlantic - -	-	3,108	2,800	-	-	80	15	10	4
[illegible]	France on the Mediterranean -	-								[illegible]
[illegible]	French West Indies - -	-								[illegible]
[illegible]	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-								[illegible]
[illegible]	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-								[illegible]
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-								31
32	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	91	3				32
33	Porto Rico - - -	-								33
34	Portugal - - - -	-								34
35	Madeira - - - -	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -	-								36
37	Cape de Verds - - -	-								37
38	Italy - - - -	-								38
39	Sicily - - - -	-								39
40	Sardinia - - - -	-								40
41	Trieste - - - -	-								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - -	-								42
43	Morocco, &c. - - -	-								43
44	Hayti - - - -	-								44
45	Texas - - - -	-								45
46	Mexico - - - -	-								46
47	Central Republic of America -	-								47
48	New Grenada - - -	-								48
49	Venezuela - - -	-								49
50	Brazil - - - -	-								50
51	Cisplatine Republic - -	-								51
52	Argentine Republic - -	-								52
53	Chili - - - -	-								53
54	Peru - - - -	-								54
55	China - - - -	-								55
56	Asia, generally - - -	-								56
57	Africa, generally - -	-								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -	-								58
59	Uncertain places - -	-								59
	Total	-	7,355	3,899	470,464	39,133	77,535	12,651	4,699	814

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Tacks, brads, and sprigs, exceeding 16 oz. per M.		Nails.		Spikes.		Cables and chains.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	1,848	278					12
13	England	1,996	260	1,651,684	140,244	456,666	24,337	3,352,318	138,450	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	260	12	14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	11,200	540			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	[illegible]									19
20	[illegible]			2,679	36	–	–	44,616	1,889	20

25	France on the Atlantic	210	26	330	19					25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	215	18					26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,347	355	32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	-	-	968	154					44
45	Texas	12	2	-	-	-	-	894	25	45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,562	30	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	2,218	288	1,659,534	140,889	468,968	24,957	3,486,810	143,979	

No. I.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Mill cranks.		Mill saws.		Anchors.		Anvils.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	215	9			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	–	2,240	7,377	262,851	15,042	1,026,158	71,052	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16

8	Spain on the Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Spain on the Mediterranean									
10	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
11	Manilla and Philippine islands									
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	4,385	210			
33	Porto Rico									
34	Portugal									
35	Madeira									
36	Fayal and other Azores									
37	Cape de Verds									
38	Italy									
39	Sicily									
40	Sardinia									
41	Trieste									
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									
43	Morocco, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	971	10			
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	510	15			
46	Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	1,355	56			
48	New Grenada									
49	Venezuela									
50	Brazil									
51	Cisplatine Republic									
52	Argentine Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
53	Chili									
54	Peru									
55	China									
56	Asia, generally									
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	606	20			
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
59	Uncertain places									
	Total	-	-	2,941	7,385	291,798	16,247	1,026,497	71,087	

No. 1.—SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN 1839—Continued.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES. IRON. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges. Quantity. Pounds.	Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges. Value. Dollars.	Castings. Vessels of. Quantity. Pounds.	Castings. Vessels of. Value. Dollars.	Castings. All other. Quantity. Pounds.	Castings. All other. Value. Dollars.	Round iron, or braisers' rods, 3-16 to 8-16 inch diameter. Quantity. Pounds.	Round iron, or braisers' rods, 3-16 to 8-16 inch diameter. Value. Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,920	576	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	1,419	75	4,598	1,079			7
8	Holland	-	-	1,655	85					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	116,271	6,125	355,396	12,480	1,963,174	51,997	837,691	27,362	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	[illegible]									16

27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	-	-	1,114	31					32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	204,527	2,500			46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	71,720	900			53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	116,271	6,125	448,118	16,020	2,473,759	63,720	852,695	27,942	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.								
		Nail or spike-rods.		Sheet and hoop.		Band, scroll, or casement-rods, slit or hammered.		In pigs.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	1,298,717	80,989	–	–	537	618	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	6,480	194	8,956	393					3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	4,088	117					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,043	2,533	7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	73,924	2,097	6,013,060	270,192	22,810	861	171,808	199,555	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,034	58,272	14
15	Ireland	–	–	59,954	1,946	–	–	8,954	10,162	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	80,404	2,291	7,412,382	354,933	23,213	886	259,154	285,300	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.						STEEL.		
		Old and scrap.		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	81,357	247,444			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	542,080	1,534,791	2,013	8,346	3
4	Swedish West Indies	44	40							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	118	93	–	–	1,394	4,474			6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	9,952	31,119	301	2,640	7
8	Holland	–	–	299	1,203	6,807	23,747	4,313	45,381	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	271	193							10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	381	638	1,192,294	3,142,919	57,959	179,858	48,011	690,168	13
14	Scotland	–	–	5,255	15,706					14
15	Ireland	–	–	5,109	14,309					15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	2,929	-	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Cuba	144	109	152	434	459	1,377	-	32
33	Porto Rico	22	49	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	1,481	4,206	-	36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,496	24,553 41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Hayti	-	-	2,079	4,648	-	-	-	44
45	Texas	86	104	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Central Republic of America	69	293	-	-	-	-	-	47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Total	11,783	10,161	1,205,697	3,181,189	711,153	2,054,094	59,174	771,804

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		HEMP.		ALUM.		COPPERAS.		WHEAT FLOUR.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -	71,690	464,993							1
2	Prussia - - - - -	496	4,278							2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	43	7
8	Holland - - - - -	363	3,467							8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -									10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - -	84	810							12
13	England - - - - -	8,449	87,204	196	1,123	2	10	2	6	13
14	Scotland - - - - -	742	5,389							14
15	Ireland - - - - -									15
16	[illegible]									16

25	France on the Atlantic - - -	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	5,657	21,046	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -									26
27	French West Indies - - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -									32
33	Porto Rico - - - -									33
34	Portugal - - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -									36
37	Cape de Verds - - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -	426	3,309							38
39	Sicily - - - - -	16	143							39
40	Sardinia - - - - -									40
41	Trieste - - - - -	5,018	37,364							41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	42	250							42
43	Morocco, &c. - - - -									43
44	Hayti - - - - -									44
45	Texas - - - - -									45
46	Mexico - - - - -									46
47	Central Republic of America - -									47
48	New Grenada - - - -									48
49	Venezuela - - - -									49
50	Brazil - - - - -									50
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -									51
52	Argentine Republic - - -									52
53	Chili - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,659	1,283	53
54	Peru - - - - -									54
55	China - - - - -									55
56	Asia, generally - - - -									56
57	Africa, generally - - -									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									58
59	Uncertain places - - -									59
	Total -	87,461	607,766	196	1,123	2	10	7,348	22,477	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SALT.		COAL.		WHEAT.		OATS.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway			144	8					3
4	Swedish West Indies	8,721	751							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	39	19	34	6					7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	190,622	16,038							10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium			5,933	849					12
13	England	3,546,498	630,635	1,685,559	149,864	91	67	844	361	13
14	Scotland			119,584	8,486					14
15	Ireland	118,367	21,331	38,801	3,862					15
16	[illegible]									16

27	French West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]							27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	305,[illegible]	15,[illegible]							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	17,[illegible]	[illegible]							29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	[illegible]	[illegible]							30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	–	–	44	34					32
33	Porto Rico	6,048	833							33
34	Portugal	663,618	44,955	252	22					34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds	6,866	593							37
38	Italy	4,244	553	–	–	118	181			38
39	Sicily	46,584	2,223							39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	1,376	189	–	–	26	18	–		42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	9,010	419							44
45	Texas	1,307	494							45
46	Mexico	139	69	2,451	613					46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela	102	23	61	22					49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic	952	116							51
52	Argentine Republic	1,744	84							52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally	776	72							57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	6,661,698	887,092	5,063,494	415,761	32,884	35,970	5,696	2,313	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		POTATOES.		PAPER.						
				Folio and 4to post.		Cap, drawing, and writing.		Printing, copperplate, and stationers'.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	57	22							3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	24,936	9,724	412	154	30	9	535	72	7
8	Holland	4,875	1,716							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	7	5							10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	4,342	1,944							12
13	England	61,685	36,446	34,287	14,931	24,703	10,788	5,437	2,071	13
14	Scotland	6,002	5,437							14
15	Ireland	16,887	9,795							15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	9,774	1,955			16

21	British Guiana - - -	-									21
22	British Honduras - -	-									22
23	British North American colonies	-	48,100	17,874	–	–	111	58	5	6	23
24	Australia - - -	-	26	9							24
25	France on the Atlantic -	-	29,500	12,967	27,900	7,511	17,404	2,928	405	93	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	–	–	179	59	168	23			26
27	French West Indies -	-	309	216							27
28	Spain on the Atlantic -	-									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	–	–	–	–	19,542	2,798			29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	26	52							30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-									31
32	Cuba - - - -	-	108	112	25	13	81	27			32
33	Porto Rico - - -	-	5	2							33
34	Portugal - - - -	-									34
35	Madeira - - - -	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores -	-									36
37	Cape de Verds - - -	-									37
38	Italy - - - -	-	–	–	–	–	105,222	11,569			38
39	Sicily - - - -	-									39
40	Sardinia - - - -	-	–	–	–	–	2,623	244			40
41	Trieste - - - -	-									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. -	-									42
43	Morocco, &c. - - -	-									43
44	Hayti - - - -	-									44
45	Texas - - - -	-									45
46	Mexico - - - -	-									46
47	Central Republic of America	-									47
48	New Grenada - - -	-									48
49	Venezuela - - -	-									49
50	Brazil - - - -	-									50
51	Cisplatine Republic - -	-									51
52	Argentine Republic - -	-									52
53	Chili - - - -	-									53
54	Peru - - - -	-									54
55	China - - - -	-									55
56	Asia, generally - - -	-									56
57	Africa, generally - -	-									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-									58
59	Uncertain places - -	-									59
	Total	-	196,869	96,326	62,803	22,668	179,658	29,699	6,382	2,242	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PAPER.				BOOKS.				
		Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box-boards.		All other.		Printed previous to 1775.		In other languages than Greek, Latin, and English.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	1,032	96							2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	61	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	2	6	–	–	4	6	5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	10	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	288	19	2,134	540	10	17	24,638	13,061	7
8	Holland	–	–	1,477	484	41	56	1,941	1,435	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	600	89	–	–	3,280	2,138	12
13	England	8,069	819	43,262	21,734	7,511	7,274	15,840	10,978	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	23	25	30	42	14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	6	5			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	4,661	485	14,149	5,190	-	-	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	9,133	575	-	-	-	-	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-							30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands		-							31
32	Cuba	-	-	59	10	-	-	-	-	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-							33
34	Portugal	-	-							34
35	Madeira	-	-							35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-							36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-							37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
39	Sicily	-	-							39
40	Sardinia	-	-							40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	2,870	607	-	-	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-							43
44	Hayti	-	-							44
45	Texas	-	-							45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-							47
48	New Grenada	-	-							48
49	Venezuela	-	-							49
50	Brazil	-	-							50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-							51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-							52
53	Chili	-	-							53
54	Peru	-	-							54
55	China	-	-	-	-	34	25	-	-	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-							56
57	Africa, generally	-	-							57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-							58
59	Uncertain places	-	-							59
	Total		-	23,252	2,006	64,560	28,719	7,591	7,377	140,108	98,789	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BOOKS.								
		IN LATIN AND GREEK.				ALL OTHER.				
		Bound.		Unbound.		Bound.		Unbound.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	166	220							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	13	20	16	28	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	792	496	187	165	17	17	52	41	7
8	Holland	-	-	144	174	4	4	11	10	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	60	41	-	-	56	65	191	103	12
13	England	825	763	1,195	1,304	34,142	50,168	121,917	119,047	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	40	59	3,542	2,927	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	84	80	45	105	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18

27	Spanish West Indies	-	-	[illegible]	24	-	-	5	9		27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	17	30	-	-	-	-		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-								31
32	Cuba	-	-	7	4	-	-	22	10	8	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-								33
34	Portugal	-	-								34
35	Madeira	-	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-								37
38	Italy	-	-	74	50	-	-	-	-	17	11	38
39	Sicily	-	-								39
40	Sardinia	-	-								40
41	Trieste	-	-	74	65						41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	19	44						42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-								43
44	Hayti	-	-								44
45	Texas	-	-								45
46	Mexico	-	-								46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-								47
48	New Grenada	-	-								48
49	Venezuela	-	-								49
50	Brazil	-	-								50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-								51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-								52
53	Chili	-	-								53
54	Peru	-	-								54
55	China	-	-								55
56	Asia, generally	-	-								56
57	Africa, generally	-	-								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	303	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-								59
	Total	-	-	3,124	2,894	2,024	2,200	25,200	51,538	198,957	194,154	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		APOTHECARIES' VIALS AND BOTTLES.				PERFUMERY AND FANCY VIALS AND BOTTLES.				
		Not exceeding the capacity of 6 oz. each.		Exceeding 6 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. each.		Not exceeding the capacity of 4 oz. each.		Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. each.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	2	7	-	-	46	579	2	130	7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	44	182	2	26	17	492	15	152	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

25	France on the Atlantic - - -								25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	225	885	90	541	168	952	22	168 26
27	French West Indies - - -								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -								31
32	Cuba - - - - -								32
33	Porto Rico - - - -								33
34	Portugal - - - - -								34
35	Madeira - - - - -								35
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -								36
37	Cape de Verds - - - -								37
38	Italy - - - - -								38
39	Sicily - - - - -								39
40	Sardinia - - - - -								40
41	Trieste - - - - -								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -								42
43	Morocco, &c. - - - -								43
44	Hayti - - - - -								44
45	Texas - - - - -								45
46	Mexico - - - - -								46
47	Central Republic of America - -								47
48	New Grenada - - - -								48
49	Venezuela - - - -								49
50	Brazil - - - - -								50
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -								51
52	Argentine Republic - - -								52
53	Chili - - - - -								53
54	Peru - - - - -								54
55	China - - - - -								55
56	Asia, generally - - - -								56
57	Africa, generally - - -								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -								58
59	Uncertain places - - - -								59
	Total -	273	1,083	92	567	231	1,623	39	450

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		DEMIJOHNS.		GLASS BOTTLES.				WINDOW GLASS.		
				Black, not exceeding 1 quart.		Black, exceeding 1 quart.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		No.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	100 sq. ft.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	–	–	19	130					2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	2	9					3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	0	2					4
5	Denmark	2,475	636	1	3					5
6	Danish West Indies	43	16	20	104					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	38,162	10,131	4,483	18,085	4	60			7
8	Holland	25	8	880	4,924					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	32	9	2	13					10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	8	51	–	–	2,311	8,013	12
13	England	1,912	1,043	4,587	23,548	3	52	202	1,005	13
14	Scotland	–	–	435	1,964					14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	18	125					16
17	Malta			0	2					17

25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	43	218	-	-	4	17	24
26	France on the Mediterranean	300	80	89	202					25
27	French West Indies	6,885	9,535	20,356	111,072	0	3	3	11	26
28	Spain on the Atlantic	25	26	3,619	15,548					27
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	123	506					28
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	10	65					29
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	6	30					30
32	Cuba	-	-	12	50					31
33	Porto Rico	158	100	97	562					32
34	Portugal	-	-	0	1					33
35	Madeira	-	-	76	451					34
36	Fayal and other Azores	1	1	51	269					35
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	2	12					36
38	Italy									37
39	Sicily	-	-	11	49					38
40	Sardinia	-	-	3	14					39
41	Trieste									40
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	5	35					41
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	3	14					42
44	Hayti									43
45	Texas	4	4	1	5					44
46	Mexico	-	-	8	39					45
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	208	46
48	New Grenada									47
49	Venezuela									48
50	Brazil	14	20							49
51	Cisplatine Republic									50
52	Argentine Republic									51
53	Chili									52
54	Peru									53
55	China									54
56	Asia, generally	-	-	0	1					55
57	Africa, generally									56
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									57
59	Uncertain places									58
	Total	50,016	14,609	35,072	178,650	7	115	2,557	9,251	59

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINDOW GLASS.				FISH.				
		Above 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		Exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		Dried or smoked.		Salmon.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	48	890	2	35	10	130	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	4	104			8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	5,294	19,339	14,009	57,218					12
13	England	309	1,981	1,483	11,373	1	8	9	404	13
14	Scotland	11	137	160	2,644	44	293			14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16

[illegible]	[illegible] colonies	-								
[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-				
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	4,216	23,618	5,319	73,234	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	22	97	492 4	2,345 17				26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-						27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	27	240		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								31
32	Cuba	-								32
33	Porto Rico	-								33
34	Portugal	-								34
35	Madeira	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-								36
37	Cape de Verds	-								37
38	Italy	-								38
39	Sicily	-								39
40	Sardinia	-								40
41	Trieste	-								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-								42
43	Morocco, &c.	-								43
44	Hayti	-								44
45	Texas	-								45
46	Mexico	-	48	289	27	170				46
47	Central Republic of America	-								47
48	New Grenada	-								48
49	Venezuela	-								49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	1	5		50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-								51
52	Argentine Republic	-								52
53	Chili	-								53
54	Peru	-								54
55	China	-								55
56	Asia, generally	-								56
57	Africa, generally	-								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								58
59	Uncertain places	-								59
	Total	-	5,684	21,843	16,293	74,657	4,295	24,303	5,338	73,768

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FISH.				PLAYING CARDS.		BOOTS AND BOOTEES.		
		Mackerel.		All other.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	1	10	36	3			3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	16	5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	189	1,224	48	9	288	837	7
8	Holland	–	–	366	3,593	–	–	133	295	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	51	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	–	61	470	330	60	419	1,188	13
14	Scotland	–	–	109	1,050					14
15	Ireland	–	–	79	994					15
16	Gibraltar									16

29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	11	119					29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	42	503	144	23			32
33	Porto Rico - - - -									33
34	Portugal - - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -									36
37	Cape de Verds - - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	20	394	-	-	16	27	38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Sardinia - - - - -									40
41	Trieste - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	26	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -									42
43	Morocco, &c. - - - -									43
44	Hayti - - - - -									44
45	Texas - - - - -									45
46	Mexico - - - - -									46
47	Central Republic of America - -									47
48	New Grenada - - - -									48
49	Venezuela - - - -									49
50	Brazil - - - - -									50
51	Cisplatine Republic - - -									51
52	Argentine Republic - - -									52
53	Chili - - - - -									53
54	Peru - - - - -									54
55	China - - - - -									55
56	Asia, generally - - - -									56
57	Africa, generally - - -									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									58
59	Uncertain places - - -									59
	Total -	7,046	60,374	14,489	71,489	706	139	17,776	52,232	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SHOES AND SLIPPERS.								FELTS OR HAT BODIES, WHOLLY OR PARTLY OF WOOL.		
		Silk.		Prunella, nankeen, &c.		Leather, morocco, kid, &c.		Children's.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	70	18					1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	53	35	1	1			5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	85	50	500	125	2,452	2,125	20	4			7
8	Holland	12	14	-	-	338	362					8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	33	29	209	160	511	640	54	23	420	202	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	1	1					14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	1	2					15
16	Gibraltar											16
17	Malta											17

25	France on the Atlantic	6,642	5,290	759	497	58,[illegible]	41,098	1,246	494			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	338	348					26
27	French West Indies											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	-	-	4	3	12	6					32
33	Porto Rico											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verds											37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	222			38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	8	5					39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	8			40
41	Trieste	24	8	-	-	12	12	-	-	6	7	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	3	3					42
43	Morocco, &c.											43
44	Hayti											44
45	Texas											45
46	Mexico	-	-	4	8							46
47	Central Republic of America											47
48	New Grenada											48
49	Venezuela											49
50	Brazil											50
51	Cisplatine Republic											51
52	Argentine Republic											52
53	Chili											53
54	Peru											54
55	China	-	-	-	-	2	1					55
56	Asia, generally											56
57	Africa, generally											57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											58
59	Uncertain places											59
	Total	6,997	5,391	1,478	795	62,172	44,660	2,285	823	426	209	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY.							
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total value.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	From the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	619,331	755,709	1,018,854	2,393,894	2,313,077	80,817	2,393,894	1
2	Prussia	25,467	23,643	21,302	70,412	43,416	26,996	70,412	2
3	Sweden and Norway	6,463	1,898	1,545,323	1,553,684	679,465	874,219	1,566,142	3
4	Swedish West Indies	5,414	91	6,953	12,458	12,458	–		4
5	Denmark	39,762	36,225	5,010	80,997	80,997	–	1,546,758	5
6	Danish West Indies	149,688	27,383	1,288,690	1,465,761	1,336,992	128,769		6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	2,072,853	2,505,758	270,539	4,849,150	987,734	3,861,416	4,849,150	7
8	Holland	1,269,437	180,518	699,777	2,149,732	1,614,165	535,567	3,473,220	8
9	Dutch East Indies	476,549	2,124	213,523	692,196	692,196	–		9
10	Dutch West Indies	371,996	3,766	206,522	582,284	557,003	25,281		10
11	Dutch Guiana	1,695	–	47,313	49,008	49,008	–		11
12	Belgium	123,999	235,577	106,125	465,701	346,453	119,248	465,701	12
13	England	20,765,005	35,492,062	8,606,649	64,863,716	59,014,023	5,849,693		13
14	Scotland	401,725	254,975	293,483	950,183	284,269	665,914		14
15	Ireland	60,485	17,780	72,424	150,689	41,130	109,559		15
16	Gibraltar	28,857	7,592	62,729	99,178	99,178	–		16
17	Malta	7,077	121	17,745	24,943	24,943	–		17
18	Cape of Good Hope	35,548	175	7,336	43,059	43,059	–	71,600,351	18
19	British East Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		19

30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	461,367	118,568	296,549	196,755	169,037	33,718			31
32	Cuba	3,620,376	401,571	8,577,896	876,477	876,477	–	19,276,795		32
33	Porto Rico	236,210	10,339	3,496,000	12,599,843	11,860,489	739,354			33
34	Portugal	33,088	8,363	546,397	3,742,549	3,690,969	51,580			34
35	Madeira	1,399	727	537,674	587,778	439,991	147,787			35
36	Fayal and other Azores	3,210	1,671	10,341	539,800	539,800	–			36
37	Cape de Verds	38,910	10	603	15,222	10,994	4,228	1,182,323		37
38	Italy	766,517	321,371	94,409	39,523	39,523	–			38
39	Sicily	434,856	22,211	135,884	1,182,297	1,097,588	84,709	1,182,297		39
40	Sardinia	560	527	261	592,951	482,229	110,722	592,951		40
41	Trieste	382,446	20,040	75,053	1,348	–	1,348	1,348		41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	592,010	13,621	23,559	477,539	379,689	97,850	477,539		42
43	Morocco, &c.	86,986	–	9,507	629,190	573,671	55,519	629,190		43
44	Hayti	1,256,993	108,131	12,875	96,493	70,727	25,766	96,493		44
45	Texas	72,595	2,923	242,598	1,377,989	1,306,793	71,196	1,377,989		45
46	Mexico	3,085,344	22,312	19,497	318,116	316,686	1,430	318,116		46
47	Central Republic of America	141,081	46,863	4,901	3,127,153	2,998,973	128,180	3,127,153		47
48	New Grenada	86,215	111	4,188	192,845	192,845	–	192,845		48
49	Venezuela	1,621,658	305,415	55,629	90,514	23,576	66,938	90,514		49
50	Brazil	4,688,963	2,709	601,283	1,982,702	1,811,161	171,541	1,982,702		50
51	Cisplatine Republic	599,367	8,269	17,796	5,292,955	4,894,947	398,008	5,292,955		51
52	Argentine Republic	513,885	1,447	9,782	625,432	606,819	18,613	625,432		52
53	Chili	1,184,158	300	2,183	525,114	496,374	28,740	525,114		53
54	Peru	239,475	3,086	252	1,186,641	1,186,641	–	1,186,641		54
55	China	2,596,109	1,082,173	227	242,813	242,813	–	242,813		55
56	Asia, generally	63,525	–	–	3,678,509	3,678,509	–	3,678,509		56
57	Africa, generally	418,797	135	122	63,525	63,525	–	63,525		57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	85,705	14,712	217,726	419,054	385,835	33,219	419,054		58
59	Uncertain places	–	–	11,944	318,143	243,299	74,844	318,143		59
	Total	76,401,792	50,540,409	35,149,931	11,944	11,944	–	11,944		
					162,092,132	143,874,252	18,217,880	162,092,132		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY AND VALUE

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

IMPORTED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

Commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, *and ending on the 30th day of September*, 1839.

No. 2.

Summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending the 30th day of September, 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
Articles imported for the use of the United States	-	$418	-	$71	-	$489
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c.:						
Philosophical apparatus	-	10,026	-	142	-	10,168
Books, maps, and charts	-	38,491	-	4,892	-	43,383
Statuary, busts, casts, &c.	-	2,330	-	-	-	2,330
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings	-	4,223	-	319	-	4,542
Cabinets of coins and gems						
Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquities						
Specimens of botany	-	4,943	-	144	-	5,087
Models and inventions of machinery	-	15	-	-	-	15
Anatomical preparations	-	1,356	-	-	-	1,356
Antimony, regulus of	-	13,667	-	-	-	13,667
Spelter, or zinc	-	79,193	-	57,772	-	136,965
Burr stones, unwrought	-	43,434	-	2,983	-	46,417
Brimstone and sulphur	-	71,893	-	29,271	-	101,164
Bark of the cork tree	-	5,706	-	838	-	6,544
Clay, unwrought	-	2,900	-	3,837	-	6,737
Rags of any kind of cloth	-	509,792	-	78,526	-	588,318
Undressed furs	-	847,173	-	34,562	-	881,735
Hides and skins, raw	-	2,846,274	-	311,755	-	3,158,029

Brass, [illegible] Old	-	1,399	-	-	-	-	1,397
Copper, in pigs and bars	-	1,397	-	9,814	-	-	1,119,[illegible]
In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships	-	1,115,331	-	296,805	-	-	619,[illegible]
Old, fit only for remanufacture	-	322,661	-	14,784	-	-	81,[illegible]
Bullion, gold	-	66,456	-	3,546	-	-	80,546
Silver	-	82,924	-	7,640	-	-	149,680
Specie, gold	-	142,040	-	209,336	-	-	1,078,080
Silver	-	875,704	-	468,643	-	-	4,280,916
Tea from India, China, &c.	pounds	3,812,273	-	6,540	9,340,061	-	2,494,594
Coffee	do.	2,418,054	14,312	1,076,039	106,696,999	9,325,749	9,744,103
Cocoa	do.	8,668,064	11,279,454	82	1,349,310	95,417,538	75,838
Fruits, almonds	do.	75,756	2,147	66,089	2,190,379	1,347,163	170,641
Currants	do.	104,602	915,759	5,800	610,283	1,274,620	56,749
Prunes	do.	50,949	56,992	9,172	629,308	553,291	60,216
Figs	do.	51,044	107,792	3,495	1,049,509	521,516	68,457
Raisins, Muscatel	do.	64,962	82,763	134,990	14,027,728	966,746	802,068
Other	do.	667,078	2,383,597	16,721	4,862,939	11,644,131	187,497
Spices, mace	do.	170,776	455,965	960	17,867	4,406,974	14,513
Nutmegs	do.	13,553	1,135	60,893	299,020	16,732	278,489
Cinnamon	do.	217,596	66,870	20,571	37,349	232,150	52,627
Cloves	do.	32,056	14,100	12,659	521,469	23,249	101,564
Pepper	do.	88,905	56,299	462	4,377,260	465,170	185,063
Pimento	do.	181,601	6,383	91,552	2,927,685	4,370,877	155,638
Cassia	do.	64,086	1,726,040	-	534,133	1,201,645	38,519
Ginger	do.	38,519	-	-	201,056	534,133	12,823
Camphor	do.	12,823	-	-	22,431	201,056	15,295
Silks from other places than India, viz:		13,642	2,453	1,653		19,978	
Lace veils, shawls shades, &c.	-	202,477	-	142,013	-	-	345,490
Other manufactures of	-	17,637,951	-	1,047,344	-	-	18,685,295
Manufactures of silk and worsted	-	2,206,295	-	113,589	-	-	2,319,884
Camlets of goat's hair, or camel's hair, &c.	-	95,633	-	32,756	-	-	128,389
Worsted stuff goods	-	6,416,820	-	609,078	-	-	7,025,898
Linens, bleached and unbleached	-	6,032,930	-	698,348	-	-	6,731,278
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	-	287,898	-	195,371	-	-	483,269
Sheetings, brown and white	-	504,088	-	31,701	-	-	535,789
Bolting cloths	-	64,283	-	-	-	-	64,283
Wool, not exceeding eight cents per pound	pounds	469,582	818,980	58,038	7,398,519	6,579,539	527,620
Quicksilver	-	245,660	-	-	-	-	245,660

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Opium	-	$218,589	-	$36,386	-	$254,975
Crude saltpetre	-	369,152	-	-	-	369,152
All other articles	-	7,167,067	-	1,540,335	-	8,707,402
Total	-	68,565,842	-	7,835,950	-	76,401,792
MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
Manufactures of wool—						
Cloths and cassimeres	-	6,629,779	-	449,127	-	7,078,906
Merino shawls	-	253,237	-	29,230	-	282,467
Blankets, not above seventy-five cents each	-	811,446	-	10,443	-	821,889
above seventy-five cents each	-	471,044	-	63,153	-	534,197
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	-	869,763	-	167,333	-	1,037,096
Articles not specified	-	518,738	-	3,816	-	522,554
Woollen yarn pounds	252	128	61	28	313	156
Worsted yarn	-	322,970	-	45,832	-	368,802
Manufactures of cotton—						
Dyed, printed, and colored	-	8,387,469	-	612,747	-	9,000,216
White	-	2,078,162	-	76,769	-	2,154,931
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	-	1,036,272	-	843,511	-	1,879,783
Twist, yarn, and thread	-	753,584	-	25,490	-	779,094
Nankeens, direct from China	-	3,772	-	-	-	3,772
Articles not specified	-	723,588	-	151,103	-	874,691
Silks from India, China, &c.						

Cotton goods, dyed or colored linens, checks, &c.	-	-	-	161,915	-	47,493	-	209,708
Other manufactures of	-	-	-	719,556	-	56,523	-	763,079
Hempen goods, sail duck	-	-	-	709,146	-	60,053	-	760,199
other manufactures of	-	-	-	77,560	-	19,876	-	97,436
Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, straw, &c.	-	-	-	903,705	-	38,278	-	941,983
Fur, wool, or leather	-	-	-	16,542	-	1,470	-	18,012
Manufactures of iron—								
Side-arms	-	-	-	21,596	-	2,260	-	23,786
Fire-arms, not specified	-	-	-	210,819	-	32,912	-	243,731
Drawing-knives	-	-	-	19,038	-	284	-	19,322
Cutting-knives	-	-	-	13,941	-	978	-	14,919
Hatchets, axes, adzes, &c.	-	-	-	7,125	-	778	-	7,903
Socket-chisels	-	-	-	26,629	-	1,019	-	27,648
Steelyards, &c.	-	-	-	19,968	-	327	-	20,295
Vices	-	-	-	30,047	-	1,206	-	31,253
Sickles, or reaping-hooks	-	-	-	7,066	-	299	-	7,365
Scythes	-	-	-	42,493	-	5,478	-	47,971
Spades and shovels	-	-	-	15,545	-	2,326	-	17,871
Squares, of iron	-	-	-	6,563	-	224	-	6,787
Wood-screws	-	-	-	165,609	-	961	-	166,570
Articles not specified	-	-	-	4,671,934	-	277,708	-	4,949,642
Manufactures of—								
Copper	-	-	-	137,789	-	17,755	-	155,544
Brass	-	-	-	343,569	-	51,985	-	395,554
Tin	-	-	-	49,101	-	2,796	-	51,897
Pewter	-	-	-	47,408	-	4,252	-	51,660
Lead	-	-	-	1,176	-	72	-	1,248
Wood, cabinet ware	-	-	-	68,490	-	54,456	-	122,946
other articles	-	-	-	157,818	-	57,918	-	215,736
Leather	-	-	-	1,257,232	-	48,475	-	1,305,707
Marble	-	-	-	9,883	-	1,448	-	11,331
Gold, silver, precious stones, set or otherwise	-	-	-	202,828	-	83,937	-	286,765
Watches, and parts of	-	-	-	684,213	-	108,421	-	792,634
Glass-ware, cut and not specified	-	-	pounds	287,103	57,597	45,505	10,848	332,608	68,445
plain and other	-	-	do.	882,839	114,106	1,007,343	85,902	1,890,182	200,008
other manufactures of	-	-	-	-	221,680	-	169,341	-	391,021
Wares, China and porcelain	-	-	-	-	264,162	-	29,209	-	293,371
Earthen and stone	-	-	-	-	1,924,503	-	265,384	-	2,189,887
Plated, not specified	-	-	-	-	182,044	-	36,243	-	218,287
Gilt	-	-	-	-	48,064	-	20,616	-	68,680
Japanned	-	-	-	-	64,204	-	1,943	-	66,147
Saddlery, common, tinned, and japanned	-	-	-	-	151,924	-	976	-	152,900

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Saddlery, plated, brass, and polished steel		-	$231,453	-	$6,828	-	$238,281
Coach and harness furniture		-	15,953	-	-	-	15,953
Carriages, and parts of		-	1,888	-	582	-	2,470
Slates of all kinds		-	47,081	-	35,410	-	82,491
Prepared quills		-	14,515	-	7,482	-	21,997
Black-lead pencils		-	5,183	-	1,765	-	6,948
Paper-hangings		-	97,025	-	3,759	-	100,784
Hair-cloth and hair-seating		-	70,282	-	35,244	-	105,526
Brushes of all kinds		-	66,576	-	5,472	-	72,048
Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.		-	2,250	-	-	-	2,250
Brasiers' copper		-	1,217	-	180	-	1,397
Silvered or plated wire		-	6,789	-	601	-	7,390
Sheet and rolled brass		-	400	-	-	-	400
Raw silk		-	27,480	-	11,778	-	39,258
Indigo	pounds	1,132,138	1,136,245	36,623	35,399	1,168,761	1,171,644
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding eight cents per pound	do.	426,025	136,902	100,629	35,016	526,654	171,918
Articles not enumerated, at 5 per cent.		-	64,486	-	2,087	-	66,573
Do. do. 10 do.		-	1,104	-	5	-	1,109
Do. do. 12 do.		-	4,086	-	338	-	4,424
Do. do. 12½ do.		-	271,562	-	60,943	-	332,505
Do. do. 15 do.		-	1,277,160	-	197,306	-	1,474,466
Do. do. 20 do.		-	1,180	-	757	-	1,937
Do. do. 25 do.		-	1,287,431	-	198,134	-	1,485,565
Do. do. 30 do.		-	51,247	-	18,333	-	69,580
Do. do. 35 do.		-	1,111	-	-	-	1,111
Do. do. 40 do.		-	114	-	19	-	133
Do. do. 50 do.		-	418,639	-	69,185	-	487,824
Total		-	45,297,928	-	5,302,481	-	50,540,409

Other ingrained and Venetian	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,460	[illegible]	33,723
Floor-cloth, patent, printed, or painted	do.	31,025	40,872	23,575	18,817	64,600	31,809
Furniture oil-cloth	do.	33,380	12,986	81,328	135,120	114,708	220,023
Cotton bagging	do.	748,185	84,903	1,345,508	2,222	2,093,693	585,759
Wine, Madeira	gallons	298,476	583,537	1,059	299,535	2,093,890	450,714
Red of France, in casks	do.	994,109	217,227	1,099,781	233,487	586,765	136,842
Other of France, in casks	do.	225,765	55,674	361,000	81,168	536,720	820,524
Of France, in bottles, &c.	do.	345,574	653,736	191,146	166,788	422,173	134,529
Sicily	do.	363,851	116,126	58,322	18,403	197,880	240,561
Sherry	do.	156,225	194,678	41,655	45,883	185,548	39,886
Red of Spain and Austria	do.	43,123	11,068	142,425	28,818	1,435,228	405,353
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean	do.	1,111,250	310,368	323,978	94,985	789,275	566,527
Of other countries, in casks	do.	635,133	451,763	154,142	114,764	26,205	61,002
in bottles	do.	21,262	51,015	4,943	9,987	1,175,594	536,095
Spirits, from grain	do.	880,252	402,755	295,342	133,340	2,627,124	1,686,331
other materials	do.	1,780,819	1,108,931	846,305	577,400	23,094,677	4,364,234
Molasses	do.	22,968,108	4,336,351	126,569	27,883	93,041	16,842
Vinegar	do.	47,257	9,581	44,784	7,261	17,643	13,422
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	do.	14,421	11,982	3,222	1,440	227,820	225,538
in bottles	do.	165,594	165,102	62,226	60,436	134,332	109,304
Oil, spermaceti	do.	86,854	85,280	47,478	24,024	400,151	112,821
Whale and other fish	do.	399,883	112,671	268	150	418,913	295,197
Olive	do.	315,888	224,535	103,025	70,662	16,001	23,560
Castor	do.	15,899	23,313	102	247	1,425,788	711,369
Linseed	do.	787,038	400,860	638,750	310,529		
Hempseed							
Rapeseed	do.	38	35	18	24	56	59
Teas, from other places than India, China, &c.	pounds	5,314	2,391	4,442	1,434	9,756	3,825
Chocolate	do.	3,063	1,271	891	327	3,954	1,598
Sugar, brown	do.	178,193,935	8,737,399	4,346,392	213,972	182,540,327	8,951,371
White, clayed, or powdered	do.	12,562,168	959,364	128,778	8,767	12,690,946	968,131
Loaf	do.	315	46	-	-	315	46
Candy	do.	580	58	-	-	580	58
Other refined	do.	56,856	5,026	-	-	56,856	5,026
Syrup of sugar-cane							
Cayenne pepper	do.	8	5	-	-	8	5

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Candles, tallow	pounds	134,993	$13,857	129	$15	135,122	$13,872
Wax or spermaceti	do.	1,229	497	670	394	1,899	891
Cheese	do.	121,399	16,177	31,002	4,970	152,401	21,147
Soap	do.	538,543	34,758	220,945	13,770	759,488	48,528
Tallow	do.	502,646	50,226	4,528	406	507,174	50,632
Lard	do.	8,343	919	5,032	518	13,375	1,437
Beef and pork	do.	238,839	8,747	538,692	14,987	777,531	23,734
Bacon	do.	40,590	4,870	275,902	27,669	316,492	32,539
Butter	do.	71,037	11,047	46,083	6,467	117,120	17,514
Saltpetre	do.	62,192	2,591	–	–	62,192	2,591
Salts, epsom	do.	79,728	1,560	–	–	79,728	1,560
Vitriol, blue or Roman	do.	163	11	28	3	191	14
Oil of	do.	40	15	359	24	399	39
Tobacco, manufactured—							
Snuff	do.	1,802	1,243	1,328	627	3,130	1,870
Cigars	M.	88,178	986,386	5,039	40,354	93,217	1,026,740
Other than snuff and cigars	pounds	50,491	3,057	2,381	604	52,872	3,661
Cotton	do.	2,222,728	286,005	13,006	1,430	2,235,734	287,435
Gunpowder	do.	16,024	5,675	116	72	16,140	5,747
Bristles	do.	469,913	184,289	27,426	10,737	497,339	195,026
Glue	do.	24,027	3,142	6,791	848	30,818	3,990
Dry ochre	do.	1,497,104	16,939	658,727	9,394	2,155,831	26,333
Ochre, in oil	do.	6,541	380	4,788	247	11,329	627
White and red lead	do.	581,935	41,562	145,473	9,343	727,408	50,905
Whiting and Paris white	do.	38,203	130	586,560	2,355	624,763	2,485
Litharge	do.	3,054	188	–	–	3,054	188
Orange mineral	do.	100	11	–	–	100	11
Sugar of lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nails and spikes	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire-arms, muskets	No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,050	2,106	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rifles	do.	101	[illegible]	9	153	110	[illegible]
Iron and steel wire, cap and bonnet	pounds	7,969	2,863	86	36	7,355	2,889
Not above No. 14	do.	468,496	32,040	1,968	93	470,464	32,133
Above No. 14	do.	74,774	12,416	2,761	235	77,535	12,651
Iron, tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. per thousand	M.	4,679	812	20	2	4,699	814
Above 16 oz. per thousand	pounds	2,218	288	–	–	2,218	288
Nails	do.	1,583,261	135,584	76,273	5,305	1,659,534	140,889
Spikes	do.	368,372	19,915	100,616	5,042	468,988	24,957
Cables and chains	do.	2,959,249	121,568	527,561	22,411	3,486,810	143,979
Mill saws	No.	2,241	7,385	–	–	2,241	7,385
Mill cranks	–						
Anchors	pounds	237,676	13,108	54,052	3,239	291,728	16,347
Anvils	do.	884,776	60,926	141,721	10,161	1,026,497	71,087
Blacksmiths' hammers, &c.	do.	108,509	5,725	7,762	400	116,271	6,125
Castings, vessels of	do.	392,044	14,180	56,074	1,840	448,118	16,020
all other	do.	2,186,714	57,776	287,045	5,944	2,473,759	63,720
Brasiers' rods	do.	812,445	26,638	40,250	1,304	852,695	27,942
Nail or spike rods	do.	73,204	2,072	7,200	219	80,404	2,291
Sheet and hoop	do.	6,966,803	341,644	445,579	13,289	7,412,382	354,933
Band, scroll, &c.	do.	20,542	734	2,671	152	23,213	886
Pig	cwt.	195,289	221,880	54,865	63,420	250,154	285,300
Old and scrap	do.	6,646	6,407	5,137	3,754	11,783	10,161
Bar, rolled	do.	953,885	2,538,390	251,812	642,790	1,205,697	3,181,180
otherwise	do.	398,980	1,153,537	312,173	900,557	711,153	2,054,094
Steel	do.	53,297	721,773	5,877	50,031	59,174	771,804
Hemp	do.	80,367	557,594	7,094	50,172	87,461	607,766
Alum	do.	195	1,099	1	24	196	1,123
Copperas	do.	–	–	2	10	2	10
Wheat flour	do.	7,027	21,508	321	969	7,348	22,477
Salt	bushels	4,504,295	647,440	1,557,313	239,652	6,061,608	887,092
Coal	do.	4,062,546	329,814	1,020,878	85,947	5,083,424	415,761
Wheat	do.	15,011	12,989	17,873	22,281	32,884	35,270
Oats	do.	4,080	1,867	1,016	446	5,096	2,313
Potatoes	do.	107,013	51,073	89,856	45,253	196,869	96,326
Paper, folio and quarto post	pounds	60,701	22,027	2,102	641	62,803	22,668

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper, cap, drawing, and writing - - - pounds	160,503	$27,381	19,155	$2,318	179,658	$29,699
Printing, and copperplate and stainers' - - - do.	5,847	2,170	535	72	6,382	2,242
Sheathing, &c., binders', wrapping, &c. - - - do.	20,935	1,814	2,317	192	23,252	2,006
All other - - - - - - - - do.	59,495	27,607	5,065	1,112	64,560	28,719
Books printed previous to 1775 - - - - - volumes	7,277	7,151	314	226	7,591	7,377
in other languages than Greek, Latin, and English - - - - - - - do.	105,113	77,743	34,995	21,046	140,108	98,789
In Greek and Latin, bound - - pounds	1,939	2,176	1,185	708	3,124	2,884
unbound - - - do.	1,518	1,520	516	680	2,034	2,200
All other, bound - - - - - - do.	33,319	48,326	2,071	3,206	35,390	51,532
unbound - - - - do.	123,459	118,049	5,498	6,105	128,957	124,154
Apothecaries' vials, &c., not exceeding 6 oz. each - - gross	266	1,060	7	23	273	1,083
exceeding 6 and not exceeding 16 oz. - do.	91	549	1	18	92	567
Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not exceeding 4 oz. each do.	184	1,059	47	564	231	1,623
exceeding 4 and not exceeding 16 oz. - do.	39	415	0	35	39	450
Demijohns - - - - - - - - No.	25,890	8,019	24,126	6,590	50,016	14,609
Bottles, black, not exceeding 1 quart - - - - gross	19,825	108,608	15,247	70,042	35,072	178,650
Exceeding 1 quart - - - - do.	0	3	7	112	7	115
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches - - - 100 sq. feet	1,831	6,636	726	2,615	2,557	9,251
Above 8 by 10, and not above 10 by 12 inches do.	4,348	16,269	1,336	5,574	5,684	21,843
Above 10 by 12 inches - - - do.	11,818	51,130	4,405	23,527	16,223	74,657
Fish, dried - - - - - - - quintals	2,420	12,255	1,875	12,048	4,295	24,303
Salmon - - - - - - - barrels	2,440	31,661	2,898	42,107	5,338	73,768
Mackerel - - - - do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Do.	do.	59,272	39,165	6,[illegible]	5,554	62,172	44,[illegible]
	do.	1,579	585	706	928	2,295	[illegible]
	do.	420	209	6	7	496	209
	paying specific duties	-	30,070,499	-	5,079,449	-	35,149,921
	paying duties ad valorem	-	45,257,928	-	5,309,481	-	50,540,409
	free of duty	-	68,546,842	-	7,835,950	-	76,401,792
	Total value	-	143,874,259	-	18,217,880	-	162,092,139

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25, 1840.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 3.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM

THE UNITED STATES,

ending on the 1*st day of October*, 1838, *and ending on the* 30*th day of September*, 1839.

No. 3.

A general statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		Lapis calaminaris, tutenegue, spelter or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Rags of any kind of cloth.	Undressed furs.	Hides and skins, raw.	WOOD. Dye.	WOOD. Unmanufactured mahogany, and other.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,398	13,292	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,040	1,702	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	13,349	809	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	10,206		5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,198	30,963	7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	15,391	124,054	17,139	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,730	4,141	12
13	England	-	-	-	345	37,492	44,023	196,366	17,591	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	1,667	3,094	968	15
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,170	4,719	16
17	British West Indies	-	-	980	-	-	-	-	2,916	17
18	[illegible]	-	-							18

26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	100	-	-	106,401	4,009	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,924	280	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	920		28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	850		29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680		30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	502		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-							32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands		-							33
34	Portugal	-	-							34
35	Madeira	-	-							35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-							36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,897	2,656	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	4,938	1,476	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	3,275	53,299	138	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,702		41
42	Hayti	84	-	-	-	-	342			42
43	Texas	-	-							43
44	Mexico	-	-	40						44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-							45
46	New Grenada	-	-							46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	172			47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	905	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	60		49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-							50
51	Chili	-	-							51
52	China	4,072								52
53	Asia, generally	-	-							53
54	Africa, generally	-	-							54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-							55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-							56
57	South America	-	-							57
	Total	4,156	563	1,320	495	37,422	80,183	769,841	105,743	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-							
	Not entitled to drawback	4,156	563	1,320	495	37,422	80,183	769,841	105,743	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		TIN.		COPPER.			BULLION.		SPECIE.		
		In pigs and bars.	In plates and sheets.	In pigs and bars.	In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.	Old, fit only to be remanufactured.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	3,520	-	-	981	-	-	-	-	1,856	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	433	-	-	-	124,300	35,627	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	2,496	-	-	-	43,800	334,826	8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,185	1,440	9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	1,908	4,195	11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	-	-	27,610	-	-	69,400	-	1,891,531	355,769	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,366	15
16	Malta										16
17	British [illegible]	-	-	4,915	6,980	-	-	-	16,980	297,539	17
18	[illegible]				-						18

23	[illegible]										23
24	Other British colonies										24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	1,741	2,260	8,040	223,497	1,122,473	25
26	French Mediterranean ports										26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,674	24,000	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,520	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	29
30	Cuba	6,795	6,483	-	16,378	200	-	-	151,651	23,440	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,160		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	11,000	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	34,200	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,143	35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680		36
37	Fayal and other Azores										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily										39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	3,295						40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt										41
42	Hayti	-	1,118	-	218	-	-	-	26,725	12,851	42
43	Texas	-	619	-	30						43
44	Mexico	-	8,690	-	722	-	-	-	4,200		44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,303	45
46	New Grenada	-	415	-	325						46
47	Venezuela	44	731	-	1,335	-	-	-	14,575	89,907	47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	4,239	-	-	59,200	96,853	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	38,334	1,560	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,875		50
51	Chili	-	-	-	9,612						51
52	China	-	4,455	-	-	-	-	-	10,299	977,183	52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	2,665	-	-	24,000	357,987	53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	9,897	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,860	8,555	56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,728	57
	Total	10,359	22,939	32,525	43,883	8,845	77,660	8,040	2,814,650	3,968,035	
	Entitled to drawback										
	Not entitled to drawback	10,359	22,939	32,525	43,883	8,845	77,660	8,040	2,814,650	3,968,035	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		TEAS ORIGINALLY IMPORTED FROM CHINA.		COFFEE.		COCOA.		FRUITS.		
								Almonds.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -	-	-	518,174	70,128					1
2	Prussia - - - - -	2,487	830	82,009	8,695					2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -	344	172							3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	514	406							4
5	Denmark - - - -	-	-	16,955	1,524					5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	12,591	6,894							6
7	Holland - - - - -	58,315	22,296	23,464	2,007					7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -	3,893	2,439	-	-	-	-	650	78	9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -	1,502	972							10
11	Hanse Towns, &c. - - -	398,134	130,578	88,439	9,721					11
12	Belgium - - - - -	31,043	11,018	127,615	11,716					12
13	England - - - - -	523,583	173,969	-	-	13,600	3,000			13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - - - - -	143,357	61,607	64,761	6,633					15
16										16

24	Other British colonies - - -				[illegible]		–	[illegible]	335	24
25	French Atlantic ports - - -							429	67	25
26	French Mediterranean ports - -	83,301	36,558	1,069,744	127,863	7,100	497			26
27	French West Indies - - -	21,168	10,006	504,828	55,692					27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -	16,914	4,877	14,991	1,838					28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -	–	–	–	–	238,132	15,776			29
30	Cuba - - - - -	5,332	3,157	800	100	339,627	27,748			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies - -	274	165							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	219	102							32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - -									35
36	Cape de Verds - - - -	978	506							36
37	Fayal and other Azores - - -	–	–	1,100	132					37
38	Italy - - - - -	–	–	403,648	53,370					38
39	Sicily - - - - -	–	–	225,791	24,811					39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	10,024	1,635	246,550	29,629					40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	2,259	750	2,615,936	241,805					41
42	Hayti - - - - -	148	72	–	–	99,995	6,000	4,826	359	42
43	Texas - - - - -	9,290	5,026	396,285	47,858	71	12	1,749	227	43
44	Mexico - - - - -	10,890	7,974	23,746	2,790	431,262	59,192	7,578	1,028	44
45	Central Republic of America - -	283	225	4,494	450	–	–	936	104	45
46	New Grenada - - - -	940	586	–	–	–	–	1,475	274	46
47	Venezuela - - - -	2,653	1,747	–	–	–	–	2,034	264	47
48	Brazil - - - - -	258,467	119,125							48
49	Argentine Republic - - -	21,810	14,411							49
50	Cisplatine Republic - - -	16,241	9,395							50
51	Chili - - - - -	792	515							51
52	China - - - - -									52
53	Asia, generally - - - -									53
54	Africa, generally - - -	3,406	2,109	1,355	154	–	–	424	64	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	–	–	4,095	436					55
56	West Indies, generally - - -	150	75							56
57	South America - - - -	10,152	7,081							57
	Total -	1,592,033	642,770	6,824,475	737,418	1,136,994	112,906	21,587	2,892	
	Entitled to drawback - - -									
	Not entitled to drawback - -	1,592,033	642,770	6,824,475	737,418	1,136,994	112,906	21,587	2,892	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		FRUITS.								
		Currants.		Prunes.		Figs.		Raisins, Muscatel, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,250	84	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	221	35	1,489	239	12,275	975	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,100	390	8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	480	40	9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,815	173	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16

24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	740	25
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-			26
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-			27
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,740	852	28
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-			29
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-			30
30	Cuba	-	-	3,292	433	1,923	223	13,859	997	31
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-							32
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-							33
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,080	758	34
34	Portugal	-	-							35
35	Madeira	-	-							36
36	Cape de Verds	-	-							37
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-							38
38	Italy	-	-							39
39	Sicily	-	-							40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-							42
42	Hayti	-	-	123	22	-	-	8,200	619	43
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	257	33	270	27	38,170	3,728	44
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	657	112	-	-	64,604	5,337	45
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,700	832	46
46	New Grenada	-	-									47
47	Venezuela	-	-	60	9	699	70	4,091	301	28,668	2,295	48
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	86	19,475	1,200	49
49	Argentine Republic	-	-									50
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-									51
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	450	52
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	500	53
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,250	500	54
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,505	211	55
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-									56
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	50	57
57	South America	-	-									
	Total	-		2,216	302	11,448	1,389	11,082	1,091	476,187	38,041	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-									
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	2,216	302	11,448	1,389	11,082	1,091	476,187	38,041	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		FRUITS.		SPICES.						
		Raisins, other.		Mace.		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	189	212	439	505			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	2,042	2,297	654	765			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15

24	French Atlantic ports									24
25	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	74	70			25
26	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	30	41			26
27	Spanish Atlantic ports									27
28	Spanish Mediterranean ports									28
29	Cuba	2,000	225	-	-	420	484	1,567	2,765	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	53	56			30
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries									31
32	Manilla and Philippine islands									32
33	Portugal									33
34	Madeira									34
35	Cape de Verds									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Italy									37
38	Sicily									38
39	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									39
40	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									40
41	Hayti	-	-	-	-	148	198			41
42	Texas	100	7	-	-	115	155	112	47	42
43	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,099	29,557	43
44	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	15	18			44
45	New Grenada									45
46	Venezuela	16,450	1,641	-	-	-	-	414	863	46
47	Brazil	2,600	260							47
48	Argentine Republic									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,265	6,540	50
51	China									51
52	Asia, generally									52
53	Africa, generally									53
54	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									54
55	West Indies, generally									55
56	South America									56
57										57
	Total	24,070	2,425	2,231	2,509	1,979	2,325	20,457	39,772	
	Entitled to drawback									
	Not entitled to drawback	24,070	2,425	2,231	2,509	1,979	2,325	20,457	39,772	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.								
		Cloves.		Black pepper.		Pimento.		Cassia.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,169	135			1
2	Prussia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14,349	926	5,628	704	2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -	-	-	-	-	6,996	429			3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	150	45	515	51					4
5	Denmark - - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	927	308	42,421	4,040	2,155	151	6,142	819	6
7	Holland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	134,581	8,110			7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -	-	-	2,088	198					8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	6,042	614	782	52	7,175	898	9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -	-	-	126	11	-	-	128	19	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c. - - -	-	-	10,976	1,056	733,692	43,853			11
12	Belgium - - - - -	-	-	-	-	16,909	1,056			12
13	England - - - - -	595	148	-	-	5,560	400			13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - - - - -	-	-	32,063	2,782					15
16	Malta - - - - -	-	-	16,500	1,485	-	-	3,300	450	16
17	British East Indies - - -									17
18	Mauritius - - -									18

24	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	71,809	4,514			24
25	French Mediterranean ports - -	-	-	131,199	9,840	34,551	2,278			25
26	French West Indies - - -	-	-	2,096	189	1,037	73			26
27	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -							242	43	27
28	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -								-	28
29	Cuba - - - - -	4,173	1,114	51,802	4,900	1,510	105			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -	689	179	26,607	2,403	-	-	545	80	30
31	Tenerife and other Canaries - -	-	-	444	42	1,171	62			31
32	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									32
33	Portugal - - - - -									33
34	Madeira - - - - -									34
35	Cape de Verds - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -									36
37	Italy - - - - -	-	-	122,165	11,558	38,189	2,379	944	127	37
38	Sicily - - - - - -	3,052	748	-	-	15,982	1,130			38
39	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	250,279	16,660	4,300	440	39
40	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	1,077	317	10,692	1,015	23,046	1,430	8,077	1,060	40
41	Hayti - - - - -	561	194	27,672	2,610	2,208	148	6,555	875	41
42	Texas - - - - -	388	132	7,303	723	2,777	202	327	48	42
43	Mexico - - - - -	6,675	1,900	47,756	4,559	-	-	718	117	43
44	Central Republic of America - -	1,405	409	7,996	796	98	10	6,348	947	44
45	New Grenada - - - -	700	255	7,841	673	800	43			45
46	Venezuela - - - -	4,299	1,283	16,342	1,513	3,446	250	9,445	1,245	46
47	Brazil - - - - -	5,294	1,548	180,097	16,979	-	-	3,797	494	47
48	Argentine Republic - - -	1,495	470	9,445	859	-	-	2,893	395	48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Chili - - - - -	510	142	43,510	4,032	-	-	12,170	1,523	50
51	China - - - - -									51
52	Asia, generally - - - -									52
53	Africa, generally - - - -	1,138	376							53
54	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									54
55	West Indies, generally - - -	-	-	837	84					55
56	South America - - - -									56
57	Total -	34,351	9,983	821,894	74,548	1,366,292	84,551	80,325	10,512	57
	Entitled to drawback - - -									
	Not entitled to drawback - -	34,351	9,983	821,894	74,548	1,366,292	84,551	80,325	10,512	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.		SILKS, OTHER THAN INDIA.						
		Ginger.		Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	Other manufactures of.	Manufactures of silk and worsted.	Camlets of goat's or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet.	Worsted stuff goods.	Linens, bleached and unbleached.	
		Quantity.	Value.							
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.						
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	1,476	3,935	-	-	1,846	4,942	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	2,312	150	-	8,879	-	-	-	3,000	11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	17,115	4,709	-	1,112	16,515	6,423	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	1,120					15
16	Malta									16

21	[illegible]			[illegible]	3,738					21
22	Other British colonies - - -									22
23	French Atlantic ports - - -	-	-							23
24	French Mediterranean ports - -			7,745	2,539	28,233	15,815	3,091		24
25	French West Indies - - -									25
26	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -									26
27	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -									27
28	Cuba - - - - - -	-	-	6,987	45,562	-	-	1,489	41,059	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	981	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Portugal - - - - - -									32
33	Madeira - - - - - -									33
34	Cape de Verds - - - -									34
35	Fayal and other Azores - - -									35
36	Italy - - - - - -	-	-	-	250					36
37	Sicily - - - - - -									37
38	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									38
39	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									39
40	Hayti - - - - - -	-	-	-	2,689	216	-	-	4,162	40
41	Texas - - - - - -	991	95	-	4,263	-	-	62	20,178	41
42	Mexico - - - - - -	-	-	-	75,160	-	1,200	4,171	415,816	42
43	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	-	1,692	-	-	163	3,423	43
44	New Grenada - - - -	-	-	-	7,152	-	-	-	2,662	44
45	Venezuela - - - - -	-	-	251	11,176	-	-	-	13,925	45
46	Brazil - - - - - -	-	-	978	12,985	-	-	3,500	7,015	46
47	Argentine Republic - - -	-	-	-	7,012	-	-	215	7,431	47
48	Cisplatine Republic - - -									48
49	Chili - - - - - -	-	-	-	18,641	-	-	4,610	64,227	49
50	China - - - - - -	-	-	11,140	-	-	-	-	820	50
51	Asia, generally - - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - - - -	-	-	-	522	-	-	185	313	52
53	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									53
54	West Indies, generally - - -									54
55	South America - - - -									55
56	Total -	6,889	580	45,916	212,024	28,449	18,127	35,777	596,637	56
57	Entitled to drawback - - -									57
	Not entitled to drawback - -	6,889	580	45,916	212,024	28,449	18,127	35,777	596,637	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Sheeting, brown and white.	WOOL UNMANUFACTURED, COSTING 8 CENTS OR LESS PER LB.		Quicksilver.	Opium.	Crude saltpetre.	All other articles.	Total value.	
				Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,426	176,736	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	40,235	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	17,209	3
4	Swedish West Indies	885	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	1,770	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	15,440	5
6	Danish West Indies	2,757	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	14,296	207,410	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,655	214,489	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	5,870	-	390	387,970	8
9	Dutch West Indies	3,344	1,448	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	58,181	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,175	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,829	447,746	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,805	49,466	12
13	England	-	-	9,800	731	-	-	2,641	454,903	3,324,775	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,872	99,279	15
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	22,863	16

22	Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
23	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,639	74,391	22
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,212	9,176	23
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	24
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	25
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,615	1,937,894	26
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	22,036	161,726	27
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,015	53,822	28
30	Cuba	537	132,289	-	-	6,450	-	-	-	20,146	29
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	2,085	-	-	-	-	-	71,073	19,000	30
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,666	554,324	31
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,277	32
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,858	33
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,958	34
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	35
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903	15,046	36
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	1,553	37
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	1,343	38
40	Trieste, and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	92,108	39
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,539	50,142	40
42	Hayti	4,031	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	9,959	118,330	41
43	Texas	732	907	-	-	-	-	-	4,242	255,321	42
44	Mexico	3,070	36,444	-	-	173,679	420	-	17,259	82,617	43
45	Central Republic of America	222	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	4,238	89,349	44
46	New Grenada	1,020	671	-	-	-	-	-	44,859	881,037	45
47	Venezuela	451	11,426	-	-	-	-	-	5,013	65,457	46
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,585	18,661	47
49	Argentine Republic	2,270	513	-	-	78	-	2,450	23,506	178,980	48
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,823	344,640	49
51	Chili	-	5,175	-	-	37,085	-	-	9,679	83,597	50
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,270	51
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	10,192	-	46,615	199,167	52
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,894	1,091,354	53
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	395,594	54
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362	15,296	55
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488	1,924	56
									-	32,624	57
	Total	21,086	199,186	9,800	721	217,292	16,482	6,591	588	19,397	
									1,337,866	12,486,827	
	Entitled to drawback	21,086	199,186	9,800	721	217,292	16,482	6,591	1,337,866	12,486,827	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				WOOLLEN YARN.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
		Cloth and cassimeres.	Merino shawls, of wool.	Blankets.		Quantity.	Value.	Dyed, printed, or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings.	
				Not above 75 cents each.	Above 75 cents each.						
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	1,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	957		1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,767	3,060		6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	250			7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,455			9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	1,007	-	-	-	-	-	7,135	342		11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	40,969	6,629	438	16,399	-	-	55,077	1,262	813	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,256		14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170			15
16	Malta										16
17	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130			17
18	Mauritius										18
19	[illegible]										19

24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]			23
25	French Atlantic ports	5,350	1,191	-	-	-	-	1,687	515		24 25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	65			26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-				27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports										28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports										29
30	Cuba	6,036	-	150	300	-	-	82,396	15,970	1,788	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	233	-	-	3,903			31
32	Tenerifle and other Canaries										32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Cape de Verds										36
37	Fayal and other Azores										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily										39
40	Trieste, and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt										41
42	Hayti	41	-	-	-	-	-	15,495	806		42
43	Texas	869	-	-	-	-	-	52,879	16,008	785	43
44	Mexico	59,303	-	-	-	-	-	527,251	158,697	7,911	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	312	-	-	11,906	7,705		45
46	New Grenada	1,531	-	-	-	-	-	118	49	637	46
47	Venezuela	1,192	-	-	-	420	388	39,141	6,156	764	47
48	Brazil	4,313	-	-	-	-	-	35,730	2,236		48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165		49
50	Cisplatine Republic										50
51	Chili	3,867	-	-	-	-	-	66,929	18,049		51
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	52
53	Asia, generally										53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,055	244		54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,141	450		55
56	West Indies, generally										56
57	South America										57
	Total	125,852	7,820	588	17,244	420	388	945,636	233,927	12,916	
	Entitled to drawback	122,641	5,079	438	16,632	-	-	852,554	193,419	10,772	
	Not entitled to drawback	3,211	2,741	150	612	420	388	93,082	40,508	2,144	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			SILKS FROM INDIA, CHINA, &C.		SILK.	LACE.	FLAXEN GOODS.		
		Twist, yarn, or thread.	Nankeens direct from China.	Other manufactures of cotton.	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.	Sewing, from other places.	Thread and cotton.	Dyed and colored linen, checks, &c.	Other manufactures of.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	22,941	-	338	-	3,900		6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies										9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	3,003	-	-	-	300		11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	-	-	1,659	14,130	-	-	14,526	11,924		13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar	-	760	-	7,500						15
16	Malta										16
17	British West Indies										17

25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	2,143	694						25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-								26
27	French West Indies	-	-								27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-								28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-								29
30	Cuba	-	-	7,848	-	1,750	206,972	-	2,880	16,971	12,429	2,783	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-										31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-										32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands		-										33
34	Portugal	-	-										34
35	Madeira	-	-										35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	620	1,100						36
37	Fayal and other Azores		-										37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	845			38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	460	-	700						39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-										41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	2,610	-	58	-	5,002	803	42
43	Texas	-	-	28	-	1,046	23	648	230	-	2,742		43
44	Mexico	-	-	18,574	-	236	46,718	-	16,536	1,053	12,928		44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	180	1,744	-	-	-	181		45
46	New Grenada	-	-	520	-	-	237	-	1,406	207			46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	1,844	-	6,985	-	1,162				47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	13,182	3,102	41,901	-	-	-	2,712		48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	40,876						49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	19,442						50
51	Chili	-	-	7,112	-	-	25,645	-	1,350	-	932		51
52	China	-	-										52
53	Asia, generally	-	-										53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	140	98						54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	13,268						55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-										56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	3,512						57
	Total		-	34,082	16,246	12,458	463,686	648	23,960	33,602	53,321	3,586	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	32,484	13,899	7,195	423,973	-	23,070	32,259	47,055	1,722	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	1,598	2,347	5,263	39,713	648	890	1,343	6,266	1,864	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		HEMPEN GOODS.		HATS AND BONNETS.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON, OR IRON AND STEEL.					
		Sail duck.	Other manufactures of.	Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass flats, &c.	Fur, wool, and leather.	Fire-arms not specified.	Cutting-knives.	Vices.	Side-arms.	Other articles.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	735	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	3,111	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	6,999	-	140	-	-	-	-	578	320	6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies	2,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758	8
9	Dutch West Indies										9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	-	-	889	1,128	-	-	-	-	1,478	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar										15
16	Malta										16
17	British East Indies	790	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	150	17
18											18

23	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
24	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	4,334							24
25	French West Indies										25
26	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	26
27	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	230						27
28	Cuba	18,408	4,343	3,434	1,497	9,337	796	-	575	4,651	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	1,023									31
32	Portugal	93									32
33	Madeira										33
34	Cape de Verds										34
35	Fayal and other Azores										35
36	Italy										36
37	Sicily										37
38	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										38
39	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt										39
40	Hayti	475	1,353	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	200	40
41	Texas	-	-	471	-	1,066	724	6	1,000	12,082	41
42	Mexico	4,246	-	-	877	3,909	4,570	32	-	16,698	42
43	Central Republic of America	1,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792	43
44	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,103	44
45	Venezuela	-	1,005	75	-	-	-	-	-	843	45
46	Brazil	14,703									46
47	Argentine Republic	2,350									47
48	Cisplatine Republic										48
49	Chili	4,202	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	4,200	49
50	China										50
51	Asia, generally	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	51
52	Africa, generally	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	52
53	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,637	53
54	West Indies, generally										54
55	South America										55
56	Total	60,564	6,701	9,623	3,732	8,022	6,090	38	3,653	70,743	56
57	Entitled to drawback	53,912	1,125	6,126	2,855	6,670	2,792	-	2,078	18,084	57
	Not entitled to drawback	6,652	5,576	3,497	877	1,352	3,298	38	1,575	52,659	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF									
		Copper.	Brass.	Tin.	Pewter.	Wood.		Leather.	Marble.	Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise.	
						Cabinet ware.	Other articles.				
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	1,000	150	200	-	-	-	481	100		6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies										9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	372	-	2,266	-	250	11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	-	380	-	-	3,717	-	522	-	300	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar										15
16	Malta										16

	Spanish Mediterranean ports									2,069	25
30	Cuba										26
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	325	-	-	3,666	600	117	233		27
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	174		3,160	28
33	Manilla and Philippine islands										29
34	Portugal										30
35	Madeira										31
36	Cape de Verds										32
37	Fayal and other Azores										33
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	151				34
39	Sicily										35
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										36
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt										37
42	Hayti	-	62	-	-	-	-	120			38
43	Texas	61	600	-	-	473	-	15	-	277	39
44	Mexico	-	741	29	60	1,138	821	5,756	506	8,191	40
45	Central Republic of America										41
46	New Grenada	-	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	156	42
47	Venezuela	-	84	-	-	-	96				43
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	330					44
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	835	45
50	Cisplatine Republic										46
51	Chili										47
52	China										48
53	Asia, generally										49
54	Africa, generally	-	230								50
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										51
56	West Indies, generally										52
57	South America										53
	Total	1,061	3,174	605	60	9,695	1,783	9,884	1,401	17,227	54
	Entitled to drawback	-	2,120	-	60	5,943	-	7,283	-	7,547	55
	Not entitled to drawback	1,061	1,054	605	-	3,752	1,783	2,601	1,401	9,680	56

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
	Watches and parts of.	GLASS WARE.				Other articles of glass, paying a duty of 20 per cent.	WARES.		
		Cut and not specified, paying 30 per cent. and 3 cents per pound.		Plain and other, paying 20 per cent. and 2 cents per pound.			China and porcelain.	Earthen and stone.	Gilt.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.			
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	
Prussia									
Sweden and Norway									
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	59		
Denmark									
Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	165	55	9,957	519
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779	

26	French Mediterranean ports	[illegible]									26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-		-			27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports								245		28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports										29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	3,426	1,631	11,034		30
31	Other Spanish West Indies										31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries										32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279		36
37	Fayal and other Azores										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily										39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt										41
42	Hayti	-	373	144	949	72	179				42
43	Texas	-	-	-	12,560	943	968	315	8,891		43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	1,617	-	9,585		44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	2,850		45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	125				46
47	Venezuela	203	-	-	-	-	825	-	-	2,110	47
48	Brazil	100	-	-	-	-	-	550			48
49	Argentine Republic										49
50	Cisplatine Republic										50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	2,861	-	1,585	381	51
52	China										52
53	Asia, generally										53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,740		54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750		55
56	West Indies, generally										56
57	South America										57
	Total	1,535	373	144	13,509	1,015	10,881	6,498	44,327	3,570	
	Entitled to drawback	992	290	112	8,313	611	4,890	4,072	20,275	2,961	
	Not entitled to drawback	543	83	32	5,196	404	5,991	2,426	24,052	609	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		Slates of all kinds.	Quills prepared.	Paper-hangings.	Hair-cloth and hair-seating.	Brushes of all kinds.	Raw silk.	INDIGO.		WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED, EXCEEDING 8 CENTS PER POUND.		
								Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.						Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,899	14,252			1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,043	9,072			7
8	Dutch East Indies											8
9	Dutch West Indies											9
10	Dutch Guiana	750										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	300	-	-	-	-	6,480	8,667			11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	-	-	1,267	-	110	2,768	19,022	27,082	109,119	36,511	13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British West Indies											17

25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,644	2,421		
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-				
27	French West Indies	-	-	-							
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-							
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-							
30	Cuba	-	-	-	108						
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-							
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-							
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-							
34	Portugal	-	-	-							
35	Madeira	-	-	-							
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-							
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	945	1,123		
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	809		
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022	1,430		
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-							
42	Hayti	-	-	-	27	-	-	242	436		
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	45		
44	Mexico	-	150	305	-	400	-	1,914			
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-							
46	New Grenada	-	-	-							
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	24					
48	Brazil	-	-	-							
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	638		
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-							
51	Chili	-	-	-							
52	China	-	-	-							
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-							
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-							
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-							
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-							
57	South America	-	-	-							
	Total		990	605	1,267	559	110	4,682	47,365	65,975	109,119	36,511
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	750	305	-	400	-	4,412	46,262	64,204	105,286	35,253
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	240	300	1,267	159	110	270	1,103	1,771	3,833	1,258

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							Total value.	
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF								
		5 per cent.	12½ pr cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.		
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,116	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	323	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	50	-	1,914	-	1,275	-	-	58,909	6
7	Holland	-	-	8,341	-	-	-	-	17,663	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,818	8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	264	-	1,305	-	-	6,803	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	77	1,376	110,089	-	2,892	-	266	138,342	11
12	Belgium	-	-	1,604	-	470	-	-	2,074	12
13	England	-	943	39,328	-	4,733	-	2,440	292,152	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,256	14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	26,306	-	285	-	-	36,091	15
16	Malta									16

26	French Mediterranean ports	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	18,109	[illegible]	350	58,784	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	921	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	29
30	Cuba	-	16	-	4,998	40	10,189	600	1,585	436,031	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	286	-	120	-	-	4,716	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,999	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,123	35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,955	36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,590	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	8,442	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,277	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	8,385	-	57	-	-	112,753	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	870	-	1,024	-	-	937,956	41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	864	15	5,477	882	2,256	32,491	42
43	Texas	-	38	26	11,661	-	11,610	135	3,798	8,008	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	2,956	-	2,325	-	-	70,893	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	543	-	-	124,167	45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	5,568	-	1,528	-	-	45,513	46
47	Venezuela	-	900	-	2,362	-	26	-	888	19,442	47
48	Brazil	-	2,002	-	580	-	-	-	-	188,976	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	51,213	-	500	-	-	2,275	50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	18,498	51
52	China	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	30,984	52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	756	-	1,308	-	-	3,512	53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	774	-	-	-	-	-		55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		57
	Total	-	3,329	17,019	287,364	61	68,200	2,817	11,847	2,769,322	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	11,589	242,162	15	46,209	1,567	10,097	2,350,663	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	3,329	5,430	45,202	46	21,991	1,250	1,750	418,659	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FLANNELS.		BOCKINGS AND BAIZES.		CARPETINGS.		OIL-CLOTH, OTHER THAN PATENT FLOOR-CLOTH.		
						Ingrained and Venetian.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	67	11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16

23	Other British colonies								23
24	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	566	800		24
25	French Mediterranean ports								25
26	French West Indies								26
27	Spanish Atlantic ports								27
28	Spanish Mediterranean ports								28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	330	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies								30
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries								31
32	Manilla and Philippine islands								32
33	Portugal								33
34	Madeira								34
35	Cape de Verds								35
36	Fayal and other Azores								36
37	Italy								37
38	Sicily								38
39	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								39
40	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								40
41	Hayti								41
42	Texas								42
43	Mexico	10,601	5,740	-	-	-	-	11,300	385	43
44	Central Republic of America								44
45	New Grenada								45
46	Venezuela								46
47	Brazil								47
48	Argentine Republic								48
49	Cisplatine Republic								49
50	Chili	-	-	4,108	1,548				50
51	China								51
52	Asia, generally								52
53	Africa, generally								53
54	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								54
55	West Indies, generally								55
56	South America								56
57	Total	10,601	5,740	4,108	1,548	566	800	12,244	782	57
	Entitled to drawback	10,601	5,740	4,108	1,548	-	-	12,244	782	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	566	800			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		COTTON BAGGING.		WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.						
				Madeira, in casks and bottles.		Sherry, in casks and bottles.		Sicily, in casks and bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	590	442	648	400	1,278	554	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	10,611	1,061	22	45	550	448			6
7	Holland	-	-	30	70					7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	200	250					9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	16,000	2,500	86	203					11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	4,586	670	2,646	6,557	10,725	12,430			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									

23	French Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	455	1,386					25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies	-	-	331	213			1,110	533	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	2,466	4,000			28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	1,250	250	220	440	500	583			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti	28,055	4,805							42
43	Texas	13,388	1,888	1,864	2,896	294	335	1,040	310	43
44	Mexico	-	-	228	631	260	870			44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada	-	-	126	188	32	40			46
47	Venezuela	14,681	1,628	1,952	778	97	243			47
48	Brazil									48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	75	250			49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally									54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	849	1,045	55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	88,571	12,802	10,825	17,784	15,678	19,650	4,772	2,747	
	Entitled to drawback	62,024	8,710	2,187	4,100	13,529	15,840	3,947	2,277	
	Not entitled to drawback	26,547	4,092	8,638	13,684	2,149	3,810	825	470	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.								
		Red, of France, in casks.		Other of France, in casks.		Of France, in bottles and cases.		Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	3,386	999	647	2,175			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	1,027	412					4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	860	394	839	1,598			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	900	415	234	250			9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	4,439	1,851	–	–	2,114	8,004			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	125	56					15
16	Malta									16
17	British West Indies									17

26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	11,786	3,285	-	-	5,243	14,186	800	320	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	157	445			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	27	47			32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti	244	146	3,236	1,231	1,268	467			42
43	Texas	8,142	3,614	4,943	4,164	11,625	11,988	917	316	43
44	Mexico	27,246	10,098	7,478	4,157	28,295	24,411	4,168	1,754	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	60	45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	214	370			46
47	Venezuela	780	420	1,188	541	675	1,038	2,501	888	47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	62	200	9,249	3,155	48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	5,195	6,531			51
52	China	-	-	-	-	125	200			52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	118	75					54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	45	65			56
57	South America									57
	Total	54,606	20,254	28,835	14,818	59,144	80,347	24,633	8,878	
	Entitled to drawback	13,339	4,260	1,629	682	24,639	28,993	14,031	4,746	
	Not entitled to drawback	41,267	15,994	27,206	14,136	34,505	51,354	10,602	4,126	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.						SPIRITS.				
		Other, of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks.		Of other countries, in casks.		Of other countries, in bottles.		From grain.		From other materials.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quan'ty.	Value.	Quan'ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	3,691	1,661	-	-	1,102	992	13,178	6,489	1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,351	1,063	4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	300	105	2,640	1,097	52	190	241	243	5,265	4,746	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,381	2,585	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	1,203	820	-	-	-	-	118	144	8
9	Dutch West Indies	882	414	1,060	500	-	-	-	-	150	229	9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,888	14,729	11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	-	-	28,829	23,468	-	-	-	-	62,368	26,227	13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15

26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
27	French West Indies	330	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	39	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports			-	-	-	-	-	-	4,202	1,716	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports											29
30	Cuba	-	-	538	355	-	-	1,454	1,256	5,463	5,126	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	31	84	-	-	334	486	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries											32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Cape de Verds											36
37	Fayal and other Azores											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,961	16,065	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,491	1,796	41
42	Hayti	2,414	694	-	-	-	-	249	160	20	30	42
43	Texas	2,067	1,005	2,947	2,523	257	367	7,551	6,452	24,446	27,470	43
44	Mexico	8,089	4,648	1,330	530	225	750	1,406	1,378	14,985	16,670	44
45	Central Republic of America	3,917	1,515	1,318	863	-	-	986	633	1,317	1,213	45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	56	175	-	-	971	856	46
47	Venezuela	15,902	5,602	3,566	1,798	-	-	85	120	2,857	3,205	47
48	Brazil	-	-	11,111	10,154	562	500	-	-	155	160	48
49	Argentine Republic											49
50	Cisplatine Republic											50
51	Chili	1,619	818	300	700	900	800	-	-	15,504	8,579	51
52	China	-	-	2,013	990	-	-	-	-	320	288	52
53	Asia, generally											53
54	Africa, generally	252	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,313	3,061	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	620	465							55
56	West Indies, generally											56
57	South America											57
	Total	63,337	31,735	71,564	53,156	15,825	16,380	14,871	12,740	241,536	155,183	
	Entitled to drawback	25,256	9,911	31,520	22,124	1,462	1,300	2,791	2,020	210,704	120,050	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MOLASSES.		VINEGAR.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.				
						In casks.		In bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -									6
7	Holland - - - - -									7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c. - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - -									13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - - - - -									15
16	Malta - - -									16

24	French Mediterranean ports - -									24
25	French West Indies - - -	104,370	31,743							25
26	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -									26
27	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -									27
28	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	1,900	300	-	-	4,348	2,577	28
29	O her Spanish West Indies - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -									31
32	Portugal - - - - -									32
33	Madeira - - - - -									33
34	Cape de Verds - - - -									34
35	Fayal and other Azores - - -									35
36	Italy - - - - -									36
37	Sicily - - - - -									37
38	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									38
39	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									39
40	Hayti - - - - -									40
41	Texas - - - - -	299	77	427	141	1,354	474	647	723	41
42	Mexico - - - - -	722	273	5,664	1,392	60	48	28	21	42
43	Central Republic of America - -	36	15							43
44	New Grenada - - - -									44
45	Venezuela - - - -									45
46	Brazil - - - - -									46
47	Argentine Republic - - -									47
48	Cisplatine Republic - - -									48
49	Chili - - - - -									49
50	China - - - - -									50
51	Asia, generally - - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - - -	635	233							52
53	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									53
54	West Indies, generally - - -									54
55	South America - - - -									55
56	Total -	121,171	36,734	7,854	1,888	1,414	522	5,023	3,321	56
57	Entitled to drawback - - -	115,268	34,879	5,410	1,344	-	-	4,004	2,502	57
	Not entitled to drawback - -	5,903	1,855	1,944	538	1,414	522	1,019	819	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		OIL.								CHOCOLATE.		
		Olive.		Castor.		Linseed.		Rapeseed.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	427	351					1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	37	35					6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,005	750			7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	256	275					8
9	Dutch West Indies											9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England											13
14	Scotland											14

27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	585	534					27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-									29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	8,020	6,688					30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	370	240					31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	28	34					32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	274	274					33
34	Portugal	-	-									34
35	Madeira	-	-									35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-									36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									37
38	Italy	-	-									38
39	Sicily	-	-									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-									41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	83	81					42
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	239	269	-	-	220	20	43
44	Mexico	-	-	800	1,600	3,769	3,162					44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-									45
46	New Grenada	-	-									46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	39	35					47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	280	284					48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	190	332	2,900	2,177					49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-									50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	11,078	7,717					51
52	China	-	-									52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	469	400					53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	1,178	1,192					54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	641	464					55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-									56
57	South America	-	-									57
	Total	-	678	416	1,022	1,985	31,357	24,715	1,005	750	220	20
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	190	332	27,381	21,381	1,005	750		
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	678	416	832	1,653	3,976	3,334	-	-	220	20

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SUGAR.								
		Brown.		White, clayed, or powdered.		Loaf sugar.		Syrup of sugar-cane.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -	964,889	74,757	6,493,917	514,310					1
2	Prussia - - - - -	39,231	2,575							2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -	182,913	9,100							3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -	330,056	22,737							5
6	Danish West Indies - - -									6
7	Holland - - - - -	793,713	47,068							7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c. - - -	1,684,633	117,871							11
12	Belgium - - - -	149,377	9,021							12
13	England - - - -									13
14	Scotland - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - - - -	164,108	11,362	4,259	500					15

26	French Mediterranean ports	-	98,420	8,737	30,371	5,955				26
27	French West Indies	-			347	41				27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-								28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-								29
30	Cuba	-	920	87						30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-								31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								33
34	Portugal	-								34
35	Madeira	-								35
36	Cape de Verds	-								36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	14,132	987						37
38	Italy	-	350,750	20,937	61,596	4,308				38
39	Sicily	-	349,581	21,282	100,999	10,231				39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports		203,274	18,595						40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	67,939	5,437	39,845	3,188				41
42	Hayti	-								42
43	Texas	-	121,661	9,637	22,921	2,614				43
44	Mexico	-	18,570	1,503	7,624	779				44
45	Central Republic of America	-	1,325	162						45
46	New Grenada	-								46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	2,325	330		47
48	Brazil	-								48
49	Argentine Republic	-								49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-								50
51	Chili	-	421,362	30,970	42,840	3,589	130,146	10,791		51
52	China	-								52
53	Asia, generally	-								53
54	Africa, generally	-	19,340	1,292						54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								55
56	West Indies, generally	-								56
57	South America	-								57
	Total	-	6,187,542	428,832	6,830,919	545,515	132,471	11,121	3,721	164
	Entitled to drawback	-	6,141,958	425,247	6,825,742	544,907	132,471	11,121	3,721	164
	Not entitled to drawback	-	45,584	3,585	5,177	608				

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CANDLES.		CHEESE.		SOAP.		LARD.		
		Tallow.								
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	7,620	1,141	1,171	180					6
7	Holland - - - - -									7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c. - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - -									13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - -									15

26	French Mediterranean ports - -									26
27	French West Indies - - -									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -									29
30	Cuba - - - - -	83,920	7,107	5,366	645	-	-	6,486	740	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies - -									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									33
34	Portugal - - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - -									35
36	Cape de Verds - - - -									36
37	Fayal and other Azores - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Venice and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Haiti - - - - -	-	-	765	128	-	-	5,060	700	42
43	Texas - - - - -	-	-	50	10	150	22			43
44	Mexico - - - - -	-	-	7,281	1,930					44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Grenada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Argentine Republic - - -									49
50	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	China - - - -									52
53	Asia, generally - - - -									53
54	Africa, generally - - -									54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	810	143					55
56	West Indies, generally - - -									56
57	South America - - - -									57
	Total -	91,540	8,248	15,443	3,036	1,890	257	11,546	1,440	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	91,540	8,248	11,451	2,559	1,740	235	11,546	1,440	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	-	-	3,992	477	150	22			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.		BUTTER.		SALTPETRE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	1,875	500			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17

23	British Guiana - - -									23
24	Other British colonies - - -									24
25	French Atlantic ports - - -									25
26	French Mediterranean ports - -									26
27	French West Indies - - -									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -									29
30	Cuba - - - - -	703,904	19,770	4,000	500					30
31	Other Spanish West Indies - -									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									33
34	Portugal - - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - -									35
36	Cape de Verds - - - -									36
37	Fayal and other Azores - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Grenada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,183	2,000	48
49	Argentine Republic - - -									49
50	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	China - - - - -									52
53	Asia, generally - - - -									53
54	Africa, generally - - -									54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									55
56	West Indies, generally - - -									56
57	South America - - - -									57
	Total -	703,904	19,770	4,000	500	1,875	500	26,183	2,000	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	703,904	19,770	4,000	500	–	–	26,183	2,000	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	–	–	–	–	1,875	500			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.				COTTON.		GUNPOWDER.		
		Snuff.		Cigars.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	233	3,185					1
2	Prussia	–	–	60	690					2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	10	193					3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	296	2,822					6
7	Holland	–	–	506	6,338	51,153	6,688			7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	415	3,742					9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	57	771					10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	–	–	254	2,824	70,523	9,167			11
12	Belgium	–	–	626	5,593					12
13	England	–	–	351	5,611	1,225,942	201,871			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta	–	–	48	394					16
17	British East Indies									17

23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports	–	–	86	538	607,740	89,608			25
26	French Mediterranean ports	–	–	8	64	61,120	8,391			26
27	French West Indies	–	–	64	698					27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	–	–	–	–	63,618	7,638			28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	–	–	55	1,000					30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy	–	–	289	3,445					38
39	Sicily	–	–	25	362					39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	62	1,239					40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–	39	312					41
42	Hayti	–	–	22	236	–	–	1,250	337	42
43	Texas	1,200	274	765	9,605					43
44	Mexico	–	–	353	2,269					44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela	–	–	22	264	–	–	96	81	47
48	Brazil	–	–	99	1,274					48
49	Argentine Republic	–	–	80	800					49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili	–	–	414	4,319					51
52	China	–	–	3	50					52
53	Asia, generally	–	–	19	260					53
54	Africa, generally	–	–	9	111					54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	2,800	594	5,371	60,263	2,083,096	316,363	1,346	418	
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	3,670	40,918	2,083,096	316,363	1,250	337	
	Not entitled to drawback	2,800	594	1,701	19,345	–	–	96	81	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BRISTLES.		OCHRE.		RED AND WHITE LEAD.		LEAD.		
				Dry.				Pig, bar, and sheet.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	3,360	336			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	3,724	272			8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guinna									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	4,788	226	3,039	156			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16										16

23	French Atlantic ports									23
24	French Mediterranean ports									24
25	French West Indies									25
26	Spanish Atlantic ports									26
27	Spanish Mediterranean ports									27
28	Cuba	80	246	-	-	19,416	1,921			28
29	Other Spanish West Indies									29
30	Tenerife and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Portugal									32
33	Madeira									33
34	Cape de Verds									34
35	Fayal and other Azores									35
36	Italy									36
37	Sicily									37
38	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									38
39	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									39
40	Hayti									40
41	Texas	-	-	-	-	2,940	317			41
42	Mexico	-	-	-	-	2,522	252			42
43	Central Republic of America									43
44	New Grenada									44
45	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	3,040	286			45
46	Brazil									46
47	Argentine Republic									47
48	Cisplatine Republic									48
49	Chili	-	-	-	-	3,332	290			49
50	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,829	8,034	50
51	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,588	335	51
52	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	4,200	301			52
53	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	1,393	246			53
54	West Indies, generally									54
55	South America									55
56	Total	80	246	4,789	226	46,966	4,377	176,417	8,369	56
57	Entitled to drawback	-	-	4,788	226	39,586	3,713	143,117	6,694	57
	Not entitled to drawback	80	246	-	-	7,380	664	33,300	1,675	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CORDAGE.				TWINE, PACKTHREAD, ETC.		CORKS.		
		Cables, and tarred.		Untarred, and yarn.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	173,321	12,969							6
7	Holland - - - - -									7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -	45,250	3,635							8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -	1,112	113							9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c. - - -									11
12	Belgium - - - - -									12
13	England - - - - -									13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - - - -	13,981	1,169							15

23	British Guiana -									23
24	Other British colonies - - -	12,759	1,340							24
25	French Atlantic ports - - -									25
26	French Mediterranean ports - -									26
27	French West Indies - - -	97,550	6,770							27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -									29
30	Cuba - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	230	69	3,699	412	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies - -									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands -									33
34	Portugal - - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - -									35
36	Cape de Verds - - - -	39,035	3,411							36
37	Fayal and other Azores - -	11,954	1,016							37
38	Italy - - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	42
43	Texas - - - - - -	-	-	486	78	3,327	694	176	89	43
44	Mexico - - - - - -	11,896	879							44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Grenada - - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - - -	11,372	796	-	-	2,659	374	12	6	47
48	Brazil - - - - - -	205,883	15,564							48
49	Argentine Republic - - -	130,264	9,170							49
50	Cisplatine Republic - - -	22,703	1,590							50
51	Chili - - - - - -	26,354	1,787							51
52	China - - - - - -	13,490	911	-	-	3,111	650			52
53	Asia, generally - - - -	11,215	842							53
54	Africa, generally - - -	11,976	838							54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	12,491	1,250							55
56	West Indies, generally - - -									56
57	South America - - - -	47,629	4,348							57
	Total -	902,951	68,800	1,685	222	9,327	1,787	4,914	851	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	886,020	67,307	-	-	6,339	1,319	49	12	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	16,941	1,493	1,685	222	2,988	468	4,865	839	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		COPPER.		FIRE-ARMS.				IRON.		
		Nails and spikes.		Muskets.		Rifles.		Nails.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No. of.	Dollars.	No. of.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	218	273					6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16

26	French Atlantic ports									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba									30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	20	211	200	27	43
44	Mexico	370	100	1,210	4,100	-	-	4,114	522	44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	450	725					53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	1,671	4,871					54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,993	184	55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	370	100	3,549	9,969	20	211	8,296	930	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	3,449	9,569	10	90	8,096	903	
	Not entitled to drawback	370	100	100	400	10	121	200	27	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.								
		Cables and chains, or parts thereof.		Anvils.		Castings.				
						Vessels of.		All other.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,792	176	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	170	10			11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13

27	French West Indies - - -				-	-	-	158,240	3,000	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports - - -									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports - -									29
30	Cuba - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	687	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies - -									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands -									33
34	Portugal - - - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - - - -									35
36	Cape de Verds - - - - -									36
37	Fayal and other Azores - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Tripoli - - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - - -	-	-	300	23					43
44	Mexico - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,018	585	44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Grenada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - - -									48
49	Argentine Republic - - -									49
50	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - - -									51
52	China - - - - - -									52
53	Asia, generally - - - -									53
54	Africa, generally - - -	-	-	-	-	766	54			54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									55
56	West Indies, generally - - -									56
57	South America - - - -									57
	Total -	2,666	400	300	23	936	64	189,550	4,448	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,050	3,761	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	2,666	400	300	23	936	64	13,500	687	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.								
		Sheet and hoop.		Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, slit or hammered.		Pig.		Old and scrap.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	44,800	1,680							6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	7,000	500	-	-	-	-	300	300	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	[illegible]									18

25	[illegible] colonies									25
26	French Atlantic ports									26
27	French Mediterranean ports									27
28	French West Indies									28
29	Spanish Atlantic ports									29
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	5,358	331	1,120	69	322	1,300			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	7,490	467							43
44	Mexico	4,480	280							44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	2,786	101							54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	45,180	1,815							55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	117,094	5,174	1,120	69	322	1,300	300	300	
	Entitled to drawback	109,617	4,698	-	-	322	1,300			
	Not entitled to drawback	7,477	476	1,120	69	-	-	300	300	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.				STEEL.		HEMP.		
		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	75	356					4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	231	1,176	11	58					6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	4,900	13
14	Scotland									14
15	[illegible]									15
16	[illegible]									16

25	Other British colonies								25
26	French Atlantic ports								26
27	French Mediterranean ports								27
28	French West Indies								28
29	Spanish Atlantic ports								29
30	Spanish Mediterranean ports								30
31	Cuba	3,295	11,012	220	957	558	4,380		31
32	Other Spanish West Indies								32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries								33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands								34
35	Portugal								35
36	Madeira								36
37	Cape de Verds								37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	57	270		38
39	Italy								39
40	Sicily								40
41	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								41
42	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								42
43	Hayti	20	80						43
44	Texas	506	2,689	168	765	191	2,560		44
45	Mexico	1,685	6,599	947	5,938	1,843	15,088		45
46	Central Republic of America	80	383	-	-	67	443		46
47	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	138	1,143		47
48	Venezuela	101	475	-	-	156	1,185		48
49	Brazil	-	-	-	-	61	461		49
50	Argentine Republic								50
51	Cisplatine Republic								51
52	Chili	660	2,292	-	-	693	5,976		52
53	China								53
54	Asia, generally								54
55	Africa, generally	180	689	-	-	3	24		55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	148	564	-	-	30	320		56
57	West Indies, generally								57
	South America								
	Total	6,906	25,959	1,421	8,068	3,797	31,845	435	4,900
	Entitled to drawback	6,756	25,032	1,264	7,354	3,747	31,416	435	4,900
	Not entitled to drawback	150	927	157	714	50	429		

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1899—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WHEAT FLOUR.		SALT.		COAL.		POTATOES.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	1,288	4,800	-	-	446	188			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	108	34			9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	640	107					10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	-	-	158,318	39,943			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18

23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports									25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	36	12			27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	–	–	24,286	9,828	5,400	1,200			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	–	360	100			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	–	–	9,753	5,518	–	–	88	38	43
44	Mexico	–	–	3,572	638	18,130	6,500	479	320	44
45	Central Republic of America	–	–	1,296	545					45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil	–	–	–	–	1,260	229			48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili	–	–	–	–	1,188	230			51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally									54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	1,310	142	1,060	204			55
56	West Indies, generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	708	371	56
57	South America									57
	Total	1,288	4,800	40,857	16,778	186,326	48,640	1,269	729	
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	35,935	13,831	160,976	40,356	708	371	
	Not entitled to drawback	1,288	4,800	4,922	2,947	25,350	8,284	561	358	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		PAPER.								BOOKS PRINTED.		
		Folio and quarto post.		Foolscap, drawing, and writing.		Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box boards.		All other.		In other languages than English, Latin, and Greek.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	2,998	450							6
7	Holland											7
8	Dutch East Indies											8
9	Dutch West Indies											9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.											11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	115	12
13	England	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	650	1,250	13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Mauritius											18

23	British Guiana											23
24	Other British colonies											24
25	French Atlantic ports											25
26	French Mediterranean ports											26
27	French West Indies											27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports											28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports											29
30	Cuba	–	–	30	30	250	106	–	–	500	695	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies											31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries											32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Cape de Verds											36
37	Fayal and other Azores											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas	–	–	19,542	3,400	2,400	360					43
44	Mexico	395	658	100,604	15,196	66,177	3,576	234	112			44
45	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	471	500	45
46	New Grenada											46
47	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	2,000	300					47
48	Brazil											48
49	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	18,007	631					49
50	Cisplatine Republic											50
51	Chili	–	–	42,787	6,716	–	–	38,800	5,200			51
52	China											52
53	Asia, generally											53
54	America, generally											54
55	Atlantic Seas and Pacific Ocean											55
56	South Indies, generally											56
57	West Indies, generally											57
	South America											
	Total	395	658	165,961	25,792	88,834	4,973	39,034	5,312	1,851	2,560	
	Entitled to drawback	395	658	164,911	25,582	85,114	4,673	39,034	5,312			
	Not entitled to drawback	–	–	1,050	210	3,720	300	–	–	1,851	2,560	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		BOOKS PRINTED.		DEMIJOHNS.		GLASS BOTTLES.		WINDOW-GLASS.				
		All other.				Black, not above 1 quart.		Exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		Exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		
		Bound.										
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	260	156							1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	550	298							6
7	Holland											7
8	Dutch East Indies											8
9	Dutch West Indies											9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	1,960	1,535	-	-	33	264					13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	[illegible]											17

25	French Atlantic ports											25
26	French Mediterranean ports											26
27	French West Indies											27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports											28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports											29
30	Cuba	150	91	-	-	116	504	130	957			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies											31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries											32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Cape de Verds											36
37	Fayal and other Azores											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											41
42	Hayti	-	-	690	415							42
43	Texas	-	-	389	173	168	883					43
44	Mexico	-	-	3,048	1,196	504	2,672	-	-	11,298	700	44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Grenada	-	-	390	144							46
47	Venezuela	-	-	5,439	2,425							47
48	Brazil											48
49	Argentine Republic											49
50	Cisplatine Republic											50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	69	414					51
52	China	220	142									52
53	Asia, generally											53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	29	212					54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											55
56	West Indies, generally											56
57	South America											57
	Total	1,630	1,768	10,766	4,807	946	5,136	130	957	11,298	700	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	9,312	4,200	824	4,408	130	957	11,298	700	
	Not entitled to drawback	1,630	1,768	1,454	607	122	728					

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		FISH.				SHOES AND SLIPPERS.				BOOTS AND BOOTEES.		
		Salmon.		All other.		Silk.		Leather, kid, and morocco.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	100	338							6
7	Holland											7
8	Dutch East Indies											8
9	Dutch West Indies	2	44									9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	80	60	338	13
14	[illegible]											14
15	[illegible]											15
16	[illegible]											16
17	[illegible]											17
18	[illegible]											18

26	French Atlantic ports											26
27	French Mediterranean ports											27
28	French West Indies											28
29	Spanish Atlantic ports											29
30	Spanish Mediterranean ports											30
31	Cuba	-	-	150	510							31
32	Other Spanish West Indies											32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries											33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands											34
35	Portugal											35
36	Madeira											36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	162	144	290	37
38	Fayal and other Azores											38
39	Italy											39
40	Sicily											40
41	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											41
42	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											42
43	Hayti	-	-	1,309	7,884							43
44	Texas	-	-	6	48	-	-	-	-	88	308	44
45	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	132	216	380	45
46	Central Republic of America	-	-	32	210							46
47	New Grenada											47
48	Venezuela											48
49	Brazil	-	-	-	-	12	15	336	331	127	354	49
50	Argentine Republic											50
51	Cisplatine Republic											51
52	Chili											52
53	China											53
54	Asia, generally											54
55	Africa, generally											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											56
57	West Indies, generally											57
	South America											
	Total	2	44	1,597	8,990	12	15	739	705	635	1,670	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	12	15	739	705	635	1,670	
	Not entitled to drawback	2	44	1,597	8,990							

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO EACH COUNTRY.							
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	176,736	21,116	606,807	804,659	795,659	9,000	804,659	1
2	Prussia	40,235	–	3,265	43,500	29,595	13,905	43,500	2
3	Sweden and Norway	17,209	–	9,293	26,502	14,475	12,027	30,632	3
4	Swedish West Indies	1,770	323	2,037	4,130	3,720	410		4
5	Denmark	15,440	–	22,737	38,177	28,564	9,613	341,331	5
6	Danish West Indies	207,410	58,909	36,835	303,154	294,473	8,681		6
7	Holland	214,489	17,663	63,499	295,651	157,285	138,366		7
8	Dutch East Indies	387,970	3,818	5,146	396,934	396,934	–	766,363	8
9	Dutch West Indies	58,181	6,803	5,991	70,975	70,079	896		9
10	Dutch Guiana	1,175	750	878	2,803	2,803	–		10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	447,746	138,342	147,371	733,459	139,009	594,450	733,459	11
12	Belgium	49,466	2,074	14,729	66,269	14,923	51,346	66,269	12
13	England	3,324,775	292,152	336,181	3,953,108	1,180,763	2,772,345		13
14	Scotland	–	1,256	–	1,256	–	1,256		14
15	Gibraltar	99,279	36,021	13,087	148,387	147,400	987		15
16	Malta	22,863	–	11,263	34,126	34,126	–		16
17	British East Indies	329,902	6,628	1,067	337,597	337,597	–		17
18	Manila	1,500			1,500	1,500			18

32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	11,666	-	1,355	1,091,205	1,079,427	11,768	1,279,761	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands -	36,958	1,023	81	67,348	67,195	153		33
34	Portugal - - - -	6,000	93	274	11,239	11,239	-		34
35	Madeira - - - -	15,046	-	-	38,255	38,255	-		35
36	Cape de Verds - - - -	1,553	2,999	3,863	6,093	6,093	-	34,293	36
37	Fayal and other Azores - -	1,343	1,123	2,373	8,415	8,415	-		37
38	Italy - - - -	92,108	1,955	28,690	4,739	4,739	-		38
39	Sicily - - - -	50,142	2,590	31,875	122,753	97,388	25,365	122,753	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	118,330	8,442	35,899	84,607	-	84,607	84,607	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	255,321	-	10,733	162,671	80,448	82,223	162,671	41
42	Hayti - - - -	82,617	31,277	17,400	266,054	266,054	-	266,054	42
43	Texas - - - -	89,349	112,753	105,915	131,294	105,943	25,351	131,294	43
44	Mexico - - - -	881,037	937,956	151,709	308,017	304,301	3,716	308,017	44
45	Central Republic of America - -	65,457	32,491	6,542	1,970,702	1,848,359	122,343	1,970,702	45
46	New Grenada - - - -	18,661	8,008	2,916	104,490	104,490	-	104,490	46
47	Venezuela - - - -	178,980	70,893	22,863	29,585	4,225	25,360	29,585	47
48	Brazil - - - -	344,640	124,167	34,681	272,736	221,989	50,747	272,736	48
49	Argentine Republic - - -	83,597	45,513	13,360	503,488	484,699	18,789	503,488	49
50	Cisplatine Republic - - -	17,270	19,442	1,590	142,470	142,470	-	142,470	50
51	Chili - - - -	199,167	188,976	99,267	38,302	38,302	-	38,302	51
52	China - - - -	1,091,354	518	11,265	487,410	487,410	-	487,410	52
53	Asia, generally - - - -	395,594	2,275	2,562	1,103,137	1,103,137	-	1,103,137	53
54	Africa, generally - - -	15,296	18,498	13,267	400,431	383,431	17,000	400,431	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	1,924	30,984	6,842	47,061	46,719	342	47,061	55
56	West Indies, generally - - -	32,624	-	436	39,750	39,750	-	39,750	56
57	South America - - - -	19,397	3,512	4,348	33,060	33,060	-	33,060	57
	Total -	12,486,827	2,769,322	2,238,376	27,257	27,257	-	27,257	
					17,494,525	12,660,434	4,834,091	17,494,525	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	-	2,350,663	1,955,989	4,306,652	3,330,846	975,806		
	Not entitled to drawback - -	12,486,827	418,659	282,387	13,187,873	9,329,588	3,858,285		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 16, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 4.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY AND VALUE

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

OWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM THE

UNITED STATES,

mencing on the 1*st of October*, 1838, *and ending on the* 30*th of September*, 1839.

No. 4.

Summary statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, *and ending on the 30th day of September,* 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
Lapis calaminaris, tutenegue, spelter, or zinc		-	-	-	$4,156	-	$4,156
Burr stones, unwrought		-	-	-	563	-	563
Brimstone and sulphur		-	-	-	1,320	-	1,320
Rags of any kind of cloth		-	-	-	495	-	495
Undressed furs		-	-	-	37,422	-	37,422
Hides and skins, raw		-	-	-	80,183	-	80,183
Wood, dye		-	-	-	769,841	-	769,841
Unmanufactured mahogany, and other		-	-	-	105,743	-	105,743
Tin, in pigs and bars		-	-	-	10,359	-	10,359
In plates and sheets		-	-	-	22,939	-	22,939
Copper, in pigs and bars		-	-	-	32,525	-	32,525
In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships		-	-	-	43,883	-	43,883
Old, fit only to be remanufactured		-	-	-	8,845	-	8,845
Bullion, gold		-	-	-	77,660	-	77,660
Silver		-	-	-	8,040	-	8,040
Specie, gold		-	-	-	2,814,650	-	2,814,650
Silver		-	-	-	3,968,035	-	3,968,035
Teas, originally imported from China, &c.	pounds	-	-	1,592,033	642,770	1,592,033	642,770
Coffee	do.	-	-	6,824,475	737,418	6,824,475	737,418
Cocoa	do.	-	-	1,136,994	112,906	1,136,994	112,906
Fruits, almonds, currants	do.	-	-	21,567	2,899	21,567	2,899

Allspice	do.	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cinnamon	do.	-	-	20,457	39,778	20,457	39,772
Cloves	do.	-	-	34,351	9,963	34,351	9,963
Black pepper	do.	-	-	891,894	74,548	891,894	74,548
Pimento	do.	-	-	1,366,292	84,551	1,366,292	84,551
Cassia	do.	-	-	80,325	10,512	80,325	10,512
Ginger	do.	-	-	6,889	580	6,889	580
Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.		-	-	-	45,916	-	45,916
Other manufactures of		-	-	-	212,024	-	212,024
Manufactures of silk and worsted		-	-	-	28,449	-	28,449
Camlets of goat's or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet		-	-	-	18,127	-	18,127
Worsted stuff goods		-	-	-	35,777	-	35,777
Linens, bleached and unbleached		-	-	-	596,637	-	596,637
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps		-	-	-	21,086	-	21,086
Sheeting, brown and white		-	-	-	199,186	-	199,186
Wool, unmanufactured, costing 8 cents or less per pound	pounds	-	-	9,800	721	9,800	721
Quicksilver		-	-	-	217,292	-	217,292
Opium		-	-	-	16,482	-	16,482
Crude saltpetre		-	-	-	6,591	-	6,591
All other articles		-	-	-	1,337,866	-	1,337,866
Total		-	-	-	12,486,827	-	12,486,827

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

Manufactures of wool, cloth and cassimeres		-	$122,641	-	3,211	-	125,852
Merino shawls, of wool		-	5,079	-	2,741	-	7,820
Blankets, not above 75 cents each		-	438	-	150	-	588
Above 75 cents each		-	16,632	-	612	-	17,244
Woollen yarn	pounds	-	-	420	388	420	388
Manufactures of cotton, dyed, printed, or colored		-	852,554	-	93,082	-	945,636
White		-	193,419	-	40,508	-	233,927
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings		-	10,772	-	2,144	-	12,916
Twist, yarn, or thread		-	32,484	-	1,598	-	34,082
Nankeens, direct from China		-	13,899	-	2,347	-	16,246
Other manufactures of cotton		-	7,195	-	5,263	-	12,458

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silks from India, China, &c., piece goods	-	$423,973	-	$39,713	-	$463,686
Sewing silk	-	-	-	648	-	648
Sewing silk from other places	-	23,070	-	890	-	23,960
Lace, thread, and cotton	-	32,259	-	1,343	-	33,602
Flaxen goods, dyed and colored linen, checks, &c.	-	47,055	-	6,266	-	53,321
Other manufactures of	-	1,722	-	1,864	-	3,586
Hempen goods, sail duck	-	53,912	-	6,652	-	60,564
Other manufactures of	-	1,125	-	5,576	-	6,701
Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass flats, &c.	-	6,126	-	3,497	-	9,623
Fur, wool, and leather	-	2,855	-	877	-	3,732
Manufactures of iron, or iron and steel, fire-arms, not specified	-	6,670	-	1,352	-	8,022
Cutting knives	-	2,792	-	3,298	-	6,090
Vices	-	-	-	38	-	38
Side-arms	-	2,078	-	1,575	-	3,653
Other articles	-	18,084	-	52,659	-	70,743
Manufactures of copper	-	-	-	1,061	-	1,061
Brass	-	2,120	-	1,054	-	3,174
Tin	-	-	-	605	-	605
Pewter	-	60	-	-	-	60
Wood, cabinet ware	-	5,943	-	3,752	-	9,695
Other articles	-	-	-	1,783	-	1,783
Leather	-	7,283	-	2,601	-	9,884
Marble	-	-	-	1,401	-	1,401
Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise	-	7,547	-	9,680	-	17,227
Watches and parts of watches	-	992	-	543	-	1,535
Glass ware, cut and not specified, paying 30 per ct. and 3 cts. per lb. pounds	290	112	83	32	373	144
Plain and other, paying 20 per ct. and 2 cts. per lb. do.	8,313	611	5,196	404	13,509	1,015
Other articles of glass, paying a duty of 20 per cent.	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]

12½ do.	-	11,569	-	5,430	-	17,019
15 do.	-	242,168	-	45,203	-	287,364
20 do.	-	15	-	46	-	61
25 do.	-	46,209	-	21,991	-	68,200
30 do.	-	1,567	-	1,250	-	2,817
50 do.	-	10,097	-	1,750	-	11,847
Total	-	2,350,663	-	418,659	-	2,769,322
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						
Flannels	sq. yards	10,601	5,740	-	-	10,601	5,740
Bockings and baizes	do.	4,108	1,548	-	-	4,108	1,548
Carpetings, ingrained and Venetian	do.	-	-	566	800	566	800
Oil-cloth, other than patent floor-cloth	do.	12,944	782	-	-	12,944	782
Cotton-bagging	do.	62,024	8,710	26,547	4,092	88,571	12,802
Wines in casks, bottles, and other vessels:							
Madeira, in casks and bottles	gallons	2,187	4,100	8,638	13,684	10,825	17,784
Sherry, do.	do.	13,529	15,840	2,149	3,810	15,678	19,650
Sicily, do.	do.	3,947	2,277	825	470	4,772	2,747
Red, of France, in casks	do.	13,339	4,260	41,267	15,994	54,606	20,254
Other of France, do.	do.	1,629	682	27,206	14,136	28,835	14,818
Of France, in bottles and cases	do.	24,639	28,993	34,505	51,354	59,144	80,347
Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks	do.	14,031	4,746	10,602	4,126	24,633	8,872
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Medit'n, in casks,	do.	25,856	9,911	36,481	21,824	62,337	31,735
Of other countries, in casks	do.	31,580	23,184	39,984	29,972	71,564	53,156
In bottles	do.	1,469	1,300	14,363	15,080	15,832	16,380
Spirits from grain	do.	9,721	7,929	5,150	4,811	14,871	12,740
From other materials	do.	210,794	129,258	30,742	25,925	241,536	155,183
Molasses	do.	115,268	34,879	5,903	1,855	121,171	36,734
Vinegar	do.	5,410	1,344	1,944	538	7,354	1,882
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	do.	-	-	1,414	522	1,414	522

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	gallons	4,004	$2,502	1,019	$819	5,023	$3,321
Oil, olive	do.	-	-	678	416	678	416
Castor	do.	190	339	832	1,653	1,022	1,985
Linseed	do.	27,381	21,381	3,976	3,334	31,357	24,715
Rapeseed	do.	1,005	750	-	-	1,005	750
Chocolate	pounds	-	-	220	20	220	20
Sugar, brown	do.	6,141,958	425,247	45,584	3,585	6,187,542	428,832
White, clayed, or powdered	do.	6,825,742	544,907	5,177	608	6,830,919	545,515
Loaf	do.	132,471	11,121	-	-	132,471	11,121
Syrup of sugar-cane	do.	3,721	164	-	-	3,721	164
Candles, tallow	do.	91,540	8,248	-	-	91,540	8,248
Cheese	do.	11,451	2,559	3,992	477	15,443	3,036
Soap	do.	1,740	235	150	22	1,890	257
Lard	do.	11,546	1,440	-	-	11,546	1,440
Beef and pork	do.	703,904	19,770	-	-	703,904	19,770
Bacon	do.	4,000	500	-	-	4,000	500
Butter	do.	-	-	1,875	500	1,875	500
Saltpetre	do.	26,183	2,000	-	-	26,183	2,000
Tobacco, manufactured, snuff	do.	-	-	2,800	594	2,800	594
cigars	M.	3,670	40,918	1,701	19,345	5,371	60,263
Cotton	pounds	2,083,096	316,363	-	-	2,083,096	316,363
Gunpowder	do.	1,250	337	96	81	1,346	418
Bristles	do.	-	-	80	246	80	246
Ochre, dry	do.	4,788	226	-	-	4,788	226
Red and white lead	do.	39,586	3,713	7,380	664	46,966	4,377
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	do.	143,117	6,694	33,300	1,675	176,417	8,369
Cordage, cables, and tarred	do.	886,020	67,307	16,941	1,493	902,961	68,800
Untarred, and yarn	do.	-	-	1,685	222	1,685	222
Twine, packthread, &c.	do.	6,339	1,319	2,988	468	9,327	1,787
Corks							

Sheet and hoop	do.	109,617	4,698	7,477	476	117,094	5,174
Band-iron, scroll-iron, or casement-rods, slit or hammered	do.	-	-	1,120	69	1,120	69
Pig	cwt.	322	1,300	-	-	322	1,300
Old and scrap	do.	-	-	300	300	300	300
Bar, manufactured by rolling	do.	6,756	25,032	150	927	6,906	25,959
otherwise	do.	1,264	7,354	157	714	1,421	8,068
Steel	do.	3,747	31,416	50	429	3,797	31,845
Hemp	do.	435	4,900	-	-	435	4,900
Wheat flour	do.	-	-	1,288	4,800	1,288	4,800
Salt	bushels.	35,935	13,831	4,922	2,947	40,857	16,778
Coal	do.	160,976	40,356	25,350	8,284	186,326	48,640
Potatoes	do.	708	371	561	358	1,269	729
Paper, folio and quarto post	pounds	395	658	-	-	395	658
Foolscap, drawing, and writing	do.	164,911	25,582	1,050	210	165,961	25,792
Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box-boards	do.	85,114	4,673	3,720	300	88,834	4,973
All other	do.	39,034	5,312	-	-	39,034	5,312
Books, printed in other languages than English, Latin, and Greek	vols.	-	-	1,851	2,560	1,851	2,560
All other, bound	pounds	-	-	1,630	1,768	1,630	1,768
Demijohns	No.	9,312	4,200	1,454	607	10,766	4,807
Glass bottles, black, not above one quart	gross	824	4,408	122	728	946	5,136
Window glass, exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches	100 sq. ft.	130	957	-	-	130	957
Exceeding 10 by 12 inches	do.	11,298	700	-	-	11,298	700
Fish, salmon	barrels	-	-	2	44	2	44
All other	do.	-	-	1,597	8,990	1,597	8,990
Shoes and slippers, silk	pairs.	12	15	-	-	12	15
Leather, kid, morocco, &c.	do.	739	705	-	-	739	705
Boots and bootees	do.	635	1,670	-	-	635	1,670
Total value of merchandise paying specific duties		-	1,955,989	-	282,387	-	2,238,376
paying duties ad valorem		-	2,350,663	-	418,659	-	2,769,322
free of duty		-	-	-	12,486,827	-	12,486,827
Total value		-	4,306,652	-	13,187,873	-	17,494,525

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 16, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 5.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

)WTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXPORTED,

ıencing on the 1*st day of October*, 1838, *and ending on the* 30*th day of September*, 1839.

No. 5.

A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported; commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		FISH.					OIL.				
		Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Sperma-ceti.	Value.	Whale and other fish.	Value.	
		Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,088	1,103	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,930	12,575	3
4	Swedish West Indies	564	1,979	83	20	617	-	-	130	48	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,729	15,987	5
6	Danish West Indies	13,193	47,589	2,213	186	11,181	620	666	3,053	1,542	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512,249	173,928	7
8	Dutch East Indies	223	664	-	56	51					8
9	Dutch West Indies	18,498	44,241	2,106	216	9,881	1,124	1,255	13,650	5,333	9
10	Dutch Guiana	7,483	19,089	1,103	124	5,286	-	-	2,935	1,157	10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,023	8,384	11
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652,536	224,605	12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	5,992	6,296	7,111	2,682	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	84	437								16
17	Malta	175	388								17

26	France on the Atlantic										26
27	France on the Mediterranean										27
28	French West Indies	9,014	29,413	1,392	851	8,705	98	104	9,069	3,473	28
29	French Guiana										29
30	Spain on the Atlantic										30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	40	40								31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	87	329	-	-	-	-	-	1,995	730	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands										33
34	Cuba	78,278	261,337	3,106	1,073	17,061	68,881	68,540	102,071	45,503	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	24,770	84,372	3,355	143	21,546	122	139	6,680	2,765	35
36	Portugal										36
37	Madeira	295	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	3,040	1,277	37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,810	2,053	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	367	717								39
40	Italy										40
41	Sicily										41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,134	1,129	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	77	260								43
44	China	30	100								44
45	Hayti	44,635	178,570	9,336	167	57,767	557	551	6,064	2,220	45
46	Republic of Texas	525	1,199	147	121	1,938	1,833	1,882	2,798	1,600	46
47	Mexico	1,494	4,325	11	-	33	1,741	1,665	314	206	47
48	Central Republic of America	591	2,430	48	62	341	32	29	385	314	48
49	New Grenada										49
50	Venezuela	470	1,585	7	22	135	70	86	310	235	50
51	Brazil	4,522	15,971	18	124	414	2,567	1,322	20,318	2,964	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	500	1,975								52
53	Argentine Republic	280	912								53
54	Chili	100	385	-	-	-	24	30	860	330	54
55	West Indies, generally	525	1,998	338	4	1,355	-	-	4,797	1,755	55
56	South America, generally										56
57	Europe, generally										57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	300	300	152	152			58
59	Africa, generally	262	1,131	45	72	306	802	751			59
60	South Seas	7	39	5	-	51	-	-	552	192	60
	Total	208,720	709,218	23,831	3,975	141,320	86,047	85,015	1,482,908	515,484	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WHALEBONE.		SPERMACETI CANDLES.		WOOD.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves and heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, and scantling.	Hewn timber.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	M.	M. feet.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	30	2	-	134	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	1,986	780						3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	620	237	30	306	39	-	1,820	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	26,371	9,891	749	5,410	3,894	-	82,457	6
7	Holland	30,643	6,258	2,107	889	310	-	8	-	16,057	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	1,451	512						8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	7,512	2,895	129	371	1,593	-	22,847	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	1,388	569	17	1	157	-	3,368	10
11	Belgium	24,948	4,713	1,002	498						11
12	Hanse Towns	680,705	139,686	2,377	879	48	-	181	83	4,825	12
13	England	33,136	6,296	-	-	166	-	146	-	11,060	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	41	14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	5.692	2.070	1.656	-	218	-	78,336	16

24	[illegible] American colonies - -	-	-	-	[illegible]	1,310	5,386	[illegible]	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
25	Australia - - - - -	-	-	-	4,291	-	17			-	-	1,758	26
26	France on the Atlantic - - -	660,202	128,853	-	287	115	1,234	-		330	4	59,385	27
27	France on the Mediterranean - -	15,044	2,900	-	-	-	341	-		-	-	12,901	28
28	French West Indies - - -	-	-	-	6,328	2,270	17,849	6,954		9,773	51	187,239	29
29	French Guiana - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	16		60	-	1,335	30
30	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,309	-		19	-	187,597	31
31	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,549	-		19	-	61,475	32
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	-	-	-	615	261	180	-		293	-	11,364	33
33	Manilla and Philippine islands - -												34
34	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	95,407	37,996	6,460	3,158		33,977	829	436,195	35
35	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	-	19,789	8,017	1,011	2,237		4,617	-	80,251	36
36	Portugal - - - - -	420	84		192	77	755	-		-	-	45,311	37
37	Madeira - - - - -	-	-		1,157	497	645	-		552	-	42,840	38
38	Fayal and other Azores - -	-	-		-	-	72	-		194	-	4,223	39
39	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-		-	-	-	302		615	-	9,570	40
40	Italy - - - - -	-	-		642	250	191	-		-	-	7,503	41
41	Sicily - - - - -	-	-		682	289	298	-		8	-	10,029	42
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	-	-		108	43							43
43	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -												44
44	China - - - - -	-	-		4,659	1,629							45
45	Hayti - - - - -	-	-		17,984	6,554	60	2,538		4,023	-	58,182	46
46	Republic of Texas - - -	-	-		33,850	13,575	3	2,014		2,904	-	48,504	47
47	Mexico - - - - -	-	-		27,995	11,037	-	142		147	-	2,569	48
48	Central Republic of America - -	-	-		2,589	908	350	333		116	-	3,060	49
49	New Grenada - - - -	-	-		975	332	-	50		69	-	1,191	50
50	Venezuela - - - - -	-	-		17,097	6,362	-	20		180	-	4,395	51
51	Brazil - - - - -	-	-		109,878	40,864	5	145		2,190	-	38,753	52
52	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-		-	-	-	10		430	-	7,330	53
53	Argentine Republic - - -	-	-		1,420	597	24	10		1,888	-	29,463	54
54	Chili - - - - -	-	-		26,384	9,355	65	-		423	-	10,416	55
55	West Indies, generally - - -	-	-		1,175	440	4,368	2,597		851	-	135,653	56
56	South America, generally - -	-	-		-	-	-	-		71	-	1,274	57
57	Europe, generally - - -												58
58	Asia, generally - - - -	-	-		3,300	1,425	-	-		6	-	102	59
59	Africa, generally - - -	-	-		4,156	1,644	3	241		859	-	18,620	60
60	South Seas - - - -	-	-		-	-	-	47		120	-	2,956	
	Total -	1,445,098	288,790		466,896	178,142	51,182	37,569		84,630	20,899	2,270,603	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WOOD.				NAVAL STORES.			ASHES, POT AND PEARL.		
		Other lumber.	Masts and spars.	Oak bark, and other dye.	All manufactures of.	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	150	-	15,260	1,053	57	-	149			1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	700	1,313			2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,753	-	-	873	43	40	129			4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	20	50			5
6	Danish West Indies	15,808	363	-	54,394	377	130	1,306			6
7	Holland	3,669	-	10,578	144	-	7,917	17,593	1,127	115,322	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	799	-	452	178	20	529			8
9	Dutch West Indies	200	459	-	12,523	543	16	1,082			9
10	Dutch Guiana	874	-	-	3,143						10
11	Belgium	200	-	2,376	-	-	1,023	2,043	2,360	228,190	11
12	Hanse Towns	4,015	-	63,999	2,174	1,300	11,628	27,159	141	14,832	12
13	England	13,108	156	119,757	13,376	24,200	150,271	501,584	3	272	13
14	Scotland	461	-	-	-	1,850	-	3,842			14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	115	250	150	789			15
16	Gibraltar	310	384	-	53	533	600	2,613			16
17	Malta	-	-	-	508	358	809	2,498			17
18	Mauritius	-	486	-	316	250	20	705			18
19	Honduras	-	1,713	-	1,097	185	21	475			19
20	British Guiana	-	-	-	892	200	-	448			20
21	British East Indies	-	4,079	-	523	1,595	975	5,949	2	210	21

30	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	60	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	168	397	-	268	295	244	1,072			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	-	-	-	177	12	3	35			32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	-	-	125	140	-	400			33
34	Cuba - - - - -	154,428	9,943	5,977	298,789	2,582	637	6,698			34
35	Other Spanish West Indies - -	20,572	-	-	54,343	649	51	2,423			35
36	Portugal - - - -	-	685	-	560	1,117	1,975	7,060	1	114	36
37	Madeira - - - -	1,260	-	-	139						37
38	Fayal and other Azores - -	-	492	-	-	10	-	27			38
39	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	411	-	80	237	20	725			39
40	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	300	500	1,694			40
41	Sicily - - - - -	-	517	-	-	100	-	209			41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	-	-	13,085	41	40	1,975	4,235			42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -										43
44	China - - - - -	-	-	-	348	40	-	90			44
45	Hayti - - - - -	4,789	190	-	3,184	361	62	963			45
46	Republic of Texas - - -	22,267	-	599	51,112	619	22	1,471	-	64	46
47	Mexico - - - - -	1,940	2,587	-	9,679	985	10	2,073			47
48	Central Republic of America - -	131	-	-	274	149	67	565			48
49	New Grenada - - - -	-	-	-	451	230	44	629			49
50	Venezuela - - - -	25	90	79	4,869	334	343	1,618			50
51	Brazil - - - - -	349	7,776	-	14,908	3,084	6,126	22,332	153	20,693	51
52	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-	-	1,876	270	150	1,092			52
53	Argentine Republic - - -	803	899	-	6,638	626	50	1,693	5	538	53
54	Chili - - - - -	-	456	-	8,757	425	50	1,187			54
55	West Indies, generally - - -	2,801	-	-	10,379	770	244	2,079			55
56	South America, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	50	112			56
57	Europe, generally - - -										57
58	Asia, generally - - - -	-	-	-	2,207	803	-	2,035			58
59	Africa, generally - - -	881	350	-	6,079	447	80	1,368			59
60	South Seas - - - -	-	-	-	965	319	-	788			60
	Total -	327,687	37,122	309,696	659,291	61,584	197,267	688,800	6,052	620,369	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Skins and furs.	GINSENG.		Beef.	Tallow.	Hides.	Horned cattle.	Value.	
			Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Pounds.	No. of.		Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	127								2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,450								3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	1,466	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	728	2,389	20	-	10,018	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	1,160	3,425	-	-	13,856	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	1,766	10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	35,751								12
13	England	647,595	-	-	-	-	5,416	-	17,506	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	1,190	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17

27	France on the Mediterranean	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	852	–	2,865	27
28	French West Indies	–	–	–	132	–					28
29	French Guiana	–	–	–	2,219	1,800	–		1	28,684	29
30	Spain on the Atlantic										30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean										31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	–	2	–	–		–	25	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands										33
34	Cuba	–	–	–	3,658	17,391	385		–	45,752	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	275	1,357	–		2	3,924	35
36	Portugal										36
37	Madeira	–	–	–	1	–	–		–	18	37
38	Fayal and other Azores										38
39	Cape de Verd islands	–	–	–	20	–	–		–	260	39
40	Italy										40
41	Sicily										41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports										42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	3,408									43
44	China	16,794	319,564	118,904	42	–	–		–	555	44
45	Hayti	–	–	–	418	204	–		–	5,903	45
46	Republic of Texas	225	–	–	259	–	–		–	3,587	46
47	Mexico	4,610	–	–	205	1,331	–		1	2,934	47
48	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	61	–	–		–	855	48
49	New Grenada	–	–	–	2	–	–		–	33	49
50	Venezuela	486	–	–	24	5,603	–		–	1,166	50
51	Brazil	–	–	–	826	–	–		–	10,518	51
52	Cisplatine Republic										52
53	Argentine Republic										53
54	Chili	–	–	–	665	–	–		–	8,811	54
55	West Indies, generally	–	–	–	205	–	–		–	3,143	55
56	South America, generally										56
57	Europe, generally										57
58	Asia, generally	–	–	–	70	–	–		–	900	58
59	Africa, generally	–	–	–	273	–	–		–	3,585	59
60	South Seas	–	–	–	30	–	–		–	458	60
	Total	732,087	319,564	118,904	16,189	118,037	33,852		1,775	371,646	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Pork.	Hams and bacon.	Lard.	Hogs.	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Pounds.		No. of.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	1,137	-	273	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	323	8,829	7,096	-	7,015	2,750	9,168	1,451	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	325	21,612	195,526	-	34,981	26,406	22,961	7,768	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	431	4,067	24,321	-	10,546	7,089	2,598	1,800	9
10	Dutch Guiana	105	-	-	-	1,801				10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns									12
13	England	10	150	-	-	241				13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16

28	[illegible] West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
29	[illegible] Guiana									29
30	[illegible] on the Atlantic									30
31	[illegible] on the Mediterranean									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	414	2,503	–	441	69	994	156	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Cuba	2,016	658,591	6,173,393	170	831,393	103,089	100,904	27,277	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	513	47,486	244,932	–	45,436	38,159	68,120	13,330	35
36	Portugal	10	–	–	–	170				36
37	Madeira	–	160	410	–	72	120	–	25	37
38	Fayal and other Azores									38
39	Cape de Verd islands	6	–	480	–	186	400	–	74	39
40	Italy									40
41	Sicily									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	331	–	–	40	–	40	6	43
44	China	–	3,546	–	–	473	1,948	4,529	1,065	44
45	Hayti	3,633	37,783	335,999	–	126,546	71,946	48,098	15,896	45
46	Republic of Texas	709	399,318	65,263	–	69,129	44,446	39,560	13,028	46
47	Mexico	354	11,033	38,233	–	11,263	11,333	7,542	3,582	47
48	Central Republic of America	102	5,946	22,948	–	5,630	6,031	2,547	1,286	48
49	New Grenada	1	789	–	–	149				49
50	Venezuela	17	29,350	94,379	–	14,698	22,940	8,521	5,879	50
51	Brazil	431	28,451	31,950	–	14,498	4,994	6,548	1,543	51
52	Cisplatine Republic									52
53	Argentine Republic	50	8,561	445	–	2,015				53
54	Chili	519	3,716	–	–	9,776	2,255	5,000	1,263	54
55	West Indies, generally	92	17,636	75,199	–	13,788	3,590	6,092	1,389	55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally	–	11,200	–	–	1,100	–	2,800	370	58
59	Africa, generally	176	15,587	1,799	–	5,577	4,090	3,614	1,465	59
60	South Seas	25	2,160	–	–	217	60	280	35	60
	Total	41,301	1,445,527	7,723,634	772	1,777,220	494,809	519,017	127,550	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		Horses.	Mules.	Value.	SHEEP.		WHEAT.		
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		No. of.		Dollars.	No of.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia								1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies								4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies	90	254	25,515					6
7	Holland								7
8	Dutch East Indies								8
9	Dutch West Indies	10	–	800					9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	20	1,200				–	10
11	Belgium								11
12	Hanse Towns								12
13	England	–	–	–	–	–	6,033	11,073	13
14	Scotland								14
15	Ireland								15

29	French Guiana							29
30	Spain on the Atlantic							30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	1	–	140				32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands							33
34	Cuba	35	19	8,350	5	25		34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	460	23	29,829	165	450		35
36	Portugal							36
37	Madeira	1	–	170				37
38	Fayal and other Azores							38
39	Cape de Verd islands							39
40	Italy							40
41	Sicily							41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports							42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.							43
44	China							44
45	Hayti							45
46	Republic of Texas	7	–	700				46
47	Mexico	18	–	3,850				47
48	Central Republic of America							48
49	New Grenada							49
50	Venezuela							50
51	Brazil	–	–	–	25	306		51
52	Cisplatine Republic							52
53	Argentine Republic							53
54	Chili							54
55	West Indies, generally							55
56	South America, generally							56
57	Europe, generally							57
58	Asia, generally							58
59	Africa, generally							59
60	South Seas							60
	Total	3,168	882	291,695	6,084	15,960	96,325	144,191

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		FLOUR.		INDIAN CORN.		MEAL.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Value.	Rye.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -	197	1,397							1
2	Prussia - - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	7,119	48,094	1,968	1,884	3,257	13,252	451	2,180	4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	35,501	267,848	975	921	52,618	212,662	230	1,158	6
7	Holland - - - - -	3	28							7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -	846	5,550							8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -	9,424	75,927	350	346	1,036	4,263	823	4,243	9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -	1,361	10,356							10
11	Belgium - - - - -									11
12	Hanse Towns - - - -	114	815							12
13	England - - - - -	167,582	1,326,600	519	467	1	3			13
14	Scotland - - - - -									14
15	Ireland - - - - -	3	27							15
16	Gibraltar - - - - -	7,344	54,516							16

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	22
[redacted] colonies	[redacted]	[redacted]	57,272	48,980	45,964	174,167	3,553	17,855	23
[redacted]	149,[redacted]	[redacted]	69,641	69,597	47,603	188,387	23,907	115,215	24
France on the Atlantic	10	[redacted]							25
France on the Mediterranean	400	2,600							26
French West Indies	11,486	77,299	11,545	10,796	675	3,044			27
French Guiana									28
Spain on the Atlantic									29
Spain on the Mediterranean									30
Teneriffe and other Canaries	1	8							31
Manilla and Philippine islands									32
Cuba	90,459	711,988	2,475	2,333	1,526	6,451			33
Other Spanish West Indies	15,369	114,090	824	831	9,867	40,433			34
Portugal									35
Madeira	1,040	8,465	-	-	40	176			36
Fayal and other Azores									37
Cape de Verd islands	1,002	6,873							38
Italy									39
Sicily									40
Trieste and other Austrian ports									41
Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
China	998	8,790	-	-	10	50			43
Hayti	16,839	126,738	-	-	87	375			44
Republic of Texas	7,534	55,091	9,035	5,981	303	1,151			45
Mexico	14,221	100,402	1,786	1,485					46
Central Republic of America	1,811	14,919	-	-	10	45			47
New Grenada	577	4,347							48
Venezuela	20,034	147,304	432	330	671	2,747	1,154	4,572	49
Brazil	177,337	1,393,312	7	5	55	225			50
Cisplatine Republic	866	6,623							51
Argentine Republic	11,900	82,915							52
Chili	4,551	35,725							53
West Indies, generally	14,407	119,817	4,279	4,494	1,576	9,012			54
South America, generally	1,000	7,600							55
Europe, generally									56
Asia, generally									57
Africa, generally	1,780	12,869	-	-	5	19			58
South Seas	352	2,491	-	-	24	108			59
Total	923,151	6,925,170	162,306	141,095	165,672	658,421	29,458	145,448	60

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse.	BISCUIT, OR SHIP-BREAD.			POTATOES.		APPLES.		
			Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	467	-	1,706					1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	345	414	310	1,946	1,025	388	372	194	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	2,462	3,546	3,029	18,543	4,011	2,606	240	425	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	110	-	441	-	-	40	80	8
9	Dutch West Indies	459	456	668	2,411	1,130	813	29	55	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	12	-	48	303	176			10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	300	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	12
13	England	1,015	-	-	-	-	-	9,485	24,044	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	-	249	472	1,508					16
17	Malta									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Honduras	-	50	-	213					19

29	French Guiana									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic									30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	10	14					32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Cuba	11,713	3,811	5,225	21,475	58,071	33,090	3,622	7,498	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	3,785	1,061	1,192	5,882	7,141	3,851	465	603	35
36	Portugal									36
37	Madeira	–	156	603	1,160					37
38	Fayal and other Azores									38
39	Cape de Verd islands	–	173	–	730					39
40	Italy									40
41	Sicily									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	22	44					43
44	China	–	468	–	1,816					44
45	Hayti	193	699	859	3,944	844	561	110	219	45
46	Republic of Texas	6,902	2,732	1,049	12,701	6,762	5,145	407	1,010	46
47	Mexico	1,596	3,215	–	15,678	1,935	1,557	38	95	47
48	Central Republic of America	–	109	148	613	53	32	140	330	48
49	New Grenada									49
50	Venezuela	944	499	305	2,721	428	301	241	531	50
51	Brazil	363	1,664	10,900	22,659	403	268	33	76	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	250	500					52
53	Argentine Republic	–	526	–	2,149	250	125			53
54	Chili	–	2,958	150	14,559	–	–	1	3	54
55	West Indies, generally	4,274	1,973	169	8,011	2,773	1,631	104	310	55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally									58
59	Africa, generally	48	802	656	4,656	270	190	15	24	59
60	South Seas	–	245	–	1,117	–	–	14	36	60
	Total	79,050	68,894	41,178	349,871	96,569	57,536	23,470	50,875	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		RICE.		INDIGO.		COTTON.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sea Island.	Other.	Value.	
		Tierces.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	2,101	61,878	-	-	-	2,104,482	331,953	1
2	Prussia	846	23,901	-	-	-	2,919	409	2
3	Sweden and Norway	878	23,518	-	-	-	822,316	117,643	3
4	Swedish West Indies	79	2,056						4
5	Denmark	667	20,583	-	-	-	41,554	6,500	5
6	Danish West Indies	544	14,903						6
7	Holland	7,124	191,991	-	-	4,127	1,861,427	272,357	7
8	Dutch East Indies								8
9	Dutch West Indies	211	5,986						9
10	Dutch Guiana	6	143						10
11	Belgium	3,541	97,450	-	-	-	1,355,768	193,028	11
12	Hanse Towns	9,834	270,238	-	-	-	887,210	126,832	12
13	England	18,543	423,248	-	-	4,230,291	297,890,615	44,796,045	13
14	Scotland	13	406	-	-	220,429	6,442,141	978,424	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	1,990,584	300,110	15
16	Gibraltar	27	713	-	-	-	424,022	62,796	16
17	Malta								17
18	Mauritius								18

27	France on the Mediterranean	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-		[illegible]	[illegible]	27
28	French West Indies	547	15,535						28
29	French Guiana								29
30	Spain on the Atlantic								30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	589,663	78,130	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	12	371						32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands								33
34	Cuba	20,362	556,143	-	-	-	2,141,519	263,653	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	670	18,554	-	-	-	106,489	16,055	35
36	Portugal	268	5,183						36
37	Madeira	208	6,147						37
38	Fayal and other Azores	12	363						38
39	Cape de Verd islands	99	3,176						39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	4,878	785	40
41	Sicily								41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	84	2,346	-	-	-	2,370,374	324,567	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.								43
44	China								44
45	Hayti	272	7,501						45
46	Republic of Texas	162	5,743						46
47	Mexico	125	4,514						47
48	Central Republic of America	17	496						48
49	New Grenada								49
50	Venezuela	30	1,069						50
51	Brazil	34	1,109						51
52	Cisplatine Republic								52
53	Argentine Republic	179	4,561						53
54	Chili	193	3,041						54
55	West Indies, generally	4,066	122,067						55
56	South America, generally								56
57	Europe, generally	3,060	82,065	-	-	-	347,111	46,040	57
58	Asia, generally								58
59	Africa, generally	117	1,712						59
60	South Seas	4	125						60
	Total	93,390	2,460,198	-	-	5,107,404	408,516,808	61,238,982	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		TOBACCO.		FLAXSEED.		HOPS.		WAX.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Hogsheads.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	35,214	2,855			1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	22,090	1,446			2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,540	172,964	-	-	13,353	610			3
4	Swedish West Indies	36	5,786							4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	18,505	1,321			5
6	Danish West Indies	222	33,300	-	-	-	-	237	81	6
7	Holland	12,273	833,178	-	-	19,837	1,416	1,300	389	7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	109	13,737							9
10	Dutch Guiana	41	4,062							10
11	Belgium	6	660	-	-	9,331	434	1,422	427	11
12	Hanse Towns	14,303	994,508	-	-	262,431	25,348			12
13	England	30,068	5,362,331	54,441	133,488	5,030	460	45,838	11,884	13
14	Scotland	262	42,636							14
15	Ireland	-	-	12,298	28,294					15
16	Gibraltar	4,828	590,763							16
17	Malta	85	17,152							17
18	[illegible]	13	1,604							18
19	[illegible]	19	2,914	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]			19

29	French Guiana									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	867	125,201	-	-	-	-	1,712	480	30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	468	65,813							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Cuba	435	66,940	42	114	661	85			34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	193	32,898							35
36	Portugal									36
37	Madeira									37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	210	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	8	1,336							39
40	Italy	897	144,260	-	-	-	-	1,612	484	40
41	Sicily	13	2,008	-	-	-	-	23,044	6,424	41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	215	22,466	-	-	-	-	7,912	2,073	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.									43
44	China									44
45	Hayti	230	29,039							45
46	Republic of Texas	14	1,569							46
47	Mexico	65	7,083	-	-	10,056	996	466	70	47
48	Central Republic of America	4	363	-	-	-	-	1,528	645	48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	310	40			49
50	Venezuela	29	3,376	-	-	-	-	8,851	3,280	50
51	Brazil	71	9,305	-	-	-	-	10,949	3,190	51
52	Cisplatine Republic									52
53	Argentine Republic	20	2,793							53
54	Chili	-	-	-	-	1,920	207	17,300	6,375	54
55	West Indies, generally	35	6,060	-	-	66	14			55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally									58
59	Africa, generally	856	162,065							59
60	South Seas									60
	Total	78,995	9,832,943	66,781	161,896	747,164	72,425	236,520	68,961	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Household furniture.	Coaches and other carriages.	Hats.	Saddlery.	BEER, PORTER, AND CIDER.		SPIRITS FROM GRAIN.		
						In casks.	In bottles.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Gallons.	Dozen.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	94	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	600	-	-	-	360	25	180	205	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	13,975	3,420	698	1,732	1,534	673	-	1,867	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	140					7
8	Dutch East Indies	2,668	120	40	502	-	239	-	506	8
9	Dutch West Indies	1,996	930	271	104	420	50	330	356	9
10	Dutch Guiana	60								10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	7,988	-	-	-	-	6	63	65	12
13	England	558	-	1,740	205					13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16

24	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
25	Australia	-	80	-	58,692	-	-		-	-	25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	101	-	-	15					26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	1,232	2,661	109	-	150	45	780	503	27
28	French West Indies	-									28
29	French Guiana	-									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	437								30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	352	-	-	-	-	34	-	72	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	108	-	-	-	-	145	-	330	33
34	Cuba	-	107,309	9,292	9,695	17,434	8,821	8,480	5,600	23,072	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	5,559	1,485	-	903	830	55	-	315	35
36	Portugal	-									36
37	Madeira	-									37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	245						38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	1,625	75	1,420						39
40	Italy	-	-	-	280						40
41	Sicily	-									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	184								43
44	China	-	-	-	-	90	-	565	743	1,464	44
45	Hayti	-	7,994	140	7,482	624	-	106	-	247	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	58,571	11,410	19,055	14,063	38,056	2,300	73,342	50,508	46
47	Mexico	-	16,085	8,241	2,657	3,710	810	177	445	851	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	1,665	379	337	815	720	456	1,851	1,927	48
49	New Grenada	-	518	565	959	50	-	6	-	15	49
50	Venezuela	-	10,758	634	2,976	441	2,559	1,595	781	4,658	50
51	Brazil	-	19,752	1,816	4,613	21	216	495	3,086	2,512	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	150	-	-	-	-	106	-	212	52
53	Argentine Republic	-	10,276	978	-	-	677	120	3,249	1,855	53
54	Chili	-	49,131	3,065	222	200					54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	660	18	-	95	55
56	South America, generally	-									56
57	Europe, generally	-									57
58	Asia, generally	-	2,020	-	250	-	720	-	-	120	58
59	Africa, generally	-	5,773	828	1,192	343	200	77	5	237	59
60	South Seas	-	1,099	125	749	40					60
	Total	-	361,840	53,950	123,165	42,743	161,166	18,798	164,845	142,085	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Pairs.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	530	397				1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,874	-	-	531	6,537	7,801	1,649	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	31,000	1,940	5
6	Danish West Indies	14,083	-	2,118	5,066	63,821	209,567	21,783	6
7	Holland								7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	68,565	3,190	8
9	Dutch West Indies	2,407	-	360	795	42,457	75,914	12,188	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	20,729	18,782	4,332	10
11	Belgium								11
12	Hanse Towns								12
13	England								13
14	Scotland								14
15	Ireland								15
16	Gibraltar								16
17	Malta								17

25	Austria								25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	-						26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-						27
28	French West Indies	-	-	-	46	62	176	3,515	28,298	2,204	28
29	French Guiana	-	-								29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,359	-	1,142	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	930	90	239	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	1,100	33
34	Cuba	-	-	51,421	-	1,768	12,453	842,672	219,910	145,439	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	454	403	126,398	75,452	24,451	35
36	Portugal	-	-								36
37	Madeira	-	-								37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	8	704	704	-	15,800	964	39
40	Italy	-	-								40
41	Sicily	-	-								41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports		-								42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-								43
44	China	-	-	-	72	-	123	-	42,620	2,597	44
45	Hayti	-	-	95	-	2,021	1,851	27,266	638,821	62,340	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	2,097	7,431	42,710	64,308	4,030	78,519	6,676	46
47	Mexico	-	-	973	292	2,623	3,767	269	15,837	1,253	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	592	450	17,262	111,823	12,944	48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	-	287	49
50	Venezuela	-	-	10,811	-	-	2,724	8,671	627,433	59,014	50
51	Brazil	-	-	-	102	4,132	3,824	20,186	244,594	19,672	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	48	638	564	-	32,400	2,278	52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	999	849	-	135,362	8,851	53
54	Chili	-	-	2,271	-	3,027	2,902	-	153,565	8,807	54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	924	-	-	224	4,119	4,513	1,008	55
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	680	558	-	18,000	1,035	56
57	Europe, generally	-	-								57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,050	2,630	58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	800	-	3,083	2,827	672	48,715	3,198	59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	400	1,300	2,160	-	18,009	1,035	60
	Total		-	336,350	9,283	73,587	173,859	1,310,008	3,322,049	453,471	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Snuff.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Value.	Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	BROWN SUGAR. Quantity.	BROWN SUGAR. Value.	
		Pounds.		Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	26,498	2,426						1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	55,490	7,460						3
4	Swedish West Indies	1,571	3,673	910	-	240	100			4
5	Denmark	-	228,882	3,833						5
6	Danish West Indies	1,372	101,086	13,698	59	374	202			6
7	Holland	20	136,973	8,361	-	14,471	5,419			7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	984	123	-	400	260			8
9	Dutch West Indies	60	72,221	9,632	-	389	166			9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	114	57			10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	7,000	2,700			11
12	Hanse Towns	622	276,201	38,998	-	31,065	12,552			12
13	England	-	671,581	118,166	-	18,001	6,976			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	-	547	92						15
16	Gibraltar	366	106,027	13,821	-	1,052	553			16
17	Malta	-	12,062	1,581	-	674	193			17
18	Mauritius		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			18

27	France on the Mediterranean - -	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]			27
28	French West Indies - - -	350	99,936	12,129	42	2,659	1,134			28
29	French Guiana - - - -	-	-	-	-	300	140			29
30	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	875	364			30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	135	353	72	-	170	75			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	2,180	284						33
34	Cuba - - - - -	2,275	56,731	12,181	941	12,442	5,881			34
35	Other Spanish West Indies - -	610	38,948	5,757	-	624	245			35
36	Portugal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	780	367			36
37	Madeira - - - - -	-	-	-	-	496	195			37
38	Fayal and other Azores - - -									38
39	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	36,669	6,114	-	66	23			39
40	Italy - - - - -									40
41	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	-	-	540	220			41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	154	-	32						42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	-	11,061	1,566						43
44	China - - - - -	-	31,266	3,991						44
45	Hayti - - - - -	12	36,160	3,951	135	730	449	160	14	45
46	Republic of Texas - - -	364	73,034	17,895	1,276	1,339	1,530	370,913	27,900	46
47	Mexico - - - - -	259	24,342	5,354	262	555	594	6,526	523	47
48	Central Republic of America - -	-	4,181	614	16	-	16			48
49	New Grenada - - - -									49
50	Venezuela - - - -	312	6,080	1,067	188	152	317	1,637	131	50
51	Brazil - - - - -	50	88,781	12,482	-	19,225	9,075			51
52	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	1,027	131	-	555	270			52
53	Argentine Republic - - -	334	40,868	6,326	-	7,187	3,623			53
54	Chili - - - - -	1,100	8,366	1,832	150	11,116	5,536			54
55	West Indies, generally - - -	-	3,427	496	-	3,090	1,278			55
56	South America, generally - -	-	-	-	-	186	104			56
57	Europe, generally - - -									57
58	Asia, generally - - - -	-	36,600	5,616	-	60	40			58
59	Africa, generally - - -	-	44,140	6,945	48	1,428	768	7,077	78	59
60	South Seas - - - -	-	7,078	795						60
	Total -	42,467	4,214,943	616,212	3,953	178,948	78,757	387,203	28,722	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		CABLES AND CORDAGE.		LEAD.		IRON.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.		Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	215	2,550	2,467	173	-	-	43,960	2,833	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	100	1,040	-	-	-	-	3,500	286	8
9	Dutch West Indies	3	39	150	20	-	-	4,000	281	9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns									12
13	England	-	-	2,033	112					13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	125	16
17	Malta							20,000	1,325	17

27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-							27
28	French West Indies	133	1,622	-	-	-	-	50,600	3,516	28
29	French Guiana									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	423	30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	36	520							32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	70	33
34	Cuba	322	3,915	13,347	661	1	2	1,144,680	72,910	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,700	1,589	35
36	Portugal									36
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	52	37
38	Fayal and other Azores	40	466	-	-	-	-	2,600	128	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	546	39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	510	40
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,300	2,724	41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.									43
44	China									44
45	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,078	5,563	45
46	Republic of Texas	309	4,262	12,158	1,104	-	7	192,043	14,441	46
47	Mexico	177	2,387	29,328	2,399	-	1	26,448	2,026	47
48	Central Republic of America	75	998	-	-	-	-	2,800	186	48
49	New Grenada									49
50	Venezuela	94	1,245	9,629	652	-	-	4,738	330	50
51	Brazil	27	301	-	-	-	-	23,706	1,536	51
52	Cisplatine Republic									52
53	Argentine Republic	210	2,484	-	-	-	-	21,413	1,380	53
54	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,333	8,512	54
55	West Indies, generally	170	34	-	-	-	-	18,000	1,271	55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	2,205	132					58
59	Africa, generally	3	51	1,200	80	-	-	19,500	1,291	59
60	South Seas	19	241	-	-	-	-	32,068	2,133	60
	Total	2,237	25,899	81,377	6,003	1	10	2,036,297	134,588	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		IRON.		SPIRITS FROM MOLASSES.		SUGAR, REFINED.		CHOCOLATE.		
		Castings.	All manufactures of iron, or of iron and steel.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.		Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	125	-	-	4,870	487			1
2	Prussia	-	-	1,811	1,014					2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	26							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	1,005	17,580	-	-	23,591	2,860			6
7	Holland	-	-	31,993	10,780					7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	150							8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	2,441	-	-	250	33			9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	396							10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	22	17,709	4,742	2,271	-	-	1,300	180	12
13	England	-	16,870							13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	8,932	3,397	567,362	80,547			16
17	Malta	-	-	72,588	28,345					17
18	Mauritius									18
	Honduras									

25	Austria - - - -									25
26	France on the Atlantic - - -	-	2,640							26
27	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	14,867	5,949	4,628	370			27
28	French West Indies - - -	21	670	5,573	2,192	3,600	346	15,538	1,714	28
29	French Guiana - - - -									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	50								31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									33
34	Cuba - - - - -	16,331	267,359	22,700	908					34
35	Other Spanish West Indies - -	2,333	70,532							35
36	Portugal - - - - -									36
37	Madeira - - - - -	380								37
38	Fayal and other Azores - - -									38
39	Cape de Verd islands - - -	100	367	317	117					39
40	Italy - - - - -	-	20	35,925	14,312	1,645,419	144,602			40
41	Sicily - - - - -	-	43	4,164	1,702	1,184,367	168,297			41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	-	16,000	10,192	5,199	362,445	32,700			42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	-	-	47,891	18,018	107,423	9,669			43
44	China - - - - -									44
45	Hayti - - - - -	150	4,075	-	-	1,897	255			45
46	Republic of Texas - - -	11,540	89,261	14,571	9,868	73,082	8,846	100	13	46
47	Mexico - - - - -	3,405	144,032	3,188	2,143	378	56	1,834	426	47
48	Central Republic of America - -	250	4,185	-	-	-	-	800	112	48
49	New Grenada - - - -	900	16,180							49
50	Venezuela - - - -	299	8,785	28	28					50
51	Brazil - - - - -	211	11,108	1,179	477	10,893	1,007	2,040	213	51
52	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-	-	-	32,176	2,976			52
53	Argentine Republic - - -	79	1,858	-	-	16,529	1,510			53
54	Chili - - - - -	370	34,471	-	-	636,020	55,984			54
55	West Indies, generally - - -	200	83							55
56	South America, generally - -									56
57	Europe, generally - - -									57
58	Asia, generally - - - -	-	650							58
59	Africa, generally - - -	960	2,854	133,403	50,969	18,702	1,901			59
60	South Seas - - - -	40	3,530							60
	Total -	61,100	748,862	463,760	183,446	4,782,723	521,117	34,227	4,039	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		GUNPOWDER.		Copper and brass, and copper manufactured.	Medicinal drugs.	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
						Piece goods.			Twist, yarn, and other thread.	All other manufactures of cotton.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Printed and colored.	White.	Nankeens.			
		Pounds.	Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	12,131				1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	251	421	452	1,687				4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	5,050	510	5,539	5,780	1,032	16,338	-	265		6
7	Holland	-	-	-	130						7
8	Dutch East Indies	100	36	463	17	-	65,618				8
9	Dutch West Indies	9,000	1,260	2,909	108	-	5,989				9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Belgium										11
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	20	4,468	-	20				12
13	England	-	-	1,264	2,841						13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	5,000	700	600	-	933	6,071				16
17	Malta										

25	Australia										25
26	France on the Atlantic	–	–	1,910							27
27	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	237						28
28	French West Indies	550	103	118	–	–	4,693	–	–	43	29
29	French Guiana										30
30	Spain on the Atlantic										31
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	450	113								32
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries										33
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	95,416				34
34	Cuba	254,531	31,961	32,385	21,212	3,383	51,337	–	12,829	2,401	35
35	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	780	–	778	–	3		36
36	Portugal										37
37	Madeira										38
38	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	–	823				39
39	Cape de Verd islands	–	–	–	150	2,175	35,410				40
40	Italy										41
41	Sicily										42
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	–	–	–	–	158	1,484				43
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	48,996				44
44	China	–	–	–	–	6,360	255,975				45
45	Hayti	33,275	4,030	1,592	4,372	14,829	47,024				46
46	Republic of Texas	20,410	4,659	393	7,990	95,856	138,603	–	28	11,166	47
47	Mexico	304,823	75,173	6,979	4,658	100,617	170,523	–	–	77	48
48	Central Republic of America	3,025	484	275	1,119	1,414	36,470				49
49	New Grenada	–	–	334	2,277	–	2,858				50
50	Venezuela	9,200	1,354	4,678	14,262	2,003	49,549	–	1,084	689	51
51	Brazil	121,975	15,055	672	3,682	61,017	231,242	1,492	25	156	52
52	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	10,866	11,294	–	460		53
53	Argentine Republic	18,750	2,063	52	1,158	2,105	45,139	–	704	2,513	54
54	Chili	162,650	21,356	15,688	4,357	20,989	914,604	–	834		55
55	West Indies, generally	–	–	125							56
56	South America, generally	–	–	–	–	–	12,276				57
57	Europe, generally										58
58	Asia, generally	72,500	6,529	–	–	58,013	67,126				59
59	Africa, generally	261,351	28,650	375	595	22,974	68,790	–	827	964	60
60	South Seas	250	42	1,445	576	5,359	37,739				
	Total	1,315,062	197,162	81,334	97,418	412,661	2,526,301	1,492	17,465	18,114	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.									
		Cloth and thread.	Bags, and all other manufactures of flax.	Wearing apparel.	Combs and buttons.	Brushes.	Billiard-tables and apparatus.	Umbrellas and parasols.	Leather & morocco skins, not sold per pound.	Fire-engines and apparatus.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	-	-	129							1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	106						4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	317	1,342	1,013	121	-	504	726		6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies	177									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	280						9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Belgium										11
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	1,008							12
13	England	-	-	524							13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	15							16
17	Malta										17

27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	520						27
28	French West Indies	-	-	-	180	38	-	8			28
29	French Guiana	-	-	-							29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-							30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	93					32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-									33
34	Cuba	-	-	-	7,630	3,564	1,527	350	5,663	3,771	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	320	314					35
36	Portugal	-	-	-	100						36
37	Madeira	-	-	-							37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-							38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	27							39
40	Italy	-	-	-							40
41	Sicily	-	-	-							41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	100						42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-							43
44	China	-	-	103							44
45	Hayti	-	-	421	39	-	87	-	212	1,550	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	20	118,303	1,470	1,025	413	485		46
47	Mexico	-	-	-	2,387	4,075	321	1,233	372	176	261 47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	150	272	-	-	450	1,294	982	48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	200	-	69	-	192		49
50	Venezuela	-	-	-	610	1,983	370	50	2,136	4,922	50
51	Brazil	-	-	644	7,382	15,598	189	-	426		51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-							52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	75					53
54	Chili	-	-	1,730	-	11,058	1,658	471	-	-	- 1,400 54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	88						55
56	South America, generally	-	-								56
57	Europe, generally	-	-								57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	200	-	150				58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	1,276	45	-	-	168	59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	7,986	257	-	-	166	421 60
	Total	-		2,010	2,047	167,957	37,966	4,186	2,504	11,618	12,952 2,036

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.										
		Printing presses and type.	Musical instruments.	Books and maps.	Paper and other stationery.	Paints and varnish.	Vinegar.	Earthen and stone ware.	MANUFACTURES OF Glass.	Tin.	Pewter and lead.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia	–	–	25	140	–	–	55	–	630	238	1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	150	–	310	–	–	42			4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	354	350	784	1,032	1,693	106	135	682	–	303	6
7	Holland	–	–	–	–	315						7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	774	–	90	–	–	50	–	43	8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	163	237	627	–	181	98	88	9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Belgium	–	–	–	–	57						11
12	Hanse Towns	–	–	807	140	1,597						12
13	England	–	100	3,598	–	1,234	–	532	500			13
14	Scotland											14
15	Ireland											15
16	Gibraltar			45								16

26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	1,447	-	687						26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	143								27
28	French West Indies	-	-	50	5	93	-	-	121	97		28
29	French Guiana	-	-									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-									30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	109						31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	32			32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-									33
34	Cuba	-	-	1,922	2,340	5,694	20,038	5,697	32	114	16,291	11,188	2,381	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	67	444	510	40	-	152			35
36	Portugal	-	-											36
37	Madeira	-	-											37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-											38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	112	104	-	16	4			39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	17	-	446						40
41	Sicily	-	-											41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,826						42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	101	600	-	-	-	-	-	38	43
44	China	-	-	198	-	1,146	-	238						44
45	Hayti	-	-	-	103	156	929	1,045	-	19	380	252	2,416	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	1,765	950	3,061	25,032	8,663	1,051	6,541	6,875	4,755	407	46
47	Mexico	-	-	13,158	40	2,652	9,984	4,488	387	1,168	387	548	526	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	227	-	545	-	48	-	635	307	987	48
49	New Grenada	-	-	293	143	-	477	100	-	-	387	274	321	49
50	Venezuela	-	-	1,968	855	353	5,181	1,275	198	137	778	219	2,255	50
51	Brazil	-	-	1,319	1,625	1,237	904	2,148	143	200	680	53	107	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	1,850	81						52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	288	-	72	124	-	-	-	241	346		53
54	Chili	-	-	3,094	-	1,492	3,493	1,158	-	-	2,510	873	1,373	54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	186						55
56	South America, generally	-	-											56
57	Europe, generally	-	-											57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	814						58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	113	2,235	3,388	163	352	59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	400	4,132	470	-	58	348	-	447	60
	Total	-		33,231	7,413	32,854	80,149	41,450	3,745	11,645	43,448	19,981	12,637	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		MANUFACTURES OF							DOMESTIC SALT.		
		Marble and stone.	Gold and silver, and gold-leaf.	Gold and silver coin.	Artificial flowers and jewelry.	Molasses.	Trunks.	Bricks and lime.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.							Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	147	391	5,300	741	-	27	180			6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,084			9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	286			10
11	Belgium										11
12	Hanse Towns										12
13	England	-	3,000	846,790							13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17

28	French West Indies	-	-	10,292	17	-	16	99			28
29	French Guiana	-	-								29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	800							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-								33
34	Cuba	-	-	3,406	160	-	761	3,093	3,395	1,273	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	42,047	-	-	141	153			35
36	Portugal	-	-								36
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	123					37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	20				39
40	Italy	-	-								40
41	Sicily	-	-								41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports		-								42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-								43
44	China	-	-	5,090							44
45	Hayti	-	-	176,882	-	-	-	1,562			45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	-	1,577	3,250	-	2,796	1,131	664	46
47	Mexico	-	-	-	-	12	-	52			47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	5,000	-	-	112	14			48
49	New Grenada	-	-								49
50	Venezuela	-	-	-	113	-	141	1,082			50
51	Brazil	-	-	28,374	-	-	-	42			51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-								52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-								53
54	Chili	-	-	-	376	-	-	853			54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-								55
56	South America, generally	-	-								56
57	Europe, generally	-	-								57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	3,000							58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	3,139	-	-	2	-	260	150	59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	17	200			60
	Total		-	1,908,358	3,402	3,438	1,965	16,298	264,337	64,272	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.		TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.				
		Manufactured.	Other.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.						
1	Russia	902	-	420,152	14,435	434,587	434,587	1
2	Prussia	-	-	27,216	2,097	29,313	29,313	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	91,937	245,063	337,000	440,282	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	1,329	99,306	3,976	103,282		4
5	Denmark	-	420	12,234	38,400	50,634	1,065,015	5
6	Danish West Indies	8,650	12,189	906,598	107,783	1,014,381		6
7	Holland	6,907	1,503	996,194	681,158	1,677,352	2,104,876	7
8	Dutch East Indies	1,388	-	86,619	-	86,619		8
9	Dutch West Indies	1,997	1,871	271,922	10,120	282,042		9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	694	58,863	-	58,863		10
11	Belgium	181	300	243,905	297,736	541,641	541,641	11
12	Hanse Towns	17,702	26,065	411,896	1,655,712	2,067,608	2,067,608	12
13	England	54,275	125,455	42,765,692	11,849,635	54,615,327	63,420,845	13
14	Scotland	-	22	280,814	745,018	1,025,832		14
15	Ireland	-	102	266,872	63,847	330,719		15
16	Gibraltar	113	20	772,872	129,375	902,247		16
17	Malta	-	-	65,870	-	65,870		17
18	Mauritius	723	325	30,466	-	30,466		18
19	Honduras	6,194	825	118,635	63,226	181,861		19
20	British Guiana	481	795	34,906	-	34,906		20
21	British East Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		21

29	French Guiana - - - -	-	-	1,643	-	1,643		29
30	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	259,416	56,728	316,144		30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	130,755	78,969	209,724		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	68	-	15,579	-	15,579		32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	720	-	98,553	-	98,553	6,444,668	33
34	Cuba - - - - - -	43,376	84,919	4,617,775	407,851	5,025,626		34
35	Other Spanish West Indies - -	4,225	10,953	742,295	36,754	779,049		35
36	Portugal - - - - - -	-	-	44,017	15,694	59,711		36
37	Madeira - - - - - -	-	30	64,082	-	64,082		37
38	Fayal and other Azores - - -	-	100	9,130	-	9,130	210,061	38
39	Cape de Verd islands - - -	2,927	-	77,138	-	77,138		39
40	Italy - - - - - -	206	-	155,489	159,910	315,399	315,399	40
41	Sicily - - - - - -	-	-	7,633	184,829	192,462	192,462	41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	260	834	306,568	123,010	429,578	429,578	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	40	350	83,320	-	83,320	83,320	43
44	China - - - - - -	2,244	231	430,464	-	430,464	430,464	44
45	Hayti - - - - - -	3,615	3,511	924,174	67,091	991,265	991,265	45
46	Republic of Texas - - -	100,056	99,698	1,343,392	35,673	1,379,065	1,379,065	46
47	Mexico - - - - - -	5,903	13,882	719,104	97,556	816,660	816,660	47
48	Central Republic of America - -	2,253	510	111,752	-	111,752	111,752	48
49	New Grenada - - - - -	505	150	3,427	31,792	35,219	35,219	49
50	Venezuela - - - - -	3,353	7,265	346,387	66,858	413,245	413,245	50
51	Brazil - - - - - -	25,322	21,885	2,050,880	83,117	2,133,997	2,133,997	51
52	Cisplatine Republic - - -	470	-	50,998	-	50,998	50,998	52
53	Argentine Republic - - -	2,382	161	233,593	-	233,593	233,593	53
54	Chili - - - - - -	6,296	9,553	1,307,143	-	1,307,143	1,307,143	54
55	West Indies, generally - - -	824	1,586	375,909	82,059	457,968	457,968	55
56	South America, generally - -	659	-	23,618	-	23,618	23,618	56
57	Europe, generally - - -	-	-	74,478	53,627	128,105	128,105	57
58	Asia, generally - - - -	1,286	1,154	158,271	50	158,321	158,321	58
59	Africa, generally - - -	3,641	1,342	351,764	91,454	443,218	443,218	59
60	South Seas - - - - -	3,746	4	85,938	-	85,938	85,938	60
	Total -	542,909	694,089	82,127,514	21,406,377	103,533,891	103,533,891	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 22,* 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 6.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

mencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, *and ending on the 30th day of September*, 1839.

No. 6.

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, pr and manufacture of the United States, during the year commenci the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of Sept 1839.

THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries	-	$709,218	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel)	-	141,320	
Whale and other fish oil	-	515,484	
Spermaceti oil	-	85,015	
Whalebone	-	288,790	
Spermaceti candles	-	178,142	
			$1,
THE FOREST.			
Skins and furs	-	732,087	
Ginseng	-	118,904	
Products of wood—			
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber	-	[illegible]	
Other lumber	-	327,687	
Masts and spars	-	37,193	
Oak bark, and other dye	-	309,696	
All manufactures of wood	-	659,291	
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	-	688,800	
Ashes, pot and pearl	-	620,369	
		4,913,568	
			5,7
AGRICULTURE.			
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	-	371,646	
Butter and cheese	-	127,550	
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs	-	1,777,230	
Horses and mules	-	291,626	
Sheep	-	15,960	
Vegetable food—			2,584,011
Wheat	-	144,191	
Flour	-	6,925,170	
Indian corn	-	142,095	
Indian meal	-	658,421	
Rye meal	-	145,448	
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	-	72,050	
Biscuit, or ship-bread	-	349,871	
Potatoes	-	57,536	
Apples	-	50,875	
Rice	-	2,460,198	
		11,004,855	
			13,
Tobacco	-	-	9,
Cotton	-	-	61,
All other agricultural products—			
Flaxseed	-	161,896	
Hops	-	72,425	
Brown sugar	-	28,722	
MANUFACTURES.			
Soap, and tallow candles	-	453,471	
Leather, boots and shoes	-	173,850	
Household furniture	-	361,840	
Coaches, and other carriages	-	52,950	
Hats	-	123,165	

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT—Continued.

- - - - - -	-	$42,743	
- - - - - -	-	68,961	
grain, beer, ale, and porter - -	-	142,085	
bacco - - - - -	-	616,212	
- - - - - -	-	6,003	
nd spirits of turpentine - -	-	78,757	
- - - - - -	-	25,899	
ir, and nails - - - -	-	134,588	
gs - - - - -	-	61,100	
nufactures of - - - -	-	748,862	
molasses - - - -	-	183,446	
d - - - - - -	-	531,117	
- - - - - -	-	4,039	
- - - - - -	-	197,169	
rass - - - - -	-	81,334	
ngs - - - - -	-	97,418	
			$4,175,011
-goods—			
ed and colored - - - -	$412,661		
e - - - - -	2,525,301		
teens - - - - -	1,492		
s, yarn, and thread - - -	17,465		
nufactures of - - - -	18,114		
		2,975,033	
mp—			
d thread - - - -	-	2,010	
d all manufactures of - - -	-	2,047	
nel - - - - -	-	167,957	
uttons - - - - -	-	37,966	
- - - - - -	-	4,186	
s and apparatus - - -	-	2,504	
d parasols - - - -	-	11,618	
morocco skins, not sold per pound -	-	12,952	
ses and type - - - -	-	33,231	
and apparatus - - - -	-	2,036	
ruments - - - -	-	7,413	
aps - - - - -	-	32,854	
ther stationery - - - -	-	80,149	
arnish - - - - -	-	41,450	
- - - - - -	-	3,745	
stone ware - - - -	-	11,645	
s of glass - - - -	-	43,448	
Tin - - - -	-	19,981	
Pewter and lead - - -	-	12,637	
Marble and stone - - -	-	7,661	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf -	-	5,264	
ver coin - - - - -	-	1,908,358	
wers and jewelry - - -	-	3,402	
- - - - - -	-	3,438	
- - - - - -	-	1,965	
me - - - - -	-	16,298	
t - - - - - -	-	64,272	
			5,515,520
enumerated—			
ctured - - - - -	-	542,909	
ticles - - - - -	-	694,089	
			1,236,998
			103,533,891

DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 22*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 7.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

IBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR

AND CREWS, WHICH ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES

FROM

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

NG THE YEAR ENDING THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 7.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1839.

	FROM	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	49	15,423	617	30	7	2,011	86	-	56	17,434	703	30	1
2	Prussia	2	283	14	2	1	316	12	-	3	599	26	2	2
3	Sweden	34	9,661	410	7	50	13,711	585	12	84	23,372	995	19	3
4	Swedish West Indies	6	569	31	3	-	-	-	-	6	569	31	3	4
5	Denmark	1	254	9	-	1	231	15	-	2	485	24		5
6	Danish West Indies	155	23,798	1,165	14	9	1,624	96	3	164	25,422	1,261	17	6
7	Netherlands	54	14,167	586	5	16	3,659	161	4	70	17,826	747	9	7
8	Dutch East Indies	12	4,379	183	11	-	-	-	-	12	4,379	183	11	8
9	Dutch West Indies	67	9,325	444	4	6	552	46	-	73	9,877	490	4	9
10	Dutch Guiana	35	6,590	302	3	-	-	-	-	35	6,590	302	3	10
11	Belgium	17	5,849	225	1	7	1,692	75	3	24	7,541	300	4	11
12	England	578	277,152	10,208	217	233	110,092	4,493	125	811	387,244	14,701	342	12
13	Scotland	15	4,684	180	3	27	10,214	414	26	42	14,898	594	29	13
14	Ireland	4	1,313	53	-	21	9,089	337	33	25	10,402	390	33	14
15	Gibraltar	9	1,640	76	1	1	333	16	-	10	1,973	92	1	15
16	Malta	5	914	43	1	-	-	-	-	5	914	43	1	16
17	British East Indies	25	8,928	366	40	-	-	-	-	25	8,928	366	40	17
18	Cape of Good Hope	4	1,044	42	4	-	-	-	-	4	1,044	42	4	18
19	Mauritius	1	419	20	-	1	533	24	-	2	952	44		19
20	Australia	2	772	44	1	-		-	-	2	772	44	1	20

31	Spain on the Atlantic - -	23	6,749	250	7	3	507	22	-	20	7,256	272	7	31
32	Spain on the Mediterranean -	85	16,472	736	17	32	6,112	368	7	117	22,584	1,104	24	32
33	Teneriffe and the other Canaries -	19	3,576	158	3	3	744	29	-	22	4,320	187	3	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands -	22	7,413	305	16	-	-	-	-	22	7,413	305	16	34
35	Cuba - - - -	1,247	193,014	9,148	333	79	13,028	841	5	1,326	206,042	9,989	338	35
36	Porto Rico - - - -	411	61,461	2,836	45	8	1,024	70	3	419	62,485	2,906	48	36
37	Portugal - - - -	48	15,405	564	21	10	2,087	107	3	58	17,492	671	24	37
38	Madeira - - - -	11	2,112	85	3	-	-	-	-	11	2,112	85	3	38
39	Fayal and the other Azores -	2	814	36	1	1	102	7	-	3	916	43	1	39
40	Cape de Verd islands - -	2	337	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	337	17		40
41	Italy - - - -	17	4,253	185	4	5	1,016	59	1	22	5,269	244	5	41
42	Sicily - - - -	62	13,707	570	12	17	3,780	201	7	79	17,487	771	19	42
43	Trieste - - - -	18	4,480	194	2	3	760	38	-	21	5,240	232	2	43
44	Turkey - - - -	17	3,381	145	6	1	198	12	-	18	3,579	157	6	44
45	Hayti - - - -	174	22,900	1,088	33	9	1,544	78	-	183	24,444	1,166	33	45
46	Texas - - - -	269	38,844	2,054	3	18	995	94	-	287	39,839	2,148	3	46
47	Mexico - - - -	143	17,409	967	2	34	4,723	324	-	177	22,132	1,291	2	47
48	Central America - - -	6	741	41	-	-	-	-	-	6	741	41		48
49	New Grenada - - -	14	2,186	100	2	9	1,723	46	1	23	3,909	146	3	49
50	Venezuela - - - -	110	14,976	752	20	11	1,824	96	1	121	16,800	848	21	50
51	Brazil - - - -	158	34,457	1,548	39	12	2,367	120	-	170	36,824	1,668	39	51
52	Argentine Republic - -	3	645	27	-	-	-	-	-	3	645	27		52
53	Cisplatine Republic - -	30	7,341	307	18	2	570	25	1	32	7,911	332	19	53
54	Chili - - - -	13	4,571	179	-	-	-	-	-	13	4,571	179		54
55	South America, generally - -	7	1,612	96	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,612	96		55
56	China - - - -	18	7,392	319	2	-	-	-	-	18	7,392	319	2	56
57	Morocco and Barbary States -	2	447	22	1	2	371	22	1	4	818	44	2	57
58	Asia, generally - - -	7	2,367	119	6	-	-	-	-	7	2,367	119	6	58
59	Africa, generally - - -	32	5,538	275	19	2	369	18	-	34	5,907	293	19	59
60	West Indies, generally - -	2	374	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	374	14		60
61	South Seas and Sandwich islands -	179	55,951	3,969	44	1	302	22	-	180	56,253	3,991	44	61
62	Atlantic Ocean - - -	8	1,601	153	4	-	-	-	-	8	1,601	153	4	62
	Total -	8,336	1,491,279	68,922	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25, 1840.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 8.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 8.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from the United States for foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	FOR	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia - - - -	29	8,540	360	11	1	358	12	-	30	8,898	372	11	1
2	Prussia - - - -	4	816	36	-	5	1,234	56	-	9	2,050	92		2
3	Sweden - - - -	3	797	33	-	11	2,608	122	-	14	3,405	155		3
4	Swedish West Indies - -	22	2,184	129	6	1	139	7	-	23	2,323	136	6	4
5	Denmark - - - -	3	703	30	-	4	961	39	2	7	1,664	69	2	5
6	Danish West Indies - -	215	33,563	1,634	26	21	3,607	226	1	236	37,170	1,860	27	6
7	Netherlands - - -	40	11,612	475	3	45	12,381	538	6	85	23,993	1,013	9	7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -	24	9,234	381	19	2	663	33	-	26	9,897	414	19	8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -	26	4,020	196	1	5	441	42	-	31	4,461	238	1	9
10	Dutch Guiana - - -	26	6,637	314	1	-	-	-	-	36	6,637	314	1	10
11	Belgium - - - -	8	2,211	87	1	14	3,782	172	2	22	5,993	259	3	11
12	England - - - -	539	269,466	9,971	94	183	92,685	3,828	102	722	362,151	13,799	196	12
13	Scotland -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		13

20	Australia	3	1,059	49	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,053	49		20
21	British West Indies	501	76,749	3,769	51	119	11,258	848	18	620	88,007	4,607	69	21
22	British Honduras	41	6,434	320	1	17	2,551	154	–	58	8,985	474	1	22
23	British Guiana	31	4,393	227	7	3	278	20	–	34	4,670	247	7	23
24	Canada	2,746	291,138	15,204	1,373	1,320	224,990	14,759	195	4,066	516,128	29,963	1,568	24
25	New Brunswick, &c.	567	94,368	3,936	59	1,814	148,782	8,069	85	2,381	243,150	11,998	144	25
26	Hanse Towns	17	4,892	197	3	101	29,998	1,328	21	118	34,890	1,525	24	26
27	France on the Atlantic	207	88,519	3,468	19	59	14,752	745	19	266	103,271	4,213	38	27
28	France on the Mediterranean	37	9,256	387	4	14	3,651	190	–	51	12,907	577	4	28
29	French West Indies	186	24,359	1,225	15	8	1,228	76	–	194	25,587	1,301	15	29
30	French Guiana	17	2,305	121	3	–	–	–	–	17	2,305	121	3	30
31	Spain on the Atlantic	58	15,129	599	–	6	1,617	83	–	64	16,746	682		31
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	31	5,637	271	2	12	2,038	131	–	43	7,675	402	2	32
33	Teneriffe and he other Canaries	8	1,192	54	1	–	–	–	–	8	1,192	54	1	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	4	1,674	63	7	–	–	–	–	4	1,674	63	7	34
35	Cuba	1,240	194,578	9,495	226	73	12,805	805	6	1,313	207,383	10,300	232	35
36	Porto Rico	153	22,547	1,092	22	8	1,160	80	5	161	23,707	1,172	27	36
37	Portugal	17	3,061	141	–	10	2,085	113	3	27	5,146	254	3	37
38	Madeira	24	4,273	222	–	–	–	–	–	24	4,273	222		38
39	Fayal and the other Azores	5	819	53	–	–	–	–	–	5	819	53		39
40	Cape de Verd islands	16	3,836	175	8	–	–	–	–	16	3,836	175	8	40
41	Italy	9	2,100	91	–	7	1,835	92	–	16	3,935	183		41
42	Sicily	9	2,233	96	2	10	2,298	123	–	19	4,531	219	2	42
43	Trieste	11	3,069	129	1	8	2,874	112	–	19	5,943	241	1	43
44	Turkey	12	2,232	104	–	–	–	–	–	12	2,232	104		44
45	Hayti	159	21,031	1,062	9	11	2,047	109	1	170	23,078	1,171	10	45
46	Texas	339	48,503	2,655	5	16	1,008	81	–	355	49,511	2,736	5	46
47	Mexico	142	17,816	1,057	5	35	5,620	364	–	177	23,436	1,421	5	47
48	Central America	4	471	28	–	–	–	–	–	4	471	28		48
49	New Grenada	8	1,262	61	–	7	1,367	65	–	15	2,629	126		49
50	Venezuela	66	9,241	502	1	9	1,550	91	–	75	10,791	593	1	50
51	Brazil	179	39,431	1,808	40	13	3,183	155	–	192	42,614	1,963	40	51
52	Argentine Republic	3	929	40	1	–	–	–	–	3	929	40	1	52
53	Cisplatine Republic	37	8,536	389	12	1	262	11	–	38	8,798	400	12	53
54	Chili	22	8,683	363	13	1	241	14	–	23	8,924	377	13	54
55	Peru	4	1,019	47	–	–	–	–	–	4	1,019	45		55
56	China	15	6,419	253	26	–	–	–	–	15	6,419	253	26	56
57	Europe, generally	2	590	23	1	2	636	24	2	4	1,226	47	3	57
58	Asia, generally	13	4,320	192	8	–	–	–	–	13	4,320	192	8	58
59	Africa, generally	31	5,870	297	9	6	1,036	66	1	37	6,906	363	10	59

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
60	West Indies, generally - -	134	16,979	882	9	23	3,398	205	2	157	19,677	1,087	11	60
61	South Seas and Sandwich islands -	127	38,339	2,680	273	-	-	-	-	127	38,339	2,680	273	61
62	Atlantic Ocean - - -	1	107	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	107	16		62
63	Uncertain - - - -	1	279	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	279	26		63
	Total -	8,312	1,477,998	68,931	3,421	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	12,348	2,089,767	103,319	2,914	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 9.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

BER, TONNAGE, CREWS, AND NATIONAL CHARACTER

OF THE

FOREIGN VESSELS

THAT ENTERED INTO, AND CLEARED FROM,

THE UNITED STATES,

During the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

No. 9.

Statement exhibiting the number, tonnage, crews, and national character of the foreign vessels that entered into, and cleared from, the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	FLAG.	FOREIGN.								
		ENTERED.				CLEARED.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	British	3,534	495,353	27,746	751	3,500	491,485	28,169	427	1
2	French	94	22,486	1,184	14	92	21,680	1,148	20	2
3	Spanish	102	16,401	1,089	7	90	13,753	964	6	3
4	Swedish	64	17,725	742	14	66	18,787	790	10	4
5	Danish	28	5,153	283	6	28	4,759	277	4	5
6	Dutch	19	3,384	177	4	17	3,231	167	2	6
7	Hanseatic	139	41,139	1,854	17	132	39,067	1,759	16	7
8	Portuguese	7	1,059	64	3	6	868	62	2	8
9	Russian	8	2,388	119	-	3	1,294	51		9
10	Prussian	8	2,404	88	4	5	1,213	50	2	10
11	Sicilian	17	3,438	197	8	18	4,000	226		11
12	Genoese	2	340	24	-	1	219	12		12
13	Sardinian	3	524	38	1	1	188	12		13

	[illegible]	6	1,149	54	9	4	800	40	1	23
24	Venezuelan	3	455	28	-	7	1,074	39		24
25	Haytien	6	1,004	42	-	6	961	69	1	25
26	Unregistered	5	1,943	68	-	4	950	53		26
	Total	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 10.

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXHIBITING THE

LUE OF IMPORTS FROM, AND EXPORTS TO, EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY

ALSO,

THE TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS

ARRIVING FROM, AND DEPARTING TO, EACH

FOREIGN COUNTRY,

During the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

No. 10.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of imports from, and exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
		Value of imports.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the United States	Cleared from the United States.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the U. States.	
1	Russia - - - - -	$2,393,894	$434,587	$804,659	$1,239,246	15,423	8,540	2,011	358	1
2	Prussia - - - - -	70,412	29,313	43,500	72,813	283	816	316	1,234	2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -	1,553,684	337,000	26,502	363,502	9,661	797	13,711	2,608	3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	12,458	103,282	4,130	107,412	569	2,184	-	139	4
5	Denmark - - - -	80,997	50,634	38,177	88,811	254	703	231	961	5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	1,465,761	1,014,381	303,154	1,317,535	23,798	33,563	1,624	3,607	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	4,849,150	2,067,608	733,459	2,801,067	10,721	4,892	37,741	29,998	7
8	Holland - - - - -	2,149,732	1,677,352	295,651	1,973,003	14,167	11,612	3,659	12,381	8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -	692,196	86,619	396,934	483,553	4,379	9,234	-	663	9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	582,284	282,042	70,975	353,017	9,325	4,020	552	441	10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -	49,008	58,863	2,803	61,666	6,590	6,637			11
12	Belgium - - - - -	465,701	541,641	66,269	607,910	5,819	2,211	1,692	3,782	12
13	England - - - - -	64,863,716	54,615,327	3,953,108	58,568,435	277,152	269,466	110,092	92,685	13

23	British Honduras	14,815	24,906	715	39,124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
24	British North American colonies	164,097	181,881	29,339	211,900	3,331	6,434	1,171	2,551		24
25	Australia	2,155,140	3,418,770	144,684	3,563,454	384,121	385,506	332,097	373,772		25
26	Other British colonies	58,344	6,790	–	6,790	772	1,053				26
27	France on the Atlantic	–	–	2,360	2,360						27
28	France on the Mediterranean	30,918,450	14,919,848	2,068,655	17,008,503	77,952	88,519	14,585	14,752		28
29	French West Indies	1,612,871	1,046,260	176,186	1,222,446	7,039	9,256	7,798	3,651		29
30	French Guiana	702,798	585,916	105,905	691,821	21,352	24,359	3,655	1,228		30
31	Spain on the Atlantic	–	1,643	–	1,643	2,813	2,305				31
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	263,193	316,144	32,014	348,158	6,749	15,129	507	1,617		32
33	Teneriffe and othe Canaries	1,597,978	209,724	19,000	228,724	16,472	5,637	6,112	2,038		33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	196,755	15,572	11,939	27,511	3,576	1,192	744			34
35	Cuba	876,477	98,553	38,255	136,808	7,413	1,674				35
36	Porto Rico	12,599,843	5,025,626	1,091,205	6,116,831	193,014	194,578	13,028	12,805		36
37	Portugal	3,742,549	779,049	87,348	866,397	61,461	22,547	1,024	1,160		37
38	Madeira	587,778	59,711	6,093	65,804	15,405	3,061	2,087	2,085		38
39	Fayal and the other Azores	539,800	64,082	15,046	79,128	2,112	4,273				39
40	Cape de Verd islands	15,222	9,130	4,739	13,869	814	819	102			40
41	Italy	39,523	77,138	8,415	85,553	337	3,836				41
42	Sicily	1,182,297	315,399	122,753	438,152	4,253	2,100	1,016	1,835		42
43	Sardinia	592,951	192,462	84,607	277,069	13,707	2,233	3,780	2,298		43
44	Trieste	1,348									44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c.	477,539	429,578	162,671	592,249	4,480	3,069	760	2,874		45
46	Morocco and Barbary States	629,190	83,320	266,054	349,374	3,381	2,232	198			46
47	Hayti	96,493	–	–	–	447	–	371			47
48	Texas	1,377,989	991,265	131,294	1,122,559	22,900	21,031	1,544	2,047		48
49	Mexico	318,116	1,379,065	308,017	1,687,082	38,844	48,503	995	1,008		49
50	Central Republic of America	3,127,153	816,660	1,970,702	2,787,362	17,409	17,816	4,723	5,620		50
51	New Grenada	192,845	111,752	104,490	216,242	741	471				51
52	Venezuela	90,514	35,219	29,585	64,804	2,186	1,262	1,723	1,367		52
53	Brazil	1,982,702	413,245	272,736	685,981	14,976	9,241	1,824	1,550		53
54	Cisplatine Republic	5,292,955	2,133,997	503,488	2,637,485	34,457	39,431	2,367	3,183		54
55	Argentine Republic	625,432	50,998	38,302	89,300	7,341	8,536	570	262		55
56	Chili	526,114	233,593	142,470	376,063	645	929				56
57	Peru	1,186,641	1,307,143	487,410	1,794,553	4,571	8,683	–	241		57
58	South America, generally	242,813	–	–	–	–	1,019				58
59	China	–	23,618	27,257	50,875	1,612					59
60	Europe, generally	3,678,509	430,464	1,103,137	1,533,601	7,392	6,419				60
61	Asia, generally	[illegible]	128,105	–	128,105	–	590	–	636		61
		63,595	168,221	400,181	568,762	2,267	4,320	360			

No. 10.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
		Value of imports.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
			Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the United States.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the U. States.	
62	Africa, generally - - -	$419,054	$443,218	$47,061	$490,279	5,538	5,870	-	1,036	62
63	West Indies, generally - - -	-	457,968	33,060	491,028	374	16,279	-	3,398	63
64	South Seas - - - -	318,143	85,938	39,750	125,688	55,951	38,339	302		64
65	Atlantic Ocean - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,601	107			65
66	Uncertain places - - -	11,944	-	-	-	-	279			66
	Total -	169,099,132	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	1,491,279	1,477,928	624,814	611,839	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 11.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

ER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH

ENTERED INTO EACH OF THE DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

ING THE YEAR ENDING ON THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

[illegible]	New Haven, " - -	73	14,633	649	9	-	[illegible]	9	-	[illegible]						
26	Middletown, " - -	7	1,170	60	2	3	231	15	-	10						
27	Fairfield, " - -	9	1,461	100	-	6	685	34	-	15						
28	New York, New York -	1,579	427,627	17,329	-	559	135,990	6,238	-	2,138	[illegible]					
29	Cape Vincent, " - -	1,889	143,562	7,871	-	275	20,350	930	-	2,164	163,[illegible]					
30	Champlain, " - -	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	-	-	-	-	160	47,[illegible]					
31	Oswegatchie, " - -	130	20,840	1,910	51	137	31,084	2,415	2	267	51,924					
32	Sackett's Harbor, " - -	103	17,574	1,116	131	-	-	-	-	103	17,574	1,[illegible]				
33	Oswego, " - -	103	8,316	623	-	251	51,629	3,178	-	354	59,945	3,[illegible]				
34	Genesee, " - -	16	1,137	64	5	176	15,308	1,170	94	192	16,445	1,234				
35	Niagara, " - -	1	112	7	-	407	90,150	6,598	140	408	90,262	6,605	1[illegible]		35	
36	Sag Harbor, " - -	25	8,029	403	19	-	-	-	-	25	8,029	403	19		36	
37	Newark, New Jersey - -	9	1,259	58	-	1	97	4	-	10	1,356	62			37	
38	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339		38	
39	Baltimore, Maryland - -	338	58,957	2,613	-	90	19,804	971	-	428	78,761	3,614			39	
40	Snow Hill, " - -	1	41	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	41	4	1		40	
41	Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia -	2	598	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	598	19			41	
42	Alexandria, " - -	21	5,248	222	2	11	1,599	82	5	32	6,847	304	7		42	
43	Norfolk, Virginia - -	72	10,361	502	-	32	4,619	281	-	104	14,980	783			43	
44	Petersburg, " - -	7	2,355	87	-	1	158	8	-	8	2,513	95			44	
45	Richmond, " - -	8	1,999	85	-	4	1,288	54	-	12	3,287	139			45	
46	Wilmington, North Carolina -	62	8,842	431	-	26	2,176	164	1	88	11,018	595	1		46	
47	Newbern, " - -	33	3,707	214	-	1	86	7	-	34	3,793	221			47	
48	Camden, " - -	24	2,403	146	1	-	-	-	-	24	2,403	146	1		48	
49	Plymouth, " - -	11	1,017	59	1	-	-	-	-	11	1,017	59	1		49	
50	Washington, " - -	20	1,894	106	10	1	36	4	-	21	1,930	110	10		50	
51	Beaufort, " - -	2	168	9	1	1	82	5	-	3	250	14	1		51	
52	Ocracock, " - -	1	137	6	-	1	94	4	1	2	231	10	1		52	
53	Charleston, South Carolina -	145	26,428	1,259	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	239	54,102	2,433	249		53	
54	Georgetown, " - -	1	94	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	94	4			54	
55	Savannah, Georgia - -	47	10,377	395	-	46	19,597	744	-	93	29,974	1,139			55	
56	Brunswick, " - -	9	1,139	54	1	4	836	38	-	13	1,975	92	1		56	
57	St. Mark's, Florida - -	8	1,077	30	13	-	-	-	-	8	1,077	30	13		57	
58	Key West, " - -	160	7,904	793	-	13	869	141	-	173	8,773	934			58	
59	Pensacola, " - -	12	1,468	77	-	1	250	9	-	13	1,718	86			59	
60	Mobile, Alabama - -	128	21,857	1,053	-	45	17,408	724	-	173	39,265	1,777			60	

No. 11.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into each district of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	INTO	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Passamaquoddy, Maine - -	170	12,107	1,010	13	839	55,712	2,939	2	1,009	67,819	3,949	15	1
2	Penobscot, " - -	5	1,822	61	1	1	45	4	-	6	1,867	65	1	2
3	Waldoborough, " - -	1	165	6	-	1	35	4	-	2	200	10		3
4	Wiscasset, " - -	2	874	27	1	-	-	-	-	2	874	27	1	4
5	Bath, " - -	27	7,169	270	-	7	404	28	-	34	7,573	298		5
6	Portland, " - -	126	25,533	916	140	78	5,262	301	46	204	30,795	1,217	186	6
7	Kennebunk, " - -	3	431	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	431	22		7
8	Belfast, " - -	17	2,413	114	-	-	-	-	-	17	2,413	114		8
9	Portsmouth, New Hampshire -	21	5,927	227	3	10	678	35	-	31	6,605	262	3	9
10	Vermont, Vermont - -	186	44,811	1,268	-	-	-	-	-	186	44,811	1,268		10
11	Newburyport, Massachusetts -	21	3,767	155	9	14	1,017	55	4	35	4,784	210	13	11
12	Gloucester, " - -	17	3,080	157	-	10	381	31	-	27	3,461	188		12
13	Salem, " - -	86	15,207	794	58	1	48	4	-	87	15,255	798	58	13
14	Boston, " - -	865	189,126	7,598	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14

22	Bristol, " - -	36	7,084	407	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	7,084	407		23
23	Providence, " - -	80	14,935	670	-	3	319	13	-	83	15,254	683		24
24	New London, Connecticut -	40	10,064	776	-	1	148	9	-	41	10,212	785		25
25	New Haven, " - -	73	12,622	649	9	-	-	-	-	73	12,622	649	9	26
26	Middletown, " - -	7	1,170	60	2	3	231	15	-	10	1,401	75	2	27
27	Fairfield, " - -	9	1,461	100	-	6	685	34	-	15	2,146	134		28
28	New York, New York -	1,579	427,627	17,322	-	559	135,990	6,238	-	2,138	563,617	23,560		29
29	Cape Vincent, " - -	1,889	143,562	7,871	-	275	20,350	930	-	2,164	163,912	8,801		30
30	Champlain, " - -	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	-	-	-	-	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	31
31	Oswegatchie, " - -	130	20,840	1,910	51	137	31,084	2,415	2	267	51,924	4,325	53	32
32	Sackett's Harbor, " - -	103	17,574	1,146	131	-	-	-	-	103	17,574	1,146	131	33
33	Oswego, " - -	103	8,316	623	-	251	51,629	3,178	-	354	59,945	3,801		34
34	Genesee, " - -	16	1,137	64	5	176	15,308	1,170	94	192	16,445	1,234	99	35
35	Niagara, " - -	1	112	7	-	407	90,150	6,598	140	408	90,262	6,605	140	36
36	Sag Harbor, " - -	25	8,029	403	19	-	-	-	-	25	8,029	403	19	37
37	Newark, New Jersey - -	9	1,259	58	-	1	97	4	-	10	1,356	62		38
38	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339	39
39	Baltimore, Maryland - -	338	58,957	2,613	-	90	19,804	971	-	428	78,761	3,614		40
40	Snow Hill, " - -	1	41	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	41	4	1	41
41	Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia -	2	598	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	598	19		42
42	Alexandria, " - -	21	5,248	222	2	11	1,599	82	5	32	6,847	304	7	43
43	Norfolk, Virginia - -	72	10,361	502	-	32	4,619	281	-	104	14,980	783		44
44	Petersburg, " - -	7	2,355	87	-	1	158	8	-	8	2,513	95		45
45	Richmond, " - -	8	1,999	85	-	4	1,288	54	-	12	3,287	139		46
46	Wilmington, North Carolina -	62	8,842	431	-	26	2,176	164	1	88	11,018	595	1	47
47	Newbern, " - -	33	3,707	214	-	1	86	7	-	34	3,793	221		48
48	Camden, " - -	24	2,403	146	1	-	-	-	-	24	2,403	146	1	49
49	Plymouth, " - -	11	1,017	59	1	-	-	-	-	11	1,017	59	1	50
50	Washington, " - -	20	1,894	106	10	1	36	4	-	21	1,930	110	10	51
51	Beaufort, " - -	2	168	9	1	1	82	5	-	3	250	14	1	52
52	Ocracock, " - -	1	137	6	-	1	94	4	1	2	231	10	1	53
53	Charleston, South Carolina -	145	26,428	1,259	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	239	54,102	2,433	249	54
54	Georgetown, " - -	1	94	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	94	4		55
55	Savannah, Georgia - -	47	10,377	395	-	46	19,597	744	-	93	29,974	1,139		56
56	Brunswick, " - -	9	1,139	54	1	4	836	38	-	13	1,975	92	1	57
57	St. Mark's, Florida - -	8	1,077	30	13	-	-	-	-	8	1,077	30	13	58
58	Key West, " - -	160	7,904	793	-	13	869	141	-	173	8,773	934		59
59	Pensacola, " - -	13	1,468	77	-	1	250	9	-	13	1,718	86		60
60	Mobile, Alabama - -	128	21,857	1,053	-	45	17,408	724	-	173	39,265	1,777		61

No. 11.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	INTO	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
61	Mississippi - - -	603	126,547	5,810	3	219	56,618	2,948	-	822	183,165	8,758	3	61
62	Cuyahoga, Ohio - -	64	4,339	200	-	32	1,772	86	-	96	6,102	286		62
63	Sandusky, " - -	-	-	-	-	2	91	4	-	2	91	4		63
64	Detroit, Michigan - -	43	2,206	96	-	39	2,462	99	-	82	4,668	195		64
	Total -	8,336	1,491,279	68,992	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 12.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

ER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH

EARED FROM EACH OF THE DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

IG THE YEAR ENDING THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 12.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from each district of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	FROM	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Passamaquoddy, Maine - -	47	5,630	236	2	839	55,712	2,939	2	886	61,342	3,175	4	1
2	Machias, " - -	5	825	34	2	-	-	-	-	5	825	34	2	2
3	Penobscot, " - -	6	1,1[illegible]5	43	-	1	45	4	-	7	1,170	47		3
4	Waldoborough, " - -	8	1,652	61	-	1	35	4	-	9	1,687	65		4
5	Wiscasset, " - -	8	1,315	57	3	-	-	-	-	8	1,315	57	3	5
6	Bath, " - -	80	12,934	588	-	7	404	28	-	87	13,338	616		6
7	Portland, " - -	210	40,745	1,459	234	73	4,901	277	46	283	45,646	1,736	280	7
8	Kennebunk, " - -	5	821	36	2	-	-	-	-	5	821	36	2	8
9	Belfast, " - -	87	12,656	585	-	-	-	-	-	87	12,656	585		9
10	Saco, " - -	3	265	15	1	-	-	-	-	3	265	15	1	10
11	Portsmouth, New Hampshire -	18	3,849	154	5	10	678	35	-	28	4,527	189	5	11
12	Vermont, Vermont - -	185	44,766	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	185	44,766	1,275		12
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13

27	New Haven, " - -	79	14,054	690	20	-	-	-	-	79	14,054	690	20	27
28	Middletown, " - -	5	926	45	1	3	231	15	-	8	1,157	60	1	28
29	Fairfield, " - -	1	115	6	-	6	685	34	-	7	800	40		29
30	New York, New York - -	1,169	322,633	14,048	-	511	124,206	5,884	-	1,680	446,839	19 932		30
31	Cape Vincent, " - -	1,8-9	143,562	7,871	-	275	20,350	930	-	2,164	163,912	8,80		31
32	Champlain, " - -	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	-	-	-	-	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	32
33	Oswegatchie, " - -	128	19,876	1,856	49	129	29,613	2,197	2	257	49,489	4 053	51	33
34	Sackett's Harbor, " - -	94	15,896	1,030	115	-	-	-	-	94	15,896	030	115	34
35	Oswego, " - -	113	9,324	655	-	228	50,800	3,106	-	341	60,124	3 76		35
36	Genesee, " - -	22	1,689	91	4	174	15,209	1,163	44	196	16,898	253	48	36
37	Niagara, " - -	-	-	-	-	411	90,488	6,635	140	411	90,488	6 635	140	37
38	Sag Harbor, " - -	29	9,289	480	154	-	-	-	-	29	9,289	480	154	38
39	Newark, New Jersey - -	19	3,904	177	7	2	347	16	-	21	4,251	193	7	39
40	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -	333	64,318	2,952	217	72	13,381	654	61	405	77,699	3,606	278	40
41	Baltimore, Maryland - -	311	49,298	2,491	-	89	19,556	964	-	400	68,854	3,455		41
42	Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia -	4	549	20	7	-	-	-	-	4	549	20	7	42
43	Alexandria, " - -	42	6,149	313	1	11	1,547	82	5	53	7,696	395	6	43
44	Norfolk, Virginia - -	117	17,381	840	-	44	5,988	368	-	161	23,369	1,208		44
45	Petersburg, " - -	12	4,620	171	-	2	574	23	-	14	5,194	194	18	45
46	Richmond, " - -	60	19,148	767	18	4	1,333	58	-	64	20,481	825		46
47	Tappahannock, " - -	3	345	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	345	17		47
48	Wilmington, North Carolina -	185	27,278	1,294	-	30	2,866	210	-	215	30,144	1,501		48
49	Newbern, " - -	54	6,098	342	-	3	215	18	-	57	6,313	360		49
50	Camden, " - -	34	3,110	194	-	-	-	-	-	34	3,110	194		50
51	Plymouth, " - -	25	2,362	119	2	1	99	6	-	26	2,361	125	2	51
52	Washington, " - -	37	3,818	196	4	1	36	4	-	38	3,854	200	4	52
53	Beaufort, " - -	-	-	-	-	1	83	5	-	1	83	5		53
54	Ocracock, " - -	9	979	54	-	1	94	4	-	10	1,073	58		54
55	Charleston, South Carolina -	204	50,897	2,127	97	102	30,627	1,243	187	306	81,524	3,370	284	55
56	Georgetown, " - -	8	931	39	-	-	-	-	-	8	931	39		56
57	Savannah, Georgia - -	94	29,003	1,146	-	47	19,104	745	-	141	48,107	1,891		57
58	Brunswick, " - -	17	2,561	96	1	3	304	17	1	20	2,865	113	2	58
59	St. Mark's, Florida - -	7	1,663	55	5	-	-	-	-	7	1,663	55	5	59
60	Key West, " - -	168	8,136	839	-	17	989	133	-	185	9,125	972		60

No. 12.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	FROM	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
61	Pensacola, Florida - -	24	2,623	161	-	1	250	9	-	25	2,873	170		61
62	Mobile, Alabama - -	200	48,286	2,077	-	44	17,006	717	-	244	65,292	2,794		62
63	Mississippi - -	684	177,257	7,562	3	208	54,772	2,778	-	892	232,029	10,340	3	63
64	Cuyahoga, Ohio - -	76	4,716	208	-	35	1,927	94	-	111	6,643	302		64
65	Sandusky, " - -	-	-	-	-	1	60	3	-	1	60	3		65
66	Detroit, Michigan - -	78	3,708	156	-	34	1,936	80	-	112	5,644	236		66
	Total -	8,312	1,477,928	68,931	2,421	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	12,348	2,089,767	103,319	2,914	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 13.

STATEMENT

OF THE

RCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY,

COMMENCING ON THE

' OCTOBER, 1838, AND ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 13.—*Statement of the commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.*

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.							
					DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.				
		In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Total of domestic and foreign produce.	
1	Maine - -	$839,336	$143,388	$982,724	$859,213	$19,221	$878,434	$16,967	$84	$17,051	$895,485	1
2	New Hampshire -	50,665	742	51,407	74,304	610	74,914	7,030	-	7,030	81,944	2
3	Vermont - -	413,513	-	413,513	193,886	-	193,886	-	-	-	193,886	3
4	Massachusetts -	18,622,681	762,542	19,385,223	5,028,978	497,477	5,526,455	3,580,970	168,660	3,749,630	9,276,085	4
5	Rhode Island - -	610,431	1,626	612,057	175,808	-	175,808	9,426	-	9,426	185,234	5
6	Connecticut - -	442,847	3,344	446,191	583,168	58	583,226	-	-	-	583,226	6
7	New York - -	88,360,867	11,521,571	99,882,438	19,677,284	3,619,711	23,296,995	6,096,881	3,874,223	9,971,104	33,268,099	7
8	New Jersey - -	3,782	400	4,182	74,081	4,353	78,434	19,645	-	19,645	98,079	8
9	Pennsylvania -	14,023,150	1,027,565	15,050,715	3,691,299	456,912	4,148,211	1,015,908	135,290	1,151,204	5,299,415	9
10	Delaware - -	-	-	-	8,680	-	8,680	-	-	-	8,680	10
11	Maryland - -	6,079,985	915,300	6,995,285	3,151,565	1,161,624	4,313,189	207,252	56,120	263,372	4,576,561	11
12	District of Columbia -	105,921	26,590	132,511	432,010	65,955	497,965	5,056	696	5,752	503,717	12
13	Virginia - -	828,300	85,162	913,462	4,757,931	425,493	5,183,424	2,866	906	3,772	5,187,196	13
14	North Carolina -	217,304	11,929	229,233	384,408	42,526	426,934	992	-	992	427,926	14
15	South Carolina -	2,210,635	875,442	3,086,077	6,414,637	3,904,185	10,318,822	59,515	7,089	66,604	10,385,426	15
16	Georgia - -	293,745	120,242	413,987	3,990,964	1,979,479	5,970,443	-	-	-	5,970,443	16
17	Alabama - -	614,849	280,352	895,201	7,683,253	2,654,906	10,338,159	-	-	-	10,338,159	17
18	Mississippi - -											18
19	Louisiana - -	9,723,230	2,341,712	12,064,942	24,432,849	6,563,087	30,995,936	1,603,165	582,066	2,185,231	33,181,167	19
20	Ohio - - -	14,309	4,971	19,280	92,510	3,344	95,854	-	-	-	95,854	20
21	Kentucky - -	10,480	-	10,480	3,723	-	3,723	-	-	-	3,723	21
22	Tennessee -	[illegible]		[illegible]								22

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TONNAGE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Maine - -	351	50,514	2,426	155	926	61,158	3,276	48	1,277	111 972	5,702	203	1
2	New Hampshire -	21	5,927	227	3	10	678	35	-	31	6.605	262	3	2
3	Vermont - -	186	44,811	1,268	-	-	-	-	-	186	44 811	1,268		3
4	Massachusetts -	1,222	264,722	12,090	690	606	44,070	2,100	268	1.828	308.792	14,190	958	4
5	Rhode Island - -	137	26,024	1,303	-	6	911	38	-	143	26 935	1,341		5
6	Connecticut - -	129	25,317	1,585	11	10	1,064	58	-	139	26,381	1,643	11	6
7	New York - -	4,006	674,664	31,401	1,409	1,805	344,511	20,529	236	5,811	1,019.175	51,930	1,615	7
8	New Jersey - -	9	1,259	58	-	1	97	4	-	10	1,356	62		8
9	Pennsylvania -	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339	9
10	Delaware - -													10
11	Maryland - -	339	58,998	2,647	1	90	19,804	971	-	429	78.802	3,618	1	11
12	District of Columbia -	23	5,846	241	2	11	1,599	82	5	34	7,445	323	7	12
13	Virginia - -	87	14,715	674	-	37	6,065	343	-	124	20.780	1,017		13
14	North Carolina -	153	18,168	971	13	30	2,474	184	2	183	20,642	1,155	15	14
15	South Carolina -	146	26,522	1,263	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	240	54.196	2,437	249	15
16	Georgia - -	56	13,516	449	1	50	20,433	782	-	106	31 949	1,231	1	16
17	Alabama - -	128	22,857	1,053	-	45	17,408	724	-	173	39.265	1,777		17
18	Mississippi - -													18
19	Louisiana - -	603	126,547	5,810	3	219	56,618	2,948	-	822	183,165	8,758	3	19
20	Ohio - - -	64	4,330	200	-	34	1,863	90	-	98	6,193	290		20
21	Kentucky - -													21
22	Tennessee - -													22
23	Michigan - -	43	2,206	96	-	39	2,462	99	-	82	4 668	195		23
24	Florida - -	180	10,449	900	13	14	1,119	150	-	194	11.568	1,050	13	24
25	Missouri - -													25
	Total -	8,336	1,491,279	68,929	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448	

No. 13.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TONNAGE CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Maine - -	459	77,968	3,114	244	921	61,097	3,252	48	1,380	139,065	6,366	292	1
2	New Hampshire -	18	3,849	154	5	10	678	35	-	28	4,527	189	5	2
3	Vermont - -	185	44,766	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	185	44,766	1,275		3
4	Massachusetts -	980	193,378	9,039	208	612	45,069	2,894	5	1,592	238,447	11,933	213	4
5	Rhode Island -	125	22,885	1,180	-	3	319	13	-	128	23,204	1,193		5
6	Connecticut - -	136	26,308	1,670	76	9	916	49	-	145	27,224	1,719	76	6
7	New York - -	3,604	569,736	28,086	1,526	1,728	330,666	19,914	186	5,332	900,402	48,000	1,712	7
8	New Jersey - -	19	3,904	177	7	2	347	16	-	21	4,251	193	7	8
9	Pennsylvania - -	333	64,318	2,952	217	72	13,381	654	61	405	77,699	3,606	278	9
10	Delaware - -													10
11	Maryland - -	311	49,298	2,491	-	89	19,556	964	-	400	68,854	3,455		11
12	District of Columbia -	46	6,698	333	8	11	1,547	82	5	57	8,245	415	13	12
13	Virginia - -	192	41,494	1,795	18	50	7,895	449	-	242	49,389	2,244	18	13
14	North Carolina -	344	43,545	2,199	6	37	3,393	247	-	381	46,938	2,446	6	14
15	South Carolina -	212	51,828	2,166	97	102	30,627	1,243	187	314	82,455	3,409	284	15
16	Georgia - -	111	31,564	1,242	1	50	19,408	762	1	161	50,972	2,004	2	16
17	Alabama - -	200	48,286	2,077	-	44	17,006	717	-	244	65,292	2,794		17
18	Mississippi - -													18
19	Louisiana - -	684	177,257	7,562	3	208	54,772	2,778	-	892	232,029	10,340	3	19
20	Ohio - - -	76	4,716	208	-	36	1,987	97	-	112	6,703	305		20
21	Kentucky - -													21
22	Tennessee - -													22
23	Michigan - -	78	3,708	156	-	34	1,936	80	-	112	5,644	236		23
24	Florida - -	199	12,422	1,055	5	18	1,239	142	-	217	13,661	1,197	5	24

No. 14—A.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Abstract of the tonnage of the several dist

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed, unde ty tons
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.
	Tons and 95ths.				
Passamaquoddy, Maine	951 27	1,218 08	9,970 03	-	67 42
Machias, "	525 57	579 61	9,666 34	-	46 78
Frenchman's Bay, "	2,047 42	495 47	14,364 82	-	80 73
Penobscot, "	5,807 53	322 64	27,642 34	-	585 03
Belfast, "	4,012 63	937 27	28,448 93	-	420 75
Waldoborough, "	10,593 15	875 35	32,053 92	-	92 76
Wiscasset, "	2,305 42	528 74	8,768 10	-	-
Bath, "	25,975 19	967 11	20,016 89	-	91 50
Portland, "	32,781 44	3,790 50	18,122 83	-	149 24
Saco, "	282 85	226 46	1,795 30	-	81 90
Kennebunk, "	6,320 54	246 31	3,577 00	-	-
York, "	-	-	1,009 35	-	-
Portsmouth, N. H.	17,095 58	2,448 01	9,549 28	-	5 64
Newburyport, Mass.	12,132 01	1,040 49	9,972 25	-	-
Ipswich, "	-	-	3,094 84	-	6 33
Gloucester, "	1,783 41	145 00	14,590 14	-	-
Salem, "	20,825 77	534 64	13,689 56	-	-
Marblehead, "	2,135 23	57 60	9,601 77	-	109 89
Boston, "	119,868 62	18,679 12	64,605 80	-	161 14
Plymouth, "	11,015 31	-	14,773 23	-	45 39
Dighton, "	1,202 28	343 94	7,105 52	-	157 64
New Bedford, "	48,199 24	934 83	37,092 47	-	92 64
Barnstable, "	3,044 81	689 83	48,688 59	-	203 15
Edgartown, "	3,371 05	707 87	1,618 22	395 74	132 13
Nantucket "	24,858 85	305 77	6,461 13	-	14 51
Providence, R. Island	10,651 36	550 66	7,078 31	-	128 35
Bristol, "	10,301 68	-	5,121 35	-	-
Newport, "	4,926 15	366 01	5,063 17	-	215 68
Middletown, Conn.	635 77	188 04	12,077 84	-	235 43
New London, "	16,868 84	563 67	24,365 48	-	200 11
New Haven, "	3,804 77	677 45	7,004 65	-	232 42
Fairfield, "	-	-	14,959 24	-	-
Vermont, Vermont	-	-	4,232 37	-	-
Champlain, N. York	-	-	959 62	-	-
Sackett's Harbor, "	-	-	3,760 57	-	-
Oswego, "	-	-	7,038 78	-	-
Niagara, "	-	-	230 89	-	-
Genesee, "	-	-	471 24	-	-
Oswegatchie, "	-	-	1,018 61	-	-
Buffalo Creek, "	-	-	4,916 00	-	-
Sag Harbor, "	4,850 36	238 50	14,141 21	-	268 45
New York, "	160,084 90	23,481 60	237,024 72	-	9,447 77
Cape Vincent, "	-	-	116 82	-	-
Perth Amboy, N. J.	595 92	57 63	13,971 90	-	378 25
Bridgetown, "	-	-	13,547 92	-	520 80
Burlington, "	-	-	3,074 66	-	53 40
Camden, "	-	-	4,064 30	-	-
Newark, "	280 30	276 75	5,567 38	-	298 00
Little Egg Harbor, "	-	-	4,437 91	-	-
Great Egg Harbor, "	-	-	15,470 93	-	144 59
Philadelphia, Penn.	40,441 17	8,127 75	45,850 18	-	2,442 89

Rates on the last day of September, 1839.

oportion of the regis-ted and enrolled ton-age employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
Whale fishery.	Registered steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
		Tons and 95ths.				
-	-	8,954 84	398 21	626 88		
-	-	9,512 37	56 78	97 14		
-	-	13,519 44	509 80	335 53		
-	-	25,331 69	1,580 47	730 13		
-	-	26,430 25	1,732 70	285 93		
-	-	32,053 92				
318 18	-	6,100 15	2,423 91	243 94		
-	-	18,452 38	1,564 51	-	-	575 14
-	-	13,888 50	3,436 06	798 25		
-	-	1,556 80	238 45			
-	-	2,654 69	888 02	34 24		
-	-	647 39	337 50	34 41		
-	-	3,252 84	5,419 34	877 05		
329 45	-	3,084 54	2,642 77	4,244 84		
-	-	3,094 84				
-	-	-	5,090 81	9,499 28		
-	-	10,240 21	3,258 60	190 70		
-	-	8,351 75	1,162 60	87 37		
-	-	54,895 36	4,189 17	5,531 27		
-	-	11,284 68	1,981 81	1,506 64		
1,610 84	-	6,567 64	208 10	329 73		
12,850 87	-	30,896 49	6,026 86	26 40	212 62	57 01
2,615 67	-	19,613 17	18,571 68	10,503 69		
4,065 57	-	1,887 94	126 02			
15,555 81	-	6,176 70	57 31	-	237 07	171 20
1,685 46	-	6,920 58	157 68	-	-	487 00
1,446 34	-	5,121 35				
2,177 29	-	4,457 62	605 50	-	-	211 11
-	-	12,019 20	58 64	-	-	796 29
14,748 03	-	22,270 55	2,094 88	-	-	346 45
-	-	6,956 39	48 26	-	-	784 10
-	-	14,959 24				
-	-	4,232 37	-	-	-	1,364 42
-	-	959 62				
-	-	3,760 57	-	-	-	126 80
-	-	7,038 78	-	-	-	629 20
-	-	230 89	-	-	-	230 89
-	-	471 94	-	-	-	139 09
-	-	1,018 61	-	-	-	508 62
-	-	4,916 00				
10,560 90	-	13,820 70	320 46	-	-	29 87
2,469 49	305 79	237,094 72	-	-	-	30,348 57
-	-	116 82				
-	-	13,971 90	-	-	-	2,498 47
-	-	13,547 92				
-	-	3,074 66				
-	-	4,064 30	-	-	-	1,136 57
-	-	5,567 38	-	-	-	291 55
-	-	4,437 91				
-	-	15,470 93				
-	-	45,850 18	-	-	-	4,894 55

No. 14.—A-

DISTRICTS.		Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.	
		Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.
		Tons and 95ths.					
Presqu'isle,	Penn.	-	-	3,632 37	-	-	-
Pittsburg,	"	-	-	11,864 71	-	-	-
Wilmington,	Del.	874 18	215 56	15,493 80	-	190 49	-
New Castle,	"	-	-	2,529 06	-	-	-
Baltimore,	Md.	27,881 30	5,714 55	37,321 12	-	616 12	-
Oxford,	"	-	-	13,043 30	-	232 8	-
Vienna,	"	340 01	-	14,126 94	-	1,105 92	-
Snowhill,	"	-	-	7,349 75	-	438 59	-
Annapolis,	"	-	-	4,005 61	-	445 19	-
St. Mary's,	"	-	-	3,373 57	-	209 04	-
Georgetown,	Dist. Col.	1,700 47	1,092 89	7,394 77	-	94 66	-
Alexandria,	"	4,651 92	1,106 86	6,610 17	-	490 32	-
Norfolk,	Virginia	1,918 92	1,325 78	10,959 80	-	868 06	-
Petersburg,	"	1,895 38	52 11	1,410 56	256 35	-	-
Richmond,	"	2,660 38	612 91	3,135 35	-	-	-
Yorktown,	"	-	-	884 52	-	141 10	-
East River,	"	323 16	-	5,180 10	-	205 20	-
Tappahannock,	"	560 48	-	5,568 71	-	256 55	-
Yeocomico,	"	-	-	3,069 55	-	111 99	-
Folly Landing,	"	-	-	4,168 52	-	1,095 68	-
Cherrystone,	"	60 04	-	2,856 07	-	140 23	-
Wheeling,	"	-	-	2,268 74	-	-	-
Wilmington,	N. C.	3,079 19	5,553 85	3,158 75	-	148 51	-
Newbern,	"	1,269 24	623 74	1,204 44	-	314 60	-
Washington,	"	538 51	1,479 31	1,896 73	-	776 94	-
Edenton,	"	623 28	1,515 38	2,964 60	-	1,467 12	-
Camden,	"	546 19	410 52	5,640 37	-	397 09	-
Beaufort,	"	-	-	1,304 85	-	416 67	-
Plymouth,	"	504 15	963 71	1,081 10	-	-	-
Ocracock,	"	45 12	1,295 47	1,631 22	-	50 00	-
Charleston,	S. C.	8,350 68	7,443 76	12,165 28	1,271 14	19 56	-
Georgetown,	"	-	1,500 87	2,662 77	-	-	-
Beaufort,	"						
Savannah,	Georgia	4,354 06	6,789 46	6,270 00	-	185 62	-
Sunbury,	"						
Brunswick,	"	-	423 74	677 11	-	96 00	-
St. Mary's,	"	1,038 40	401 80	724 28	-	12 86	-
Cuyahoga,	Ohio	-	-	8,721 60	-	-	-
Cincinnati,	"	-	-	9,159 47	-	-	-
Sandusky,	"	-	-	3,186 14	-	-	-
Miami,	"	-	-	2,858 34	-	-	-
St. Louis,	Missouri	-	-	9,735 00	-	-	-
Nashville,	Tennessee	-	-	4,240 94	-	-	-
Louisville,	Kentucky	-	-	8,125 87	-	-	-
Detroit,	Michigan	-	-	10,015 89	-	153 [illegible]	-
Michilimackinac,	"	-	-	829 79	-	-	-
Mobile,	Alabama	3,632 54	5,539 22	11,997 60	-	572 [illegible]	-
Pearl River,	Louisiana						
New Orleans,	"	16,463 78	21,451 01	66,884 06	-	4,977 [illegible]	-
Teché,	"						
Pensacola,	Florida	191 00	692 24	1,553 52	-	605 [illegible]	-
St. Augustine,	"						
St. Mark's,	"						
Appalachicola,	"	894 40	743 10	2,268 80	-	-	-
Key West,	"	927 52	771 06	828 14	97 18	100 [illegible]	-
		695,922 04	138,322 50	1,219,881 55	2,020 46	33,941 [illegible]	7,[illegible]

d.

Proportion of the registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
Whale fishery.	Registered steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
Tons and 95ths.						
-	-	3,632 37	-	-	-	1,119 89
-	-	11,864 71	-	-	-	11,864 71
-	-	15,493 80	-	-	-	373 60
-	-	2,529 06				
-	-	37,321 12	-	-	-	7,754 03
-	-	13,043 30				
-	-	14,126 94				
-	-	7,394 75				
-	-	4,005 61	-	-	-	326 42
-	-	3,373 57				
-	-	7,394 77	-	-	-	1,123 35
-	-	6,610 17	-	-	-	984 16
-	-	10,959 80	-	-	-	1,909 85
-	-	1,666 91				
-	-	3,135 85	-	-	-	147 76
-	-	884 52				
-	-	5,180 10				
-	-	5,568 71				
-	-	3,069 55				
-	-	4,168 52				
-	-	2,856 07				
-	-	2,268 74	-	-	-	2,268 74
-	-	3,158 75	-	-	-	811 46
-	-	1,204 44				
-	-	1,896 73				
-	-	2,964 60				
-	-	5,640 37				
-	-	1,304 85				
-	-	1,081 10				
-	-	1,631 22				
-	74 00	13,436 42	-	-	-	3,984 05
-	-	2,662 77				
-	2,217 87	6,270 00	-	-	-	4,294 91
-	-	677 11	-	-	-	408 03
-	-	724 28				
-	-	8,721 60	-	-	-	3,917 46
-	-	9,159 47	-	-	-	9,159 47
-	-	3,186 14	-	-	-	2,372 67
-	-	2,858 34	-	-	-	1,801 30
-	-	9,735 00	-	-	-	9,735 00
-	-	4,240 94	-	-	-	4,240 94
-	-	8,125 87	-	-	-	8,125 87
-	-	10,015 89	-	-	-	2,128 93
-	-	829 79				
-	236 54	11,997 60	-	-	-	3,714 06
-	2,314 93	66,884 06	-	-	-	61,213 67
-	-	1,553 52				
-	-	2,268 80	-	-	-	1,559 67
-	-	925 32				
131,845 25	5,149 28	1,120,310 68	65,167 67	35,983 87	439 69	189,878 71

the 30th September, 1838, *to the 30th September*,

Cr.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
he -	822,591 86	1,133,999 01	39,048 88	1,995,639 80
e- d, -	55,065 47	65,922 82	-	120,988 34
n- ge	-	29,710 01	-	29,710 01
n- ge -	-	-	1,283 28	1,283 28
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,621 43

ncrease of enrolled tonnage is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.					Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam-boats.	Tons. 95ths.
-	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82
-	2	4	30	4	-	4,445 58
-	-	1	15	9	10	3,284 20
ed -	2	42	346	105	110	58,193 04
	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82

istered vessels, brought over - - - -	27,816 26
olled vessels, brought down - - -	58,193 04
tonnage, brought down - - - -	29,710 01
tonnage under 20 tons, brought down - -	1,283 28
	117,002 59

The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the comparative
1839,

DR.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
1839.				
To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners in the year 1839 -	5,768 87	-	-	5,768 87
To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy in the year 1839	4,811 61	3,284 20	-	8,095 81
To amount of tonnage lost at sea in the year 1839 - -	16,668 63	4,445 58	-	21,114 16
September 30.				
To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, marked A	834,244 54	1,221,902 06	40,332 21	2,096,478 81
To this difference in the registered tonnage, which arises from the transfer of registered whaleships to the account of enrolled tonnage, and in corrections made in the registered tonnage	16,163 58	-	-	16,163 58
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,621 43

NOTE.—*The increase of the registered tonnage is shown as follows:*

	Registered vessels.					Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Tons. 95ths.
Built during the year 1839 -	79	42	48	4	5	55,405 47
Sold to foreigners - -	2	13	32	3	-	5,768 87
Lost at sea - - -	25	28	21	4	-	16,668 63
Condemned as unseaworthy -	4	11	10	-	-	4,811 61
Difference in favor of increased registered results - -	48	-	-	-	5	27,956 36
	79	-	-	-	5	55,405 47

The difference in the registered tonnage above, brought down - - - [illegible]
The actual increase of tonnage appears to be - - - - - [illegible]

[illegible]

f tonnage from the 30th September, 1838, to the 30th September,

Cr.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
—*September* 30. per statement for the - - -	822,591 86	1,133,999 01	39,048 88	1,995,639 80
—*September* 30. of tonnage built, re-enrolled, and licensed, ar 1839 - -	55,065 47	65,922 82	-	120,988 34
fference, being an in- the enrolled tonnage	-	29,710 01	-	29,710 01
fference, being an in- the licensed tonnage tons - - -	-	-	1,283 28	1,283 28
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,621 43

Note.—*The increase of enrolled tonnage is shown as follows:*

	Enrolled vessels.					Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam-boats.	Tons. 95ths.
g the year 1839 -	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82
igners - - - - -	2	4	30	4	-	4,445 58
as unseaworthy -	-	1	15	9	10	3,284 20
in favor of increased vessels - -	2	42	346	105	110	58,193 04
	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82

in favor of new registered vessels, brought over - - - -	27,816 26
in favor of new enrolled vessels, brought down - - -	58,193 04
in favor of enrolled tonnage, brought down - - - -	29,710 01
in favor of licensed tonnage under 20 tons, brought down - -	1,283 28
	117,002 59

No. 14—A.—ABSTRACT—Continued.

Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1839.

REGISTERED TONNAGE.

		Tons and 95ths.
The registered vessels employed in the foreign trade for the year 1839		834,244 54

ENROLLED AND LICENSED VESSELS.

The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade for the year 1839	1,120,310 68	
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade for the year 1839	33,241 20	
		1,153,551 88

FISHING VESSELS.

The enrolled vessels employed in the cod fishery	65,167 67	
Do. do. mackerel fishery	35,983 87	
Do. do. whale fishery	439 69	
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery	7,091 01	
		108,682 34
Total		2,096,478 81
The registered and enrolled vessels in the whale fishery during the year 1839		131,845 25

Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage	1,219,881 55	
Temporary enrolled and licensed tonnage	2,020 46	
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage		1,221,902 06
Licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade	33,241 20	
Licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery	7,091 01	
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons		40,332 21
		2,096,478 81

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade	1,120,310 68
Do. do. cod fishery	65,167 67
Do. do. mackerel fishery	35,983 87
Do. do. whale fishery	439 69
	1,221,902 06

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, as above stated, amounting to 1,120,310 68 tons, there were employed in steam navigation 189,878 71 tons.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 15.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING

A CONDENSED VIEW

OF THE

NAGE OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

ON THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 15.

Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on the 30th of September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
	Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaquoddy, Maine	2,169 35	10,130 15	12,299 50
Machias, "	1,105 23	9,804 27	10,909 50
Frenchman's Bay, "	2,542 89	14,637 82	17,180 71
Penobscot, "	6,130 21	28,829 49	34,959 70
Belfast, "	4,949 90	28,985 67	33,935 57
Waldoboro', "	11,468 50	33,656 22	45,125 72
Wiscasset, "	2,834 21	8,768 10	11,602 31
Bath, "	26,942 30	20,488 69	47,431 99
Portland, "	36,571 94	18,591 61	55,163 55
Saco, "	509 36	1,877 25	2,386 61
Kennebunk, "	6,566 85	3,662 23	10,229 13
York, "	–	1,061 87	1,061 87
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	19,543 59	9,680 45	29,224 07
Newburyport, Massachusetts	13,172 50	10,048 73	23,221 23
Ipswich, "	–	3,166 45	3,166 45
Gloucester, "	1,928 41	15,458 26	17,386 67
Salem, "	21,350 46	13,689 56	35,040 07
Marblehead, "	2,192 23	9,752 57	11,944 80
Boston, "	138,547 74	65,068 08	203,615 82
Plymouth, "	11,015 31	14,933 34	25,948 65
Dighton, "	1,546 27	7,263 21	8,809 48
New Bedford, "	49,134 12	37,390 63	86,524 75
Barnstable, "	3,734 69	49,057 94	52,792 63
Edgartown, "	4,078 92	2,146 14	6,225 11
Nantucket, "	25,164 67	6,524 48	31,689 15
Providence, Rhode Island	11,202 07	7,201 66	18,403 73
Bristol, "	10,301 68	5,121 35	15,423 03
Newport, "	5,292 16	5,449 19	10,741 35
Middletown, Connecticut	823 18	12,313 39	13,137 19
New London, "	17,432 56	25,581 00	43,013 56
New Haven, "	4,482 27	7,289 27	11,771 54
Fairfield, "	–	14,992 06	14,992 06
Vermont, Vermont	–	4,232 37	4,232 37
Champlain, New York	–	959 69	959 69
Sackett's Harbor, "	–	3,760 57	3,760 57
Oswego, "	–	7,038 78	7,038 78
Niagara, "	–	230 89	230 89
Genesee, "	–	471 94	471 94
Oswegatchie, "	–	1,018 61	1,018 61
Buffalo Creek, "	–	4,916 00	4,916 00
Sag Harbor, "	5,088 86	14,508 26	19,597 12
New York, "	183,566 55	246,734 33	430,300 88
Cape Vincent, "	–	116 89	116 89
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	653 65	14,350 20	15,003 85
Bridgetown, "	–	14,068 77	14,068 77
Camden, "	–	4,064 30	4,064 30
Newark, "	557 10	5,865 38	6,422 48
Burlington, "	–	3,198 11	3,198 11
Little Egg Harbor, "	–	4,437 91	4,437 91
Great Egg Harbor, "	–	15,615 50	15,615 50
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	48,568 92	48,393 12	96,962 04
Presqu' isle, "	–	3,639 37	3,639 37
Pittsburg, "	–	11,864 71	11,864 71
Wilmington, Delaware	1,089 74	15,684 34	16,774 08
New Castle, "	–	2,529 06	2,529 06

No. 15.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
	Tons and 95ths.		
Maryland	33,595 85	37,937 24	71,533 14
"	–	13,276 21	13,276 21
"	340 01	15,232 91	15,572 92
"	–	7,788 39	7,788 39
"	–	4,450 80	4,450 80
"	–	3,582 61	3,582 61
District of Columbia	2,793 41	7,489 49	10,282 89
"	5,758 83	7,100 49	12,859 37
Virginia	3,244 75	11,827 88	15,072 68
"	1,947 49	1,666 91	3,614 45
"	3,273 34	3,135 85	6,409 24
"	–	1,025 62	1,025 62
"	323 16	5,385 30	5,608 46
k, "	560 48	5,825 31	6,385 79
"	–	5,263 55	5,263 55
"	–	3,181 52	3,181 52
"	60 04	2,996 30	3,056 34
"	–	2,268 74	2,268 74
North Carolina	8,633 09	3,307 31	11,940 40
"	1,893 03	1,519 11	3,412 41
"	2,017 82	2,673 72	4,691 59
"	2,138 66	4,431 73	6,570 44
"	956 71	6,037 46	6,994 22
"	–	1,720 92	1,720 92
"	1,467 86	1,081 10	2,549 01
"	1,340 50	1,081 82	3,022 46
outh Carolina	15,794 49	13,456 03	29,250 52
"	1,500 87	2,662 77	4,163 69
"			
Georgia	11,143 52	6,455 02	17,598 54
"			
"	423 74	723 11	1,146 85
"			
"	1,460 25	737 19	2,197 44
Ohio	–	8,721 60	8,721 60
"	–	3,186 14	3,186 14
"	–	9,159 47	9,159 47
"	–	2,858 34	2,858 34
Tennessee	–	4,240 94	4,240 94
Kentucky	–	8,125 87	8,125 87
Missouri	–	9,735 00	9,735 00
Michigan	–	10,169 80	10,169 80
nac, "	–	829 79	829 79
Alabama	9,171 76	12,570 19	21,742 00
Louisiana			
"	37,914 82	71,161 49	109,076 36
"			
Florida	883 24	2,158 55	3,041 79
"			
i, "	1,637 50	2,268 80	2,906 35
"			
"	1,698 60	1,025 89	2,724 54
Total	834,244 54	1,262,234 27	2,096,478 81

BY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 16.

STATEMENT

OF THE

NUMBER AND CLASS OF VESSELS BUILT

IN

EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 16.

Statement showing the number and class of vessels built, and the t thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for t ending on the 30th September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	T
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops	Steam-boats.		
MAINE.							
Passamaquoddy	1	2	3	–	–	6	
Machias	1	1	6	–	–	8	
Frenchman's Bay	–	–	6	–	–	6	
Penobscot	1	5	14	–	–	20	
Belfast	2	3	11	–	–	16	
Waldoborough	4	10	14	–	1	29	
Wiscasset	–	1	3	–	–	4	
Bath	7	9	4	–	2	22	
Portland	7	17	5	–	–	29	
Saco							
Kennebunk	3	–	2	–	–	5	
York							
Total	26	48	68	–	3	145	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
Portsmouth	5	–	2	–	–	7	
Total	5	–	2	–	–	7	
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Newburyport	6	–	8	–	–	14	
Ipswich	–	–	23	–	–	23	
Gloucester	–	–	9	–	–	9	
Salem							
Marblehead	–	–	3	–	–	3	
Boston	17	10	7	–	–	34	1
Plymouth	5	2	14	–	–	21	
Dighton	–	–	8	1	–	9	
New Bedford	2	1	3	–	–	6	
Barnstable	–	1	25	–	–	26	
Edgartown							
Nantucket	1	–	–	–	–	1	
Total	31	14	100	1	–	146	2
RHODE ISLAND.							
Providence	2	2	1	–	–	5	1
Bristol							
Newport	–	2	1	1	–	4	
Total	2	4	2	1	–	9	1

No. 16.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops	Steam-boats.		Tons. 95ths
CONNECTICUT.							
n - - -	–	1	11	4	–	16	1,536 63
on - - -	–	–	3	10	–	13	589 90
n - - -	1	–	3	2	–	6	644 49
- - - -							
Total -	1	1	17	16	–	35	2,771 11
NEW YORK.							
Harbor - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1	56 21
- - - -	–	–	8	–	1	9	1,125 01
- - - -							
ie - - -							
r - - -	–	–	–	2	–	2	81 85
ek - - -							
- - -	10	7	17	44	16	94	16,688 32
nd - - -							
Total -	10	7	26	46	17	106	17,951 44
NEW JERSEY.							
oy - - -	–	–	5	4	1	10	1,083 66
1 - - -	–	–	10	3	–	13	1,326 66
- - - -	–	–	–	12	8	20	1,142 76
- - - -	–	–	3	2	–	5	459 02
- - - -	–	–	–	2	1	3	217 49
Harbor - -	–	–	2	–	–	2	197 63
Harbor - -	–	1	17	1	–	19	2,343 05
Total -	–	1	37	24	10	72	6,769 75
PENNSYLVANIA.							
hia - - -	4	7	14	13	4	42	5,086 37
g - - -							
- - - -	–	–	–	–	7	7	1,197 20
Total -	4	7	14	13	11	49	6,283 57
DELAWARE.							
n - - -	–	–	9	7	–	16	1,231 05
n - - -							
Total -	–	–	9	7	–	16	1,231 05

No. 16—Continued.

Recapitulation of the number and class of vessels built, and the t thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for t ending on the 30th September, 1839.

STATES.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TO
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam boats.		To
Maine	26	48	68	–	3	145	
New Hampshire	5	–	2	–	–	7	
Massachusetts	31	14	100	1	–	146	
Rhode Island	2	4	2	1	–	9	
Connecticut	1	1	17	16	–	35	
New York	10	7	26	46	17	106	
New Jersey	–	1	37	24	10	72	
Pennsylvania	4	7	14	13	11	49	
Delaware	–	–	9	7	–	16	
Maryland	3	7	114	–	5	129	
District of Columbia	1	–	1	10	2	14	
Virginia	–	–	9	–	1	10	
North Carolina	–	–	23	2	–	25	
South Carolina	–	–	3	–	1	4	
Georgia	–	–	2	–	5	7	
Ohio	–	–	2	–	42	44	
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	3	3	
Alabama							
Mississippi							
Louisiana	–	–	6	1	4	11	
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	11	11	
Missouri	–	–	–	–	5	5	
Michigan	–	–	3	–	4	7	
Florida	–	–	1	1	1	3	
Total	83	89	439	122	125	858	10

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Regi*

No. 17.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE

REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED TONNAGE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

FROM 1815 TO 1839, INCLUSIVE.

No. 17.

A comparative view of the registered, enrolled, and licens the United States, from 1815 *to* 1839, *inclusiv*

YEARS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.	
1815 - - -	854,294 74	513,833 04
1816 - - -	800,759 63	571,458 85
1817 - - -	809,724 70	590,186 66
1818 - - -	606,088 64	609,095 51
1819 - - -	612,930 44	647,821 17
1820 - - -	619,047 53	661,118 66
1821 - - -	619,896 40	679,062 30
1822 - - -	628,150 41	696,548 71
1823 - - -	639,920 76	696,614 87
1824 - - -	669,972 60	719,190 37
1825 - - -	700,787 08	722,323 69
1826 - - -	739,978 15	796,211 68
1827 - - -	747,170 44	873,437 34
1828 - - -	812,619 37	928,772 50
1829 - - -	650,142 88	610,654 88
1830 - - -	576,475 33	615,310 10
1831 - - -	620,451 92	647,394 32
1832 - - -	686,980 77	752,460 39
1833 - - -	750,026 72	856,123 22
1834 - - -	857,438 42	901,468 67
1835 - - -	885,821 60	939,118 49
1836 - - -	897,774 51	984,328 14
1837 - - -	810,447 29	1,086,238 40
1838 - - -	822,591 89	1,173,047 89
1839 - - -	834,244 54	1,262,234 27

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH,

INDEX TO THE GENERAL STATEMENTS.

INDEX

TO

THE PRECEDING STATEMENTS

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Index to the preceding statements of commerce and navigation, for year ending September 30th, 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Free goods.	Other.	Foreign merchandise.		Do tic du
			Free goods.	Other.	
A.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	P
Adzes and axes	-	34			
Ale, beer, porter, and cider	-	60	-	172	
Almonds	16	-	159		
Alum	-	98			
Animals for breed, and other	10				
Anatomical preparations	8				
Antimony, regulus of	8				
Anchors	-	90			
Anvils	-	90	-	190	
Apothecaries' vials	-	108			
Apparatus, philosophical	6				
Apples	-	-	-	-	
Apparel, wearing	-	-	-	-	
Arms, fire, not specified	-	34	-	154	
side	-	34	-	154	
muskets and rifles	-	84	-	188	
Articles, free, for the use of the United States	6				
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c.	6				
Articles wholly or chiefly of gold or silver, &c.	-	38	-	156	
Articles free of duty, not enumerated	26	-	148		
Articles not enumerated, paying duties ad valorem, viz:					
At 5 per cent.	-	46	-	162	
10 per cent.	-	46			
12 per cent.	-	46			
12½ per cent.	-	46	-	162	
15 per cent.	-	48	-	162	
20 per cent.	-	48	-	162	
25 per cent.	-	48	-	162	
30 per cent.	-	48	-	162	
35 per cent.	-	48			
40 per cent.	-	48			
50 per cent.	-	48	-	162	
Articles of domestic produce, manufactur'd	-	-	-	-	
unmanufac'd	-	-	-	-	
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	
Ashes, pot and pearl	-	-	-	-	
B.					
Bacon, hams and other	-	70	-	180	
Bags of flax	-	-	-	-	
Bagging, cotton	-	52	-	166	
Baizes, &c.	-	50	-	164	
Bark of the cork tree	8				
Bark, oak, and other dye	-	-	-	-	
Beer, ale, and porter	-	60	-	172	
Bar iron, manufactured by rolling	-	96	-	194	
otherwise	-	96	-	194	
Barilla	10				

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 26, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 379.]

mittee of Claims, to whom was referred the claims of John Mitchell and B. F. Fox, report:

he claimants, on the 22d of August, 1835, entered into a contract tin Gordon, as commissioner of the United States, appointed to nd the erection of the building for the Branch Mint at New Or- which they agreed to erect and complete the same, in conformity lans submitted at the time, for the sum of $182,000; that, in r following, the plan was modified by Dr. Patterson, the di- the Mint at Philadelphia, and the changes suggested by Dr. Pat- ere sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the assu- at they were such as would evidently *diminish* the cost of the . The plans, as modified, were afterward exhibited and explain- r. Patterson to General Gordon, the commissioner, who concurred pediency of the alteration; but it now appears that, owing to the s of the instructions given by Dr. Patterson to General Gordon, or sunderstanding of them, not only the additional work required odification of the plan was performed by the contractors, but also specified in the original contract and plans, which the proposed as rendered unnecessary, and which it was intended should be d with.

thstanding the extravagance and unnecessary expense which have these alterations, the committee think it would be unreasonable ist, on the part of the United States, to withhold from the claim- ntever sum may be found due them upon a fair settlement of their ; they having performed the labor, and furnished the materials, equest and under the superintendence of an authorized agent of ernment.

committee, therefore, report a bill for their relief, and recommend ge.

ives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

E CLAIMS OF WALLIS AND ARTHUR, AND OTHI

FOR

ensation for rations furnished to, and the use of wagons, &c.
souri volunteers, who were called into the service of the United
1836, against the Sac and Iowa Indians.

March 16, 1840.
Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
June 26, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Liberty, Clay Co., Missouri,
February 18, 1

nored Sir: In the month of July of 1836, the Sac and Io located on our frontier became very troublesome to the front ; so much so, that the commander-in-chief of our State orde g of 200 mounted volunteers, who were raised and mustere e, and continued patrolling the frontier 18 days, under the of Col. Shubael Allen, of our county. Provisions for the car first necessary, the colonel concluded to let the furnishing of lowest bidder. The undersigned, who now address you, w bidders; and had necessarily to expend a great deal of mo urchase of the rations necessary, which they calculated the C ment would replace in a very short time. But, owing to th of some of the officers, no action of Congress has yet been h subject; owing, we suppose, to a neglect in forwarding the re campaign. We have suffered great inconvenience for want expended; and have earnestly to request you would examine of Col. Shubael Allen, (who has sent this day all the papers b o the campaign to you,) and use your exertion in having an on made for their speedy payment; and, by so doing, you wi lasting favor on your friends addressing you, as also a num constituents, soldiers, interested therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MICH. ARTHUI
GEORGE WALI

n. L. F. Linn, *U. S. Senate, Washington City, D. C.*

Rives, printers.

BRIGADE ORDER.

JULY 2, 1836.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief, requiring me to order out a sufficient force, and cause to be removed out of the limits of the State any Indians that may be found roaming within my command, you are hereby required forthwith to detail from the 28th regiment, that you have the honor to command, two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, one adjutant, and two hundred privates, which you will cause to be organized into two companies, which will constitute and form one battalion of mounted riflemen; and of which force you will assume the command, and repair to the frontiers of Clay and Clinton counties, and to the frontiers of which counties you will confine your operations, and cause to be removed and driven from the limits of the State all Indians that may be found roaming therein, and within the limits aforesaid—peaceably if you *can*, and forcibly if you *must*. You will cause the troops to be well mounted on good horses, armed with rifles, and each man to have fifty ball-cartridges, suitable to the calibre of his gun, and each man to be supplied with twenty days' rations. You will remain in service a tour of twenty days, if you shall find it necessary to do so, in carrying into effect the duties enjoined by this order. You will promptly report your proceedings therein, from time to time, as you may believe will conduce to the welfare of our frontier citizens.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen. 2d Brigade 1st Division Missouri Militia.

JNO. H. MOREHEAD,
Aid-de-camp.

Col. SHUBAEL ALLEN,
Com'g 28th Reg't Missouri Militia.

In pursuance of the foregoing order, I, Shubael Allen, commandant as aforesaid, at sunset, on the 8th of July, [assumed] the command of the troops raised for service against the hostile Indians supposed to be roaming in parties in Clay, Clinton, and Ray, as well as Carroll counties, in this State. On that day I mustered into service the quota of men required as per order—say, two companies of one hundred men each, besides commissioned officers. Captain David R. Atchison, commandant of the Liberty Blues, with a portion attached to his command, to make the one hundred men; Captain Smith Crawford commanded the other company of volunteers, of the same number. The field and staff officers will stand as follows, which belong to my command:

Shubael Allen, colonel commanding.
William Todd, adjutant.
Ashby Peters, quartermaster and acting commissary.
Clayton Tillery, sergeant-major.
Ware S. May, surgeon.

Believing, at the same time, that it was all-important for the ease, convenience, and (more important) for the safety of the troops, in case of an engagement with a band of hostile Indians, that we might possibly meet, (as we had reason to suppose we might fall in with, from reports,) I re-

e quartermaster to procure two baggage-wagons, for the purpose ring all articles that we would have, such as blankets, saddle- l clothing, suitable for the tour of twenty days. I also took an n of the troops in what manner they wished to be supplied with s; and it appeared unanimous that the same should be supplied tractor. This, no doubt, was the best policy. 1st. We would r from settlements, it would not be possible to keep supplies; or one-half of my command would be on *furlough* after provisions. ase, the balance might be placed in imminent danger. 2d. Then that quantity of provisions, or the weight, this hot weather—I if but a small portion of our horses would have been able to the tour; and, quite possible, a portion would have been lost en- Under this consideration, I auctioned the contract off to the low- er. There were four bidders; and Michael Arthur and George ere the lowest bidders, at 19 cents per ration per day for each unday, the 10th of July, my command rendezvoused at Smith's teen miles from Liberty. Valued horses and other property; and, ection, found all my command armed and equipped, and well l on good horses, competent for the tour of duty. Took the line of n the evening; marched three miles north, (at J. Owen's farm,) ed baggage-wagons. You will see, from the document attached, No. 1,) a list of the names of the men under the command of . Atchison. Also, a document, (marked No. 2,) the names of the under the command of Smith Crawford. Also, from document ou will see the account of M. Arthur and George Wallis for sup- he troops with rations, amounting to $783 18; which is correct, eably to contract. Also, document No. 4, the account of J. T. V. on, amounting to $97 50. Also, document No. 5, the account of Gartin, amounting to $95. All of which accounts are correct. , in conclusion, to state that the foregoing report was made out by returned to the commanding officer; but through neglect, or er cause, no action of Congress has ever been [had] on the subject, viduals [are] very unjustly kept out of their money.

ereby certify all the foregoing report is correct. Given under my Liberty, Missouri, this the 18th day of February, A. D. 1840.

SHUBAEL ALLEN, *Colonel,*
Com'g 28th Reg't Missouri Militia.

No. 1.

uster-roll of Captain David R. Atchison's company of mounted rs, raised from the 28th regiment 2d brigade 1st division of Mis- litia, by order of the commander-in-chief, for the purpose of de- the frontiers, and removing the Indians from the limits of the wit:

David R. Atchison, captain.
O. P. Moss, lieutenant.
A. Doughterty, 2d do.
Robert H. Burden, 1st sergeant.
Garret Long, 2d do.

John Strode,	3d sergeant.
W. A. Dunn,	4th do.
John Rogers,	1st corporal.
James Casey,	2d do.
Solomon Levi,	3d do.
Harris Thorp,	4th do.

PRIVATES.

William V. Hodges
George W. Hendly
Thomas Lanter
Langdon Searcy
Allen Sanders
Alexander W. Donaphon
Urah Haden
Peter H. Burnett
John Wallis
James V. Martin
Harvey Whitington
Anderson D. Edwards
William Estis
Waller Huffaker
James Roberts, jr.
Joel Turnham
Wiat B. Arnold
Thomas Turnham
Harrison Cowley
Frederick Kieser
Joseph Vrolett
Henry Owans
Arnold Chance
Joseph Baxter
James Y. V. Thompson
George C. Hall
Carroll Hughes
James Everett
Thomas Clark
Augustus S. Gunter
Richard P. Wood
William George
Anderson Everett
Josiah Lingenfelter
William Byrd
Samuel C. Hall
Rely Holmes
Absalom Maib
William George
Philip Wirt
Samuel Liggin
John Estis
John Long, jr.
John Davidson
Isam Owens
Henry W. Hanson
William T. Wood
John Pope Long
Abel H. King
John S. Campbell
Samuel W. Campbell
Simon P. Hudson
Nicholas Roberts
Thomas Stanton
Alexander B. Duncan
Ambrose D. Davis
Samuel Uttinger
Robert A. Ferguson
Boler Sublett
James Lyon
Doctor Smith
James Munkers
William Brown, sr.
Daniel Dearbourn
Adam Brown
Seldon Simms
William W. McCulloch
Anderson Hamilton
George W. Voris
William B. Magill
George Wallis
Robert Bell
Harden D. Martin
Christopher Searcy
Thomson Burnham
J. Hancock
William Legerwood
Robert Walker
William Todd
Joel Estis
George M. Whitson
J. H. Powe
Archibald Bedford
J. White
C. S. Elliott
M. H. Elliott

ı Owens	William Walker
olmes	John Stone
J. Vassar	Jonathan D. Skeggs.
. Roberts	

that the foregoing is a true copy of the original ro
of mounted volunteers commanded by me, and
on the 8th day of July, 1836, and discharged on
1836.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, C

No. 2.

Captain Smith Crawford's company.

ı Crawford	1	William Hickman
illiam Mothershead	2	William C. Shaw
el Ferrel	3	Allen Hixon
Ryland Shackelford	4	Samuel Hill
ohn Morrison	5	David L. Ferril
Thomas Young	6	William Crockett
Franklin Jessee	7	Adam Pulliam
Thomas Ellis	8	James Munkers
ohn Shackelford	9	James Shackelford
Alexander Wells	10	George Jeffers
Elijah Smith	11	Winfrey E. Price
ıtsman	12	Thomas Peabley
ey	13	John Ledgerwood
d	14	Daniel Singleton
ck	15	Samuel D. Hults
ı	16	James Faubion
nkers	17	William McConnel
ers	18	Pleasant Thomas
ore	19	John Ellington
n	20	Jeptha Todd
	21	Samuel Wilson
	22	Thomas Johnson
	23	William Sharp
	24	Isaiah Faubion
	25	S. R. Beacham
re	26	Garret Todd
oung	27	Elisha Williams
on	28	Josiah Sumner
er	29	Martin Noland
	30	William Horton
	31	Thomas L. Holland
ton	32	Owen Thorp
loss	33	Edmund L. Little
lds	34	January Springer
	35	Robert Shearer
	36	William C. Haul
l	37	James Duncan
nkers	38	Gipson T. Owens

Leonard Woody	77	Solomon Sinklear	91
John W. Hrrris	78	James Whitlock	92
David Gentry	79	John Baker	93
John Holland	80	Jackson Gordon	94
William Boydston	81	William A. Brackenridge	95
Henry Boydston	82	William Huff	96
Grandison Everett	83	Wilson W. Williams	97
Robert Young	84	William Wood	98
George Butler	85	Noah Hickman	99
Robert H. Brooks	86	Thomas E. Sloan	100
William Van Brooks	87	Henry Hart	101
George W. Campbell	88	Potter Harrington	102
Elijah Peabley	89	C. Gilliam	103
Jehoyda Duncan	90		

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true list of Captain Smith Crawford's company of mounted volunteers, who were mustered into service on the 8th July, and discharged on the 25th July, A. D. 1836.

Given under my hand, at Liberty, Missouri, February 17, 1840.

SHUBAEL ALLEN,
Colonel and Commandant 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.

No. 3.

1836.

THE UNITED STATES,

To George Wallis & M. Arthur, Dr.

For supplying the mounted volunteers, under the command of Colonel Shubael Allen, of the 28th regiment Missouri militia, in the month of July of 1836—say 229 men, 18 days, equal to 4,122 rations, at 19 cents - - - - $783 18

I, Ashby Peters, quartermaster for the 28th regiment Missouri militia, do hereby certify the above account of Wallis & Arthur, amounting to seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighteen cents, is correct; and that the rations above were furnished as called for, and of good quality.

Given under my hand at Liberty, Missouri.

ASHBY PETERS,
Quartermaster 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.

No. 4.

THE UNITED STATES,

To J. T. V. Thompson, Dr.

For one wagon and team employed eighteen days in the service of David R. Atchison's company, and under the com-

lonel Shubael Allen, in the year 1836, while en-
nst the Sac and Iowa Indians, at $5 00 per day - $90 00
wagon - - - - - - 7 50

$97 50

y certify that the above services were performed, as stated in
count of James T. V. Thompson, and agreeably to contract
m.

ASHBY PETERS,
Quartermaster 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.
(Mo.,) *February* 17, 1840.

No. 5.

D STATES,

To Andrew Gartin, Dr.

on and team employed eighteen days in the ser-
vid R. Atchison, and under the command of Col-
nel Allen, in the year 1836, whilst engaged against
d Iowa Indians, at $5 00 per day - - $90 00
o wagon - - - - - - 5 00

$95 00

y certify that the above services were performed, as stated in
nt of Andrew Gartin, and agreeably to the contract made with

ASHBY PETERS,
Quartermaster 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.
(Mo.,) *February* 17, 1840.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In relation to the adjustment of the Northeastern Boundary.

June 29, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

o the Senate:

The importance of the subject to the tranquillity of our country makes proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the in-rmation heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of nuary last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of r last proposition for the settlement of the question of the northeastern ndary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. annot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Gov-nments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the contro-rsy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional reement on the principles alluded to, as to effect that object.

The British commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, press an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially dif-ent from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is al-gether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, en adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form ficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is to be used reafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of ndary; and, as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United ates, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by mmissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory erein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be per. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, *June* 27, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, *June* 22, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and min-r plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying print-

ed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her Majesty's Government by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say that it will, of course, have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States must be beset with various and really existing difficulties, or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment; but her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clew to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government in England; it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided in its local operations had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838. Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draught of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draught recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draught,

were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not, indeed, allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments should be to contract stipulations, bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter-draught of convention, varying considerably in some parts (as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted, in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last) from the draught proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter-draught would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or, that if the American Government thought the draught of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is, on every account, expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draught and the American counter-draught. The British draught contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration. The American counter-draught did contain such a provision.

The British draught contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draught was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood, at that time, that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state, officially, to Mr. Forsyth, that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form

the main foundation of the American counter-draught, namely: first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and, secondly, that, in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there are many matters of detail in the American counter-draught which her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draught, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh, local, and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *&c. &c. &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 26, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d instant by Mr. Fox, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government by the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox of his being accordingly furnished, by an early opportunity, with the draught of a proposition, amended in conformity with the principles to which her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his Government might have expected that, when the American counter-draught was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draught of convention; or that, if it thought the draught

in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out respect the two were considered to differ.

ı note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th last year, transmitting the American counter-draught, he stated that, sequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of ı between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere sion of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigen- the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of untries; and referred to the importance of having the measure next l bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settle- nder some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons nduced the President to introduce in the new projet the provisions he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; ich, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to rious agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is grati- find that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of her r's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indica- harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to ate the most satisfactory result from the measure under considera-

undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox d assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

. Fox, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. &c.

MEMORIAL

OF

ber of masters of vessels engaged in the commerce of the city of York, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of March 2d, , concerning pilots.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

TLEMEN: The undersigned, masters of vessels now lying in the port York, perceiving, from reports of congressional proceedings, that s a proposition before your honorable body, the object of which is to the act passed March, 1837, relating to pilots, do respectfully remon- adverse to such repeal.

ir remonstrants would state, that, prior to the passage of the above- l law, the business of piloting to and from this port was conducted by ted number of men, who enacted such laws for their own govern- s proved exceedingly detrimental to the interests of commerce, and, ir having no opposition to contend with, became supine, inert, and ient in the following of their vocation, which impeded the transmis- foreign intelligence, so valuable in a mercantile community, and ed the approach of vessels to this port more dangerous than to any ort in the world. In proof of which, we would refer to the total loss y valuable vessels during the winter months of 1836 and 1837, in the officers, crews, and passengers were engulphed in waves.

act of March 2, 1837, effectually annulled the existing evils, by g the business of pilotage open for fair competition.

r remonstrants respectfully request that your honorable body will eal the law of 1837; for it is their decided opinion that such repeal destroy all competition, and produce the full recurrence of former And your remonstrants, as in duty bound, &c.

YORK, *June* 24, 1840.

nas W. Watts, brig Georges, of Thomaston.
rris, packet ship Virginia.
. Morgan, packet ship Philadelphia.
B. Shepherd, schooner Atlantic, Winston, Massachusetts.
iam Brown, brig Elizabeth.
mas Brown, brig Eliza Liddell.
ge Bell, brig Paragon.
iam Foster, barque Yorkshire.

George Cumming, British barque Johns.
Ethan A. Elliott, brig Pandora.
Diedr. Tegeler, barque Republic, of Bremen.
Michael Baker, barque Louisa.
C. Cattermole, Bremen brig Vesta.
A. Plummer, ship Lehigh, Philadelphia.
Hector Jackson, brig Sarah of Baltimore.
A. Raingeard, master of the barque Paoli, of New York.
Calvin Babbidge, brig Statim.
Frs. Sherwood, brig Cordelia, of New York.
Davis Studley, brig Amelia Strong, New York.
John Rathbone, ship Oxford.
Daniel Clark, brig Robert, New York.
Robert Walker, barque J. A. Robb, Baltimore.
William R. Blyde, barque Sarah Lee.
A. W. Nyberg, Swedish brig Carl of Lubeck.
O. H. Eslar, ship Howard, from Hamburg.
Charles Stoddard, ship Ville-de-Lyons, New York.
D. Sims, ship Burgundy.
N. Putnam, jr., ship Zenobia, Boston.
Henry Wilkins, master of the brig James, Philadelphia.
Matthias M. Decker, master brig Cuba, Philadelphia.
P. Pepper, master brig Senator.
W. Howard, master brig Louisa, New York.
Jas. Biscoe, master barque Eugenia.
Samuel Wight.
Benj. Stunlin, New York.
Gorham Baker.
Edmund Roach, barque Margaret Wexford.
Peter Connor, barque Shelmeleer.
Robert Card, brig Curlew.
Daniel Howell.
J. Johnson, master brig G. B. Lamar.
Nathaniel T. Hawkins, brig Rhine.
Eben Creighton, brig Liginia.
John Byard, brig Pactolus.
Samuel Mason, jr., schooner Pelon.
Levi Drinkwater, brig Laurel.
Charles Reed, schooner Texas, Boothbay.
Samuel Bucknam, jr., brig Othello.
David Rodick, schooner Halcyon.
Benjamin Rendell, brig Oceola.
Reuben Blanchard, brig Portland.
Nathaniel Knight, schooner Farmer.
Orrin Farnham, brig Castor.
Henry Spalding, brig Caucasian,
Joseph Wilson, brig Pulaski.
Thomas A. Snow, ship Augusta.
Alex. Milliken, barque Oceola, of Charleston.
M. Berry, master ship Catharine.
Wm. Barney, jr., master barque White Oak.
David More, master brig Cohansy.

l Woodberry, master ship Black Warrior.
Penfield, schooner Red Rover.
Leeds, schooner Lycurgus, of Hallowell.
el Walls, ship Ebro.
uel Webb.
a C. Howes, schooner Gil Blas.
. Howe, brig Bridgton.
n W. Ashby, brig J. D. Noyes.
Ross, brig Mentor.
L. Randall, brig Francis Ashbey.
hepard, brig John Bartlett.
amilton, ship Superb.
ah Howes, brig Arletta.
Fuller, brig Mary Cole.

MEMORIAL

OF

R OF CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,

REMONSTRATING

passage of any law compelling owners of steamboats to use any particular description of machinery.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

rable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The subscribers, citizens of Pittsburg,

LLY REPRESENT:

y have been informed that petitions are in circulation asking age of a law at this session of Congress to compel all owners ts, &c. to use Raub's invention (to prevent explosions) exclu- as numerous inventions intended to produce the same desira- e now before the public, among which is that of our townsman r Evans, Esq., which has been fully tested and proved to be its operations on seventeen boats on the western waters, the of which we would be wholly deprived of in the event of the his law: we would therefore respectfully but earnestly recom- your honorable bodies will not enact any law compelling the se of the invention of any particular inventor, or giving any tage to one machine or contrivance over another. We would esent that Raub's invention is entirely unknown amongst us, of Mr. Evans has been in extensive and successful use.

ıg, *June* 22, 1840.

). Robinson	David Fitzsimmons
). Davis	D. Leech & Co.
gham & Co.	B. A. Fahnestock & Co.
Ray & Co.	Irvine & Robinson
Garwood	Wm. J. Morrison
obinson, jr.	D. B. Sutton
ı. Raymond	Dalzell, Taylor, & Co.
Arters	Henry McGeary
. & Barker	Bagaley & Smith
, Shepton, & Co.	Stockton, Dick, & Co.

, printers.

Frank J. Kerr
P. D. Luther
William Seeley
Jas. S. Hoon
G. W. Bradley
Robinson, Anderson, & Co.
James Wiley
Lewis Plitt
C. Remsen
Wm. P. Eichbaum
C. G. Hussey
A. Phillips & Co.
James Park
C. D. Culbertson
A. Darragh
A. F. Marthens
Wm. Perkins
W. R. Gormly
Fred. R. Smith
Samuel P. Darlington
John R. Blaine
A. J. Durboran
John H. Davis
Samuel Gray
Holmes & Hartupee
Wm. Anderson
Henry Warner
Isaiah Dickey
John Wallace
Samuel Keller
G. Armor
Jos. Banker
J. W. Daily
Sherriff, Fitzsimons, & Kean
Porter R. Friend
John Hart
R. Miller, jr.
Wm. J. McClurg
Hughes & Evans
James A. Bartram
Jeremiah Butler
Poindexter & Co.
W. & J. F. Kelly
C. L. Magee
David McKee
A. Jaynes
C. Knox
John A. Fitzsimons
James McCully
Wm. C. Stewart
Richy, Ewalt, & Co.
Baiky & Co.
John McFaden & Co.
John Floyd & Co.
Wm. J. Reed
John Rippey
Robert Gray
James J. Gray
B. Hogan
R. C. Stockton
J. R. Weldin
D. Brucklocher
Samuel Gelston
J. Woodwell
Ad. Nellier
John McCurdy
Michael McDonald
Charles S. Passavant
A. & S. Bailie
John Wallace & Co.
Geo. M. Fleming
James Kirkpatrick
Butler & Williamson
George Cochran
Aaron Hart
R. W. Hartley
John Cupples
Sinclair Gray
James Anderson, jr.
Andrew Christie
H. A. Weaver
John Bigler
Wm. Barton
Thomas Herring
Joseph ———
James Irwin & Co.
Samuel Stackhouse
John B. Warden
James May.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 209.]

mittee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to pro- satisfying outstanding claims to bounty lands for military ser- the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes, report:

ie bill provides for opening and extending the time for satisfying nding claims referred to, and also for converting the warrants ip, assignable by endorsement, and receivable in payment of the ids as cash.

mmittee believe it may be proper to open the time for satisfying ms, but consider it wrong in itself, and wholly at variance with ss intent of the acts granting these bounties in land, to make ignable and transferable. The bounty in land was expressly the soldier himself, his heirs at law, and his widow; and the legal enactments were provided to prevent them from falling ands of purchasers and speculators. Fully concurring in the id wisdom of this policy, the committee recommend a rigid ad- o it, and that all assignability of these warrants be prevented as heretofore.

espect to the expediency of opening the time, the committee iat it ought to be done with care and circumspection, and with iards to close up the business and prevent frauds. We believe Senate ought to have full information as to the number of soldiers ume entitled to bounty lands, the number which have received ds, and the number which have received nothing. This infor- annot be received in time to be acted upon, as the committee be- the present session; they therefore recommend the postpone- the bill to the next session of Congress, and the adoption of the n herewith reported, to obtain the desired information.

ives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAPPAN made the following

REPORT:

t Committee on the Library, which was instructed " to inquire e expediency of appropriating $500, to be expended under the m of the Secretaries of War and Navy, for the purpose of pre- and arranging for inspection and reference the mineral and ical specimens belonging to the Government," report:

in prosecuting the inquiry directed, they have found that many mineral and geological specimens are in possession of the War ent, which have been collected and deposited by the various ex- xpeditions which have, from time to time, been ordered by the ent. These specimens ought to be preserved, arranged, and so that the scientific inquirer may conveniently avail himself of ncrease or correct his knowledge.

y will be added to this collection about four thousand selected s from the late surveys and investigations of Mr. Owen, to pre- d exhibit which it is desirable that arrangements should be

and valuable collections in the various branches of natural his- also be expected from the exploring expedition under Lieut. and, were suitable arrangements made for their preservation and classification, there can be little doubt but that additions would antly made to such collections by those lovers of science who d appreciate the great value of uniting in one assemblage the ge of the age upon such subjects.

ommittee are of opinion that the Government should make pro- r the preservation and arrangement of all such specimens of history; and to accomplish this, they recommend that an appro- of five hundred dollars be made, to be expended under the direc- he Secretaries of War and Navy for that purpose.

ives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 381.]

[illegible]mittee on Pensions, to whom was referred the claim of John McClanahan for a pension, report:

claimant represents that he enlisted in 1791 into the service of the States, under the command of Captain Munford, in the 1st regi- f infantry; and that he was wounded at General St. Clair's defeat, , by a musket-ball, which still remains lodged near the spine. In witness, who was present at the battle, made an affidavit to support Clanahan's application at the department, in which he swore "that Clanahan was present at the defeat of said General St. Clair, by the , on the 4th day of November, 1791; and he (said McClanahan) was d severely in the action of that day, a bullet having been lodged by my in his left side." This person is now dead; his character for nd veracity is fully attested. The application at the department ecause the testimony of two persons, in relation to the manner of ipt of the wound, was not produced, as the rules require; the rolls ompany being lost. The reason given for the delay in making ap- n, is, that he was ignorant of any law providing for his case, and illingness to apply while he had any thing to subsist upon.

circumstantial evidence, afforded by the letter of Hon. L. F. Linn, pril 30, 1840, is strong, and entitled to great weight in this case. tter is among the papers.

certificate of two physicians as to the cause, nature, and degree of ent disability, is full and satisfactory. The degree is fixed at two-

rticular examination of the claimant as to the facts alleged, and of nd, by a member of this committee, convinced him that the claim to be allowed.

committee, believing that a good case is made out, report a bill.

Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENTISS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. No. 221, 224, and 241.]

e Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. No. 21) granting a pension to William Butterfield," "An act (H. R. No. 24) for the relief of David Wilson," and "An act (H. R. No. 241) ranting a pension to John Brown," report:

'he foregoing are applications for relief on account of injuries alleged ave been incurred in the last war.

'illiam Butterfield suffers under a general debility, produced, as he ı, by a fever, which was brought on by exposure to wet and cold in ember, 1812. The delay of more than twenty years in making the lication is, of itself, almost conclusive against this case. It is unex- ined. But the evidence does not convince the committee that the pres- disability is fairly attributable to the causes assigned, and arises out of performance of military duty.

'he claim of David Wilson is liable to the same objections as the above. disability, as it is represented, is owing to an injury of his right ankle ı gun-carriage running over or against it. Many things require a fuller lanation than is given. It is not satisfactorily proved that he was in line of his duty when he was injured.

n the case of John Brown, there is nothing, save his own assertions, to ve how, when, and where he was wounded. The rolls afford no evi- ice whatever of his having been wounded, or in any other way injured ile in the service of the United States. A witness says that he was a mber of the same company, but was not present at the battle (Bridge- ter, July 25, 1814) where Brown was wounded, being absent on re- iting service; that he saw the wounds after the battle, and understood ' were inflicted in the manner alleged; but how long after the battle was, it does not appear. According to the claimant's statement, he t have lain in the hospital at Fort Erie for weeks; and if so, it is al- t certain that he would have been returned among the wounded on rolls. The case, as thus presented, is a very doubtful one, and can- receive the sanction of this committee without more direct evidence.

he committee recommend the indefinite postponement of the foregoing

& Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 217, 220, 229.]

nmittee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 229) e relief of Benjamin McCullock;" "An act (H. R. 217) for the of Robert Whittet;" and "An act (H. R. 220) granting a pen- o Lyman N. Cook," report:

oregoing are applications for relief on account of disabilities al- have been contracted in service during the last war.

case of Benjamin McCullock, it is alleged that, in consequence of s and hardships while a prisoner, fits were brought on, which re- n a paralysis; his discharge contains no intimation of the kind. idence is not deemed sufficient to show a connexion between his disability and the alleged cause.

bjection to the allowance of the claim of Robert Whittet is, as stated Commissioner of Pensions, "that it appears from the [memorial,] r papers of this man, now on file in the section of Bounty Lands, that was discharged from the service of the United States in conse- of *old age* and the palsy; but it does not appear that he was wound- therwise disabled, while in the line of his duty in said service." e seen that this claim can only be established by strong evidence. timony now before the committee is not considered such as would favorable action upon the case, because it does not clearly and di- ace back the present disease, and consequent disability, to any injury l in the performance of military duty.

n N. Cook states that he was attached as surgeon's mate to the established for General P. B. Porter's command at Fort Erie, of ospital Eli Hill was surgeon; and that during the battle of the 17th ber at Fort Erie he had the drum of the right ear ruptured, and the of the other so seriously injured as to amount to almost total deaf- the discharge of cannon from Towson's battery, situated a few n the hospital." The battle alluded to was the sortie from Fort ptember 17, 1814. The material witness in this case is Dr. Hill, merely states that he had no knowledge of Cook's defect in hearing time after this engagement. After such a lapse of time between the f the injury and the application, the committee require more specific testimony than is furnished by Dr. Cook.

ommittee recommend that the foregoing bills be severally postponed ely.

ives, printers.

PETITION

OF

HAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

PRAYING

: amendment of the act of March 2, 1837, concerning pilots.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ionorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans,

FFULLY SHOWS :

in the opinion of your petitioners, the best interests of trade and ce would be advanced by an entire abrogation of all monopolies in ness of piloting vessels to and from all ports of entry in the United iasmuch as the competition to which such abrogation would lead will irect tendency to lower the rates of pilotage, and to insure a greate of promptness and skill on the part of those who offer themselves arge the duties of pilots.

petitioners further show, that, in their opinion, the entire regulation siness of piloting upon tide-waters or rivers running through the States of the Union, so far as the same can become an object for ference of Government, falls within the scope of the powers delegated ress, and that it is properly the duty of your honorable body to regusame.

petitioners further show, that many of the States have endeavored, *al legal enactments*, to create monopolies in the business of piloting, lishing corporate bodies of pilots, and prohibiting all persons not s of such corporations, or who were not otherwise especially authorsaid States, from piloting vessels within the boundaries and jurisdicaid States.

efore, your petitioners pray that "An act concerning pilots," ap-March 2, 1837, may be so amended, that pilots authorized and liy any State in which there may be a port of entry to the high seas,

ives, printers.

and on all waters leading from said State, to or through any other State of the United States, under such regulations as your honorable body may, in your wisdom, think the interests of trade and the public welfare may require.

And, as in duty bound, &c.

In the absence of the president,

WM. L. HOGDE,
1st Vice President.

CHAS. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 383.]

mittee on Commerce have again considered the memorial of officers of the revenue service, who were placed under the orders Secretary of the Navy, and further report, as follows:

report of the committee made in 1839, it appears the subject was , that certain official documents might be furnished; by which it ars that certain cutters belonging to the revenue service were l by the Secretary of the Treasury, and placed under the orders retary of the Navy, by whom they were attached to a squadron command of Captain Dallas, upon the West India station, and there for a considerable period of time, performing duty under . The revenue-cutters are no part of the navy, and never co-ope- ships of war, unless by special transfer, as in this case, which has curred. The memorialists contend that the law prescribing their not impose upon them military service of any kind, but a watch- ntendence over the collection of the customs; and that, when l to, and made a part of, the naval service, they ought to be placed ting of naval officers.

s no law in force which authorizes this allowance; but it does t these officers did perform the duties assigned, and were exposed dships and hazards of the service, and of an unhealthy climate. ms, therefore, to be a reasonable claim to be placed on the same naval officers serving in the same stations. The only embarrass- assigning to the officers of the cutters their proper relative rank. nander of a cutter, though designated as captain, can certainly ust claim to the rank of a post-captain in the navy, or to any de than that of an officer usually assigned to the command of a he size and armament of a cutter.

ber of the committee addressed a letter to a member of the Board Commissioners, for information on this point, and received a reply nnexed to this report. The result is, that the board are of opin- aptains of cutters should be placed on a footing with lieutenants ry; 1st lieutenants in the revenue service, with masters in the d other lieutenants in that service, with passed midshipmen.

es, printers.

The pay per annum of a lieutenant of the navy, when at sea and commanding a vessel of the size or class of a cutter, is understood to be - - - - - - -	$1,800
When not commanding - - - - - - -	1,500
The pay of a master - - - - - - -	1,000
A passed midshipman - - - - - - -	750
The pay of the captain of a revenue-cutter is - - -	1,200
1st lieutenant in the revenue service is - - - - -	960
2d lieutenant in the revenue service is - - - - -	860
3d lieutenant in the revenue service is - - - - -	790

It is thus apparent that the pay in the two branches of service is not graduated upon the same scale. This, however, is not a very material consideration, as the responsibilities, and probably the expenses, of the commander are proportionally more increased by the transfer than those of the other officers. The committee, on the whole, are of opinion that pay graduated upon the military scale is, in fairness, due to these individuals, and report a bill in substantial conformity to the opinion of the Board of Commissioners. They also annex to this report the report of the Commissioners.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
April 7, 1840.

SIR: The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the honorable H. J. Anderson to you, and of the enclosed petition of Lieutenant Stephen Cornell, of the revenue service; and, in compliance with your endorsement "to report what should be the relative compensation of the officers of the navy and revenue service when called to act together," respectfully state:

That, upon referring to the acts which have authorized the appointment and fixed the compensation of the officers of revenue-cutters, they find, by the act of the 4th August, 1790, that the commander of a revenue-cutter was then designated as *master*, and the other officers as *mates*; that, in the act of the 2d March, 1799, the commander is called captain or master, and the other officers lieutenants or mates; and, in the act of the 2d July, 1836, the commander is designated as captain, and the other officers as lieutenants—their powers and duties remaining the same as before. In the two former acts, the monthly pay was distinctly stated; and the subsistence of the captain or master was to be the same as that of a captain *in the army*, and that of the lieutenants or mates the same as for lieutenants *in the army*. So far as any action of Congress, therefore, has been had, that body appears not to have placed the captain or master of a revenue cutter higher in the scale than a captain in the army, nor the lieutenants of the revenue-cutters higher than lieutenants of the army.

If this scale should be taken as a ground of comparison, the fact that there are different grades of lieutenants, both in the army and revenue service, would naturally suggest the propriety of classing the first lieutenants of each together; and if the second and third lieutenants of the revenue service were placed on the same standing as the second lieutenants in the army, the former would have no cause of complaint.

elative rank between the officers of the army and navy, as estab-
uring the war of the Revolution, and since recognised by the reg-
of those services, with the approval of the President and sanction
ress, places captains in the army and lieutenants in the navy on an
; the lieutenants in the navy, from the lowest grade of *commis-*
a-officers in that service; and the scale of relative rank, as estab-
goes no farther. Regulations, therefore, make no provision for any
the navy to correspond with the first and second lieutenants in
y. If, however, the same principle should be extended, masters
avy would be classed by analogy with first lieutenants in the ar-
passed midshipmen with second lieutenants of the army, as these
ses of navy officers are next in succession to the lieutenants.
refore, the action of Congress in 1790 and in 1799 should be con-
as any guide for comparing the relative rank of the officers of the
-cutters with officers of the army, and the rules and principles for
ng the relative rank of the officers of the army and navy should be
red applicable to the case now referred, it would follow, that when
of revenue-cutters were acting with officers of the navy, and under
y which a temporary military character is given to them, captains
evenue service should be on a footing, as respects compensation,
utenants in the navy; first lieutenants of the revenue service, with
; and other lieutenants of that service, with passed midshipmen of
y, if the pay of those officers of the navy was greater than that to
he officers of the revenue service would be otherwise entitled to

When the general and ordinary duties, and the character of the
ve responsibilities of the two classes of officers, are considered, in
ion with the fact that vessels of the size of revenue-cutters, when
the navy, would not be commanded by officers of higher rank
utenants, it is believed that these circumstances could not be con-
as affording just grounds for higher claims on the part of the offi-
the revenue service than has been herein suggested.
letter, with the petition enclosed, is herewith returned.

WASHINGTON, *June* 26, 1840.

: The subject upon which you request my opinion, in your note of
day, was formally referred to the Board a short time since, and a
made upon it. As this report met my approbation, I enclose you a

When the revenue officers are placed under the direction of the
Department, and made subject to the laws and regulations for the
ment of the navy, it appears to be but common justice that their
mation should also be the same as that of the navy officers who are
yed in similar service, and having the same responsibilities.
e only question upon which a difference of opinion will probably
is, that which designates the *relative* standing or responsibilities of
wo classes of officers. The report appears to me quite as liberal
ds the revenue officers as they have a right to expect; in fact, I
e the Naval Committee of the House have not proposed to go so far
me of those officers.

The pay of a lieutenant of the navy, when employed at sea and commanding a vessel of the class of a revenue-cutter, is - - $1,800
When not commanding - - - - - 1,500
A master - - - - - - - 1,000
A passed midshipman - - - - - - 750
With one ration each, at 20 cents, a day.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, *of the U. S. Senate.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT:

Committee of Claims, to whom was recommitted the memorial of ilbert Stalker and N. B. Hill, with additional documents, report:

ıat the memorialists on the 10th day of January, 1838, by their agents, ısons & Caldwell, chartered to Lieutenant L'Engle, assistant quarter- :r United States army, as per charter-party hereunto annexed, (marked ıe steamer James Boatwright, to be employed as a transport on the n coast of Florida, or elsewhere, at the rate of four thousand dollars ıonth, so long as she might be retained in the service of the United ; that, on the 14th day of the same month, the steamer left the port ıarleston, S. C., for Florida, under the command of Captain B. W. ell, in a sound and staunch condition, and properly manned and fur- d for the expedition; and soon afterward arrived at the mouth of the n river, near Fort Pierce, the principal depot for receiving the supplies ieneral Jesup's army. At the mouth of this river was a bar, which, ding to the testimony of Captain Donnell, "was passable only at spring or twice a month;" and the service required of the James Boatwright o tow vessels in and out of the river, when there was sufficient depth ıter over the bar to permit their passing it. The rest of the time she t anchor at the usual anchorage-ground at the mouth of the Indian , where the worms are exceedingly destructive to wooden bottomed ves- After being about two months at this place, Captain Donnell states he became anxious for the safety of the boat, on account of the worms, requested of Lieutenant Hooker permission to return with her to Char- n, to overhaul her and repair damages. But that, in answer to his esentation of the condition of the boat, and his request to return to Char- n, Lieutenant Hooker replied "that he was very willing to allow me tain Donnell) to go; but, as there was no other steamboat, he could not mine until another came in to relieve me, as he could not do without This was about the 1st of April. Soon afterwards, upon repeating equest, and expressing his increasing fears for the safety of the boat, ain Donnell had permission to go to Charleston with some Indian pris- ; and Monday the 23d of April was the time appointed for his leaving iver on his return.

ı Sunday morning, the 22d of April, Captain Donnell towed a vessel the bar, and, after casting her off, discovered the buoy of an anchor h had been lost by some vessel. He stopped to take it up, which de-

: Rives, printers.

tained him a short time; and, in returning over the bar, the boat touched the bottom, although he states "the rub was not heavy enough to do any injury, nor did any manifest itself." He got back to anchor at seven o'clock in the morning, and during the day had the boat scraped. He further states that, about one o'clock on Monday Morning, a leak was discovered, which increased rapidly; and notwithstanding every effort to arrest it by the crew and fifty men sent from the fort, it continued to increase, and about twelve o'clock meridian, on Monday, she sunk. He also says he has "no doubt that she was lost by reason of the injury from worms."

John Robinson, one of the firm which acted as the agents of the claimants, valued the boat, at the time she left Charleston, at $15,000; and two other witnesses testify that she was worth that sum at the time of her destruction. The claimants, however, aver that the boat was worth that amount, when lost, *exclusive of the engine*, which was saved; and now claim that sum of the United States, alleging that she was lost by reason of injury from worms, in consequence of the refusal of Lieutenant Hooker to let her be examined and repaired.

The foregoing statement of the facts is derived from the letters and certificates of Captain Donnell, and other witnesses, introduced by the claimants. It is entirely *ex parte*, and, in the opinion of the committee, does not satisfactorily prove that the loss of the boat was caused by the injury done by the worms, owing to her remaining too long in the Florida waters without being overhauled, as contended by the memorialists. But even had this fact been clearly established, the committee cannot admit that the United States could properly be held accountable for a loss arising from this cause: It can only be regarded as one of the ordinary dangers incident to the service in which the boat was employed; and the liberal price of $4,000 per month, paid for her charter, when the testimony is clear that her whole value did not exceed $15,000, furnishes the most convincing proof that the peculiar and well-known dangers attending her employment in the Florida waters were taken into consideration and charged for at the time of entering into the charter-party, as well as the common and ordinary sea risks.

It is, however, in the opinion of the committee, wholly unnecessary to place the rejection of the claim upon this ground; as they have, since the memorial was referred, obtained, through the Quartermaster General's Department, a statement from Lieutenant Hooker, which gives a very different aspect to the case from that presented by the claimants, and renders the probability very strong that the loss of the boat is to be attributed entirely to her striking on the bar the morning previous to her wreck; and if in any degree owing to this circumstance, there is not the slightest pretence for the claim set up.

The letters of General Jesup and Lieutenant Hooker, alluded to, are hereto annexed, and marked B and C.

These letters show that the claim preferred very nearly resembles that of the owners of the steamboat "John McLean," rejected by the Senate during the present session. In the adverse report made by the committee in that case, it is stated "that, whenever individuals enter into contracts to furnish supplies or perform services of any kind for the United States, at a fixed compensation, all liability upon the part of the Government ceases upon fulfilling their part of the contract and paying the price stipulated; and that they cannot be called upon to pay damages, or make up losses, which may have been sustained by contractors in the performance of their agreements.

ways to be supposed that contractors, before making their bargains, te not only the probable cost and expenses of their undertaking, but ke into their calculations all ordinary risks and contingencies which appen, and charge accordingly; and, in chartering a vessel or steam- s in the present instance, *insurance* would seem to be one of the first that should have been taken into the account in fixing upon the price charter. The danger of shipwreck was a risk properly belonging petitioners; and, if they were unwilling to assume it themselves, they have guarded against the possibility of loss by insurance: certain it t they cannot rightfully ask indemnity of the United States, who, in ansaction, are charterers, and not insurers."

ese principles have been repeatedly sanctioned by Congress, and the ittee are disposed rigidly to adhere to them; and, believing that they istly be applied in the present case, they recommend the adoption of llowing resolution:

olved, That the prayer of the memorialists be not granted.

A.

is charter-party between Lieutenant John L'Engle, assistant quarter- r United States army, and Messrs. Robinsons & Caldwell, agents of rners of the steamer James Boatwright, witnesseth: That said Robin- Caldwell charter to the said L'Engle the steamer James Boatwright, ly provided at their expense in every thing necessary to perform rvice that may be required of her as a transport on the eastern coast rida or elsewhere; in consideration of which, the said L'Engle agrees to the said Robinsons & Caldwell at the rate of four thousand dol- r month, as long as she shall be retained in the service of the United

a understood and provided that the said steamer shall be retained in rvice of the United States at least one month from the date of this ment, and as much longer as she may be required by the United States; when discharged, if she be not in the port of Charleston, she shall be d a reasonable time to arrive at the said port before her discharge take effect. It is also understood that, when she is undergoing repairs, onsequently unable to execute orders given by the proper officers of artermaster's department, such time shall be deducted.

yment shall be made at Charleston, monthly, on satisfactory evidence vice rendered for the time charged, provided the quartermaster be in ; if not, as soon thereafter as he shall be provided with funds for that se.

testimony whereof, we have affixed our signatures, this tenth day of ry, 1838.

JOHN L'ENGLE,
Lieutenant, Assistant Quartermaster.

tness to signature of Lieutenant L'Engle:
B. Segui, Jr.

B.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, June 26, 1840.

SIR: The papers relating to the claim for the loss of the steamer James Boatwright, while in service of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, at Indian river, in Florida, 22d April, 1838, and which you referred to me under date of 18th ultimo, were duly received; but as the testimony was only such as had been procured on the part of the claimants, I deemed it proper to take immediate measures for obtaining a statement from Lieutenant Hooker, the officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who is spoken of in the testimony furnished by the claimants; and his statement, having now come to hand, I enclose herewith.

It will be seen that this statement of the case by Lieutenant Hooker differs from that presented by the claimants, principally in relation to the circumstances attending the picking up of the anchor on Sunday, 22d April, 1838; as Captain Donnell's affidavit of 1st April, 1840, states that he did not lose more than twenty minutes nor any depth of water thereby, and that it was done by permission of the Government pilot on board, (Arnow,) who said, when she touched, that it was nothing, and could not hurt her; whereas, Lieutenant Hooker says that, while she remained fishing for anchors, the tide ebbed so much as to prevent her recrossing the bar without striking, and that Arnow assured him (Lieutenant Hooker) that the blow was a severe one, and that it unquestionably occasioned the loss, by wrenching a plank from her bottom; and in corroboration of the probability that a plank was so wrenched off, Lieutenant H. speaks of fish being seen in her hold.

All the papers in the case which were received with your letter of the 15th ultimo are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, sir, I am your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. H. HUBBARD,
Chairman of the Committee of Claims,
United States Senate.

C.

HANCOCK BARRACKS, MAINE,
June 15, 1840.

SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th ultimo, relative to the loss of the steamboat James Boatwright, while at Indian river, Florida, and which reached me on the 13th instant.

I was acting assistant quartermaster at Indian river at the time the boat was lost. She arrived at that station early in February, 1838, where she remained, with the exception of one trip to Key Biscayne, Florida, until the time of her sinking, the 22d of April, 1838.

In consequence of her light construction, she was used for towing vessels ladened with supplies for the army over the bar on that river. She was assigned to this duty soon after her cargo had been discharged at In-

ver. Subsequent to this, her commander (Captain Donnell) appli
for permission to take his boat to Charleston, South Carolina, f
ies" and "*repairs;*" which application was repeated, and was
nim by me until the exigencies of the public service would adn
departure. Independent, however, of the public service, it may r
roper for me to add, that the time and manner in which Capta
ll made his request induced me to believe that it was prompt
y a desire to escape the disagreeable and, to a certain extent, perilo
in which he was employed, than from any well-founded apprehe
for the safety of his boat. It appeared to me, if Captain Donn
tertain those fears, and *did* take that profound interest in the welfa
oat which he attempted to evince, that he would, on his refus
nformed the owners of the boat of her condition, that they mig
pproved of his action in the case, and solicited my compliance wi
nest. But I had no evidence that such was the wish of her owne
ere in Charleston, and who could readily have been consult
at was at Indian river nearly three months. Of course, I could e
no fears for her safety from worms, although they are unusual
tive in those waters.
boat was ordered to leave Indian river for St. Augustine, Floric
April, where she was to report to the quartermaster. On Sunda
f of April, she towed a vessel over the bar of the river safely, but, i
f returning immediately, as she should have done, and as she w
l, she remained at sea fishing for anchors, for the personal pro
no doubt) of Captain Donnell, who was in command of her. Wh
employment, the tide ebbed so much that the boat could not
e bar without collision. She struck. My pilot, (Mr. Arnow,) wi
board the boat at the time of striking, assured me that the blow w
e one, and that it unquestionably occasioned her loss, by wrenchi
from her bottom. The opinion of my pilot is entitled to gre
, for he had been a number of years in the service and on th

r circumstances attending the loss of the James Boatwright seem
his statement.
boat was discovered to be in a sinking condition about 10 o'cloc
on the 22d April; and such was the rapidity with which the wat
l her hold, that forty men, with pumps, buckets, and barrels, cou
vent her going to the bottom. Large fish were also seen in h
hich we would scarcely expect to find had the leakage been caus
ms.
plank wrenched from the bottom of the boat must have been und
chinery, as the opening through which the water entered could n
d.
pilot had no authority to grant permission for the boat to engage
vice whatever.
much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. HOOKER,
1st Lieut. 1st Artillery U. S. Army.

r General T. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,

IN RELATION

: claims of Isaac Austin, Elijah Blodget, Stephen Appleby, Isaac Boyd, and William Glover.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. PIERCE, and ordered to be printed.

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 169, 189, 193, 227, and 243.]

PENSION OFFICE, *June* 29, 1840.

: I have the honor to inform you that the papers in the case of Blodget have been examined. He asserts a claim for a wound re- in 1781, near New London, in Loomis's company of McClellan's nt. There is no law at this time granting pensions for disabilities ounds received in the revolutionary war; and, if the act had not l by its limitation, the claimant has failed to show, by the requisite that the wound was received in the line of his duty as a soldier, the and character of the wound, &c.; nor has he produced the neces- ertificate of two respectable physicians, describing the wound par- ly, and showing the degree of disability of which it is the primary

c Austin claimed for three years' service, under one enlistment, com- ng in the early part of 1776, under Captain Forbes, Colonel Mc- l of the New York State troops; and his claim was admitted upon testimony of one witness. Since that period, full and accurate ledge from records has been obtained of the service of the New York ot State troops) to which Forbes and McDougal belonged. McDougal anded the first regiment in 1775, under a commission which expired end of that year. He was in 1776 again commissioned as colonel first regiment, for twelve months, and the enlistments of the men imited from the time of engagement to the end of the year. The ation of a permanent corps in 1776, as soon after the declaration of ndence as it could be effected, embraced most of the officers and ho were engaged in the twelve months' service. McDougal was rigadier general in August, 1776, and Lieutenant Colonel Reitzman l to the enemy about the 15th of October of that year, when the iment of the year's men was broken up. Captain Forbes commanded pany in that regiment; and it is readily admitted that claimant about ten months under him in 1776. After the reorganization of

the twelve months' men into the more permanent continental army, which was completed about the last of November, the rolls are full and perfect and they show that Captain Forbes did not continue in the first, or any other regiment of New York; nor is claimant's name borne on any roll from November, 1776, to January, 1781. It is, therefore, an obvious mistake on his part that he enlisted and served three years under Captain Forbes, from 1776; and General Root's witness, whose testimony has not been filed in this office, is shown by the records to have palpably erred as to the fact of there being any enlistments or commissions for three years in the early part of 1776, either in New York or any other State. The earliest commissions for a longer term than twelve months were issued by Virginia, subsequently to the 4th of July, 1776. His claim might be allowed for ten months' service in 1776, subject to refund the overpayment.

Isaac Boyd has never applied to this office for a pension, and has not adduced, in support of his petition to Congress, the evidence of a commissioned officer that he was wounded at the time and in the manner described; nor the certificate of two respectable surgeons, showing the present disability, and tracing it to the wound described by the commissioned officer. The rolls, at the period of the alleged wound, do not sustain the allegation, but show that he continued in service four years after the alleged disability was incurred.

William Glover has also petitioned Congress without applying to this office. His proofs, as to the fact of receiving a wound in the service, and of the degree of consequent disability, are not such as the rules of the department require, and are liable to the same objections as the preceding case.

Stephen Appleby's case is liable to the objections made to that of Isaac Boyd. He has never applied for a pension to this office.

The papers in the foregoing cases are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. Franklin Pierce,
Senate United States.

MESSAGE

FROM

HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH

lution of the Senate in relation to the military and naval preparat ons he British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States.

JULY 1, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

e Senate of the United States:

ansmit, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 12th of March communication of the Secretary of War, accompanied by such in- tion as could be obtained in relation to the military and naval prepar- of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States, Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean.

M. VAN BUREN.

SHINGTON, *June* 29, 1840.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 27, 1840.

: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the command- neral, embracing the substance of the answers of the several officers vere applied to to furnish the information required by a resolution of nate, of the 12th March last, referred by you to this department, re- ng the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his judgment atible with the public interests, any information which may be in the sion of the Government, or which can be conveniently obtained, of nilitary and naval preparations of the British authorities on the north- rontier of the United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean, guishing the permanent from the temporary and field works, and par- arly by noticing those which are within the claimed limits of the d States.

is report and a letter of General Scott on the subject, which was trans- d to the Senate on the 27th of March last, furnish all the information epartment is in possession of in relation to the requirements of the resolution.

y respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Rives, printers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 26, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, letters have been addressed to the various officers who, it was supposed, might be able to procure the information required by the resolution of the Senate of the 12th of March, to wit: "*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his judgment, compatible with the public interest, any information which may be in possession of the Government, or which can be conveniently obtained, of the military and naval preparations of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean; distinguishing the permanent from the temporary and field-works, and, particularly by noting those which are within the claimed limits of the United States." In answer to the letter addressed to him on the subject, and with regard to the Senate's resolution, as far as relates to "military preparations of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States," General Scott communicates the following facts: That he has paid but little attention to the forts and barracks erected by the British authorities near the borders of Maine, above Frederickton, in New Brunswick, or in Upper Canada, above Cornwall, being of the fixed opinion that all such structures would be of little or no military value to either of the parties, in the event of a new war between the United States and Great Britain; that he was last summer at the foot of Lake Superior, and neither saw nor heard of any British fort or barracks on the St. Mary's river; that between Lakes Huron and Erie, the British have three sets of barracks—one at Windsor, opposite to Detroit, one at Sandwich, a little lower down, and the third at Malden, eighteen miles below the first, all built of sawed logs, strengthened by block-houses, loop-holes, &c.; that Malden has long been a military post, with slight defences; these have been recently strengthened. The works at Sandwich and Windsor have also, he thinks, been erected within the last six or eight months; that, near the mouth of the Niagara, the British have two small forts—George and Mississanga; both existed during the last war; the latter may be termed a permanent work. Slight barracks have been erected, within the last two years, on the same side near the falls, and at Chippewa, with breastworks at the latter place, but nothing, he believes, above the work first-named on the Niagara, which can be termed a fort.

That, since the commencement of recent troubles, and (consequent thereon) within our own limits, Fort William Henry, at Kingston, and Fort Wellington, opposite to Ogdensburg (old works), have both been strengthened within themselves, beside the addition of dependancies. These forts may be called permanent. That, on the St. Lawrence, below Prescott, and confronting our territory, he knows of no other military post. Twelve miles above, at Brockville, there may be temporary barracks and breastworks; that he knows that of late Brockville has been a military station.

That, in the system of defences on the approaches to Montreal, the Isle Aux-Noix, a few miles below our line, and in the outlet of Lake Champlain, stands at the head. This island contains, within itself, a system of permanent works of great strength; on them the British Government has, from time to time, expended much skill and labor.

That Odletown, near our line, on the western side of Lake Champlain, has been a station for a body of Canadian militia for two years, to guard the neighborhood from refugee incendiaries from our side; he thinks that ter-

s have been erected there for the accommodation of these troops, and at a station, with the like object, near Alburg, Vermont. He believes there are no important British forts or extensive British barracks on borders, from Vermont to Maine. In respect to such structures on the ›uted territory, that Governor Fairfield's published letters contain fuller ›rmation than has reached him through any other channel; that he has ırd of no new military preparations by the British authorities on the St. ›ix or Passamaquoddy bay.

That among such preparations, perhaps, he ought not to omit the fact, .t Great Britain, beside numerous corps of well-organized and well-ınıcted militia, has, at this time, within her North American provinces, more ın 20,000 of her best regular troops. The whole of those forces might brought to the verge of our territory in a few days. Two-thirds of t regular force has arrived out since the spring of 1838. General Scott es, that he has had the honor to report, directly, to the Secretary of War h regard to the naval force recently maintained upon the American lakes. Great Britain. In answer to a similar letter to that addressed to General ›tt, General Brady writes from Detroit, that the only permanent work of ıich he has any knowledge, is the one at Fort Malden, which has, in the t year, been thoroughly repaired, and good substantial barracks of wood ve been erected, within the works, sufficient, he thinks, to contain six if t eight hundred men. That the timber on the island of Bois Blanc has ın partly taken off and three small blockhouses erected on the island. ıese are all the military improvements he knows of, between the mouth of troit river and the outlet of Lake Superior; that temporary barracks of od, capable of containing perhaps 150 men, have been erected opposite Detroit; that some British militia are stationed along the St. Clair river.

Colonel Bankhead writes, that of the military and naval preparations of › British on the northern frontier of the United States, he can only state, .t Fort Mississanga, nearly opposite our Fort Niagara, has been enlarged l strengthened, that permanent and extensive barracks were commenced : summer at Toronto, and are probably completed by this time, and that ırge vessel for a steamer was being constructed last fall at Niagara city, and for the service of the Government. That the British Government ı, on Lake Ontario, a steamboat commanded and officered by officers of : navy, and is commissioned, he presumes, as a government vessel. That : authorities of Upper Canada had, last summer, in their service on Lake ie, two steamboats, which were at first hired from citizens of Buffalo, t which they subsequently purchased, as he was informed.

Lieutenant Colonel Crane writes from Buffalo, that the only military ırk in that vicinity undergoing repairs (within his knowledge), is Fort ıssissanga, at the mouth of the Niagara river, on the Canada side, which › English have been repairing and extending for two years past, and it is lieved to be, now, in a very efficient state. That there have been rumors armed steamers being built or building at Chippewa, but on inquiry, he ıld learn of none, except the ordinary steamboats for the navigation of › lakes. It has been said, however, that one is building on Lake Ontario, the English, and intended for the revenue service; but he does not ow what truth there is in this statement.

Lieutenant Colonel Pierce reports, from Plattsburg, that he has no owledge of any military or naval preparations of the British authorities ı the line of frontier adjacent to his command, comprising what is gener-

ally called the Lake Champlain frontier, except the introduction of troops at Odletown and Napierville, near the boundary line between New York and Canada, on the west side of the lake, and also the establishment of a line of posts from Missisquoi bay, on the east side of the lake, along and near to the Vermont frontier, as far as the Connecticut river, the erection of a new barrack and field work at St. John's, and the repairs and armament of the *Isle aux Noix*, with increased force, at both of these posts: that none of the positions so occupied by British troops, are within the claimed limits of the United States; that these military preparations (it has been heretofore understood) have been made by the British authorities, to suppress rebellion and insurrection among the Canadian population.

Captain Johnson reports, from Fort Brady, that he has heard nothing on the subject of the resolution, but mere rumors; and that there is no appearance of any works going up, anywhere, on the Canada side of the St. Mary's river. The files of the Adjutant General's Office have been examined, but no further information has been elicited.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB,
Major General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

MESSAGE

FROM

HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITE

iting the transfers of appropriations in the Nav
the commencement of the present yea

JULY 2, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

: I transmit herewith to the Senate a statement fro
avy of the transfers which have been made since th
present year from different appropriations for the
appropriations for the same service, which had beco
iblic interests.
: law under which these transfers were made conv
unding the different amounts which may be transferr
so soon as the appropriations for the year shall pass,
nished for refunding these sums, the repayments woul
law of 3d March, 1809, in relation to general transfer
e authority to refund the amounts which may be tra
of 30th June, 1834, seems so obviously indispensabl
ercise of the power which it grants that its omissio
o have been accidental.
ubject is respectfully referred to the consideration o
ion as they may deem proper to accomplish the resto
, and thus confirm the original appropriations as they
ress, instead of leaving their expenditure discretio
e.

M. VA

. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Ju*

ve the honor to transmit herewith a statement of tra
ns, under the authority of the act of Congress appro
have been found necessary, from the 4th of Ap
and to request that you will be pleased to call t
the necessity of such provision in the bill ma
support of the navy for the year 1840, as will
estore the respective sums so transferred to th
ons from which they have been taken.
ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. P

DENT *of the United States.*

ners,

Statement of transfers of naval appropriations from the 4th April to the 25th June, 1840, authorized by an act of Congress, approved 30th June, 1834.

From appropriation "for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," to appropriation:		
	For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen	$665,522 00
	For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission	200,934 60
	For contingent expenses enumerated	94,215 00
	For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards	8,200 00
	For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia	4,000 00
	For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick	2,500 00
	For provisions	7,250 00
	For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	28,400 00
Whole amount transferred from "gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States"		1,011,021 60
For appropriation for provisions "for non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates serving on shore, of marine corps," to appropriation:		
	For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	3,897 91
	Total amount	1,014,919 51

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WITH

ts of the number and designation of the passengers who have in each collection district of the United States during the year

JULY 3, 1840.
Read, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1840.

have the honor to transmit, herewith, statements showing the nd designation of the passengers who have arrived from foreign in each collection district of the United States, and in each luring the year 1839, according to the returns made to the Sec- State, pursuant to the act of 2d March, 1819, regulating passen- and vessels.

have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

ICE PRESIDENT
of the United States, &c.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
Passamaquoddy district. S. A. Morse, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	11									
		Laborers -	19									
		Mariner -	1									
		Mechanics -	6									
		No occupation	4	14								
			41	14		2	1	1				1
2d quarter.	June 30	Clergymen -	6									
		Farmers -	35									
		Lawyers -	2									
		Laborers -	313									
		Mariners -	26									
		Mechanics -	21									
		Merchants -	108									
		No occupation	178	204								
			689	204	9	7	29	16	19	8	26	14
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Clergymen -	5									
		Laborers -	423									
		Mariners -	30									
		Mechanics -	46									
		Merchants -	171									
		No occupation	92	361								
			767	361	20	26	10	12	6	23	34	61
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Clergymen -	4									
		Farmers -	12									
		Lawyers -	3									
		Laborers -	170									
		Mariners -	37									
		Mechanics -	35									
		Merchants -	142									
		No occupation	84	156								
			487	156	14	9	19	9	9	6	12	20
Portland district. J. Anderson, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Mechanics -	11									
		Laborers -	2									
		Engineers -	2									
		Shipmaster -	1									
		Merchant -	1									
		No occupation	2	3								
			19	3				1	1		1	

Inited States on shipboard, during the year 1839.

From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
									Ireland - -	10	6	
									United States -	13	5	
									New Brunswick	18	3	
16	3	7	4	4		12	1			41	14	55
									United States -	96	31	
									Ireland - -	238	140	
									New Brunswick	255	25	
									England -	4		
									Nova Scotia -	96	8	
33	30	89	25	137	29	151	50			689	204	893
									United States -	133	26	
									England -	11	5	
									Ireland - -	401	189	
									New Brunswick	203	127	
									Nova Scotia -	19	14	
66	48	98	38	114	49	181	34			767	361	1,128
									United States -	145	60	
									Ireland - -	107	46	
									New Brunswick	232	50	
									Nova Scotia -	3		
01	25	62	18	72	22	126	23			487	156	643
									B. Am. colonies	3	2	
									Cuba - -	16	1	
6		3				1	1			19	3	22

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
Portland district—Cont'd.	Sept. 30	Engineers -	2									
J. Anderson, Collector.		Mariner -	1									
3d quarter.		Mechanics -	8									
		Merchants -	3									
		No occupation	5	7								
			19	7	1	2	1		2		2	1
	Dec. 31	Mechanic -	1									
		Planters -	2									
4th quarter.		No occupation	1	4								
			4	4	1	2		1				
Boston district.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	28									
		Mechanics -	28									
G. Bancroft, collector.		Mariners -	32									
		Farmers -	16									
		Clerks -	2									
1st quarter.		Laborers -	15									
		Teachers -	2									
		Distiller -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Missionaries	1	1								
		Dressmaker		1								
		Student -	1									
		No occupation	38	72								
			165	74	5	6	5	4		2	16	19
	June 30	Merchants -	67									
		Mechanics -	61									
		Mariners -	31									
		Farmers -	28									
2d quarter.		Laborers -	154									
		Missionary	1									
		Doctors -	3									
		Lawyer -	1									
		Clerks -	2									
		Artists -	4									
		Soldiers -	3									
		Engineers -	2									
		Miner -	1									
		No occupation	169	410								
			527	410	32	32	39	35	28	44	36	105

inued.

From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.		Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
										Brit. Am. col'nies	2	3	
										French W. Indies	1		
										Span. West Indies	16	4	
3		3				2					19	7	26
										French W. Indies	2		
										Brit. Am. col'nies	2	4	
		1				2					4	4	8
										United States -	67	16	
										G. Britain & Irel'd	55	45	
										B. Am. possess'ns	30	9	
										Portugal -	1		
										Prussia - -	2		
										Sweden - -	2		
										Germany -	1		
										France - -	1		
										Azores - -	4	3	
										Unknown -	1		
										West Indies -	1	1	
48	17	17	1	17	3	13	2	M's. 6	F's. 1		165	74	239
										United States -	128	42	
										G. Britain & Irel'd	259	270	
										South America -	3	1	
										West Indies -	6	2	
										Germany -	6		
										Prussia - -	2		
										Italy - -	3		
										France - -	3		
										Poland - -	1		
										B. poss'ns N. Am.	103	78	
										Unknown -	9	15	
										Spain - -	4	2	
32	32	53	16	32	13	45	33	4	5		527	410	937

STATEM

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		Fr ar de
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
Boston district —Continued. 3d quarter.	1839. Sept 30	Merchants -	67								
		Mechanics -	59								
		Laborers -	171								
		Clerks -	2								
		Miners -	2								
		Mariners -	41								
		Army officer	1								
		Navy officers	3								
		Farmers -	22								
		Engineers -	2								
		Doctor -	1								
		Lawyer -	1								
		Teacher -	1								
		Clergymen -	2								
		No occupation	280	474							
		Age not stated, 12 -|-	655	474	43	42	41	43	34	30	86
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	47								
		Mechanics -	39								
		Mariners -	75								
		Laborers -	109								
		Farmers -	11								
		Ministers -	2								
		Doctors -	2								
		Navy officers	4								
		Consuls -	2								
		Printers -	2								
		Tobacconist	1								
		Students -	2								
		No occupation	140	293							
			436	293	21	29	24	19	17	19	62
New Bedford. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1								
		Mariner -	1								
		Miller -	1								
		Farmer -	1								
		No occupation		1							
			4	1							
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Laborer -	1								
		Miner -	1								
		Mariners -	4								
		Mechanics -	2								
		No occupation	1	2							
			9	2							

tinued.

From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
									United States -	148	48	
									B. N. Am. poss'ns	104	79	
									G. Britain & Irel'd	270	251	
									France - -	5	1	
									West Indies -	9	7	
									Turkey - -	1		
									Italy - -	4		
									Norway -	74	61	
									Denmark -	1		
									Sicily - -	1		
									Spain - -	17	9	
									Germany -	6		
									Austria - -	1		
									Holland -		1	
									Sweden - -		2	
									South America -	2	1	
									Unknown -	12	14	
109	52	57	23	44	29	49	32	12	Age not stated, 12-|-	655	474	1,141
									United States -	111	25	
									B. possn's N. Am.	120	97	
									G. Britain & Irel'd	93	131	
									West Indies -	6	1	
									Germany -	3		
									Denmark -	2	1	
									Sweden - -	2	2	
									France - -	9	4	
									Russia - -		1	
									Belgium -	1		
									Naples - -	1		
									Unknown -	56	31	
78	42	29	12	29	12	27	18	M's. 34 F's. 7	Doubtful, 31 -|-	436	293	729
									United States -	2		
									Great Britain -	2	1	
1				1	1	1				4	1	5
									Great Britain -	1	2	
									United States -	3		
									Norway -	3		
									Chili - -	1		
									Ireland - -	1		
4		2			1	2				9	2	11

STATEM

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		F a d
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Male
	1839.										
Newburyport. 2d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariners -	3								
		Merchants -	2								
			5								
Nantucket. 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariner -	1								
Fall River. 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	4								
		Laborers -	7								
		Spinster -		1							
		No occupation	10	7							
			21	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
New Haven. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1								
		Mechanics -	3								
			4								
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariner -	1								
		Merchants -	3								
		Lawyer -	1								
		Student -	1								
		Mechanics -	3								
		Planter -	1								
		No occupation	1	3							
			11	3							
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	2								
		Planter -	1								
		Surgeon -	1								
		No occupation		7							
			4	7		1					
New London. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1								
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchant -	1								
		Student -	1								
			2								

ntinued.

20 and under. Females.	From 25 and under 30. Males.	From 25 and under 30. Females.	From 30 and under 35. Males.	From 30 and under 35. Females.	From 35 and under 40. Males.	From 35 and under 40. Females.	Upward of 40. Males.	Upward of 40. Females.	Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
										United States -	5		
					1		1				5		5
										United States -			1
										England -	9	5	
										Nova Scotia -	1	3	
										Norway -	7		
										P. Edwd.'s Island	3		
										Sweden -	1		
	3	2	1	1	1		2	1	1	Age not stated, 1 -|-	21	8	29
										United States -	4		
	2						1				4		4
										United States -	4	1	
										Great Britain -	5	2	
										Span. W. Indies	2		
1	4	1	3	1	1	1	2				11	3	14
										Brit. W. Indies	4	7	
1	1		1	3	1		1	2			4	7	11
							1			Spain - -			1
										France - -	1		
										Mexico - -	1		
											2		2

STATEM

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		F a d
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Male
	1839.										
Providence.	June 30	Merchants -	5								
		Mechanic -	1								
2d quarter.		No occupation	1								
			7						1		
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	2								
		Laborers -	3								
3d quarter.		Mechanic -	1								
		Dressmaker -		1							
		No occupation	4	3							
			10	4					1	1	3
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	No occupation	2	7							
			2	7				2		1	
Newport district. W. Littlefield, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	No occupation	2	1							
			2	1							1
	June 30	Merchant -	1								
2d quarter.		Mechanic -	1								
		No occupation		1							
			2	1							
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	3								
		Lawyer -	1								
		Engineers -	6								
3d quarter.		Laborers -	9								
		Farmers -	12								
		Weaver -	1								
		No occupation	1	13							
			33	13	1	2					3

ntinued.

20 m-6.	From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.			
Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
										Cuba - -	3		
										England -	1		
										France -	3		
	2		1		2		1				7		7
										Cuba - -	3		
										Spain - -	2		
										Nova Scotia -	4	4	
										Great Britain -	1		
1	2						2	1			10	4	14
										Nova Scotia -	1	7	
										Ireland -	1		
1		2					2				2	7	9
										New Holland -	1		
										United States -	1	1	
							1				2	1	3
										United States -	2	1	
1	1										2	1	3
										Cuba - -	2		
										France -	2		
										United States -	10	4	
										Ireland -	12	7	
										Norway -	7	2	
3	12	1	6	2	2	1	2	2			33	13	46

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		F a c
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ma
	1839.										
New York, district.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	302								
		Mechanics -	184								
		Mariners -	26								
1st quarter.		Farmers -	139								
		Laborers -	34								
		Physicians -	27								
		Clergymen -	4								
		Artists -	2								
		Dressmakers		10							
		No occupation	366	264							
			1,084	274	23	25	23	19	28	18	90
	June 30	Merchants -	626								
		Mechanics -	1,734								
		Farmers -	2,654								
		Laborers -	3,368								
2d quarter.		Physicians -	43								
		Mariners -	33								
		Clergymen -	17								
		Artists -	6								
		Seamstresses		56							
		No occupation	3,207	6776							
			11,688	6832	656	599	590	541	775	735	1396
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	895								
3d quarter.		Mechanics -	2,404								
		Farmers -	3,083								
		Laborers -	1,451								
		Physicians -	43								

ntinued.

20 n- 5.	From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stat'd.	Where born.			
Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
										United States -	267	41	
										Great Britain -	520	172	
										Germany -	130	33	
										France - -	100	23	
										Russia - -	1		
										Prussia - -	13		
										Switzerland -	6	1	
										Austria - -	2		
										Denmark -	3		
										Sweden - -	5	2	
										Poland - -	2		
										Holland -	2		
										Spain - -	12	1	
										Portugal -	2		
										Italy - -	3		
										West Indies -	9		
										Nova Scotia -	5	1	
										Mexico -	2		
73	271	34	158	22	82	17	151	32	21		1,084	274	1,358
										United States -	417	188	
										Great Britain -	8,868	5,426	
										Germany -	910	452	
										France - -	934	489	
										Switzerland -	186	112	
										Prussia - -	24	16	
										Russia - -	2		
										Austria - -	40	29	
										Denmark -	4		
										Sweden - -	3		
										Poland - -	8		
										Holland -	6	5	
										Spain - -	98	29	
										Portugal -	4		
										Italy - -	7		
										West Indies -	90	35	
										Nova Scotia -	26	25	
										Mexico - -	35	12	
										South America -	6	6	
										Canada - -	10	6	
										Texas - -	10	2	
376	2078	894	1454	643	683	488	883	424	479		11,688	6,832	18,520
										United States -	690	308	
										Great Britain -	4,930	3,418	
										Germany -	3,432	2,011	
										France - -	1,264	841	
										Prussia - -	638	399	

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
New York district— 3d quarter—Continued.	1839. Sept 30	Clergymen -	69								
		Mariners -	59								
		Artists -	19								
		Seamstresses		141							
		No occupation	3,494	7128							
			11,517	7269	728	497	734	632	1047	724	136
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	604								
		Mechanics -	953								
		Farmers -	2,151								
		Laborers -	329								
		Clergymen -	23								
		Physicians -	23								
		Mariners -	24								
		Artists -	9								
		Seamstresses		65							
		No occupation	1,439	3695							
		Ship Arethusa, list lost, 209—									
			5,555	3260	397	268	399	315	496	373	706
Philadelphia district. George Wolf, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	62								
		Physicians -	8								
		Clergymen -	3								
		Mechanics -	84								
		Laborers -	297								
		Farmers -	26								
		Mariners -	7								
		Collier -	1								
		Clerks -	2								

ned.

rom 25 nd under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.			
nates.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
									Switzerland -	196	140	
									Norway -	66	58	
									Italy - -	26	3	
									Poland - -	19	11	
									Nova Scotia -	32	23	
									West Indies -	35	13	
									Prussia -	11	1	
									Mexico - -	17	1	
									Portugal -	7	3	
									Holland -	31	11	
									Sweden - -	12	9	
									Spain - -	52	5	
									Austria - -	6		
									South America -	5	1	
									Denmark -	27	9	
									Texas - -	21	4	
199	1120	1523	950	928	582	880	606	311		11,517	7,269	18,786
									United States -	422	236	
									Great Britain -	2,468	1,420	
									Germany -	2,252	1,448	
									France - -	345	112	
									Switzerland -	41	24	
									Austria - -	3		
									Prussia - -	55	36	
									Poland - -	3	1	
									Russia - -	1	2	
									Sweden - -	6		
									Denmark -	4		
									Holland -	11	9	
									Spain - -	29	20	
									Sardinia -	6		
									West Indies -	7	5	
									Texas - -	8	5	
									Canada - -	21	6	
									Sicily - -	1		
									Mexico - -	5	3	
									Italy - -	3		
									Nova Scotia -	5	1	
54	460	750	370	488	271	534	314	220		5,696	3,328	9,024
									G. Britain & Irel'd	380	277	
									United States -	96	38	
									Holland - -	3	6	
									Nova Scotia -	4	3	
									Minorca -	3	2	
									Portugal -	1		
									Liberia - -	6	2	
									Canada - -	7	3	
									Germany -	42	4	

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		Fro and der
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
Philadelphia district— 2d quarter— Continued.	1839. June 30	Lecturer -	1								
		Miners -	6								
		Engineers -	4								
		Seamstresses		13							
		Servants -	2	17							
		No occupation	58	313							
			561	343	35	43	20	30	26	36	72
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	43								
		Laborers -	517								
		Farmers -	276								
		Mechanics -	186								
		Mariners -	5								
		Physicians -	7								
		Dentist -	1								
		Miners -	12								
		Milliner -		1							
		Seamstresses		19							
		Servants -	17	34							
		No occupation	324	10,91							
			1,418	1,145	94	95	107	94	74	65	154
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	17								
		Mechanics -	93								
		Laborers -	74								
		Farmers -	25								
		Mariners -	8								
		Physicians -	2								
		Clergyman -	1								
		Engineer -	1								
		Servants -		2							
		No occupation	66	193							
			287	195	20	18	13	21	6	22	41
Baltimore district. William Frick, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	8								
		Mariners -	2								
		Mechanics -	9								
		Farmers -	2								
		Professors -	4								
		No occupation	1	3							
			26	3	1						4

Continued.

om 20 d under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											France - -	3	4	
											Spain - -	3	2	
											Switzerland -	1		
											Cuba - -	10	2	
											Italy - -	2		
77	90	39	73	26	30	14	62	31				561	343	904
											United States -	62	24	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	1,015	961	
											Poland - -	1		
											Germany -	294	143	
											Pictou - -	2	6	
											Caraccas -	4		
											France - -	11	1	
											Nova Scotia -	1	1	
											Cuba - -	3		
											Spain - -	2		
											New Granada -	3		
											Laguayra -	1		
											South America -	5		
											Halifax - -	3	5	
											St. Johns, N. B. -	5		
											St. Croix -	6	4	
243	242	191	179	129	135	75	145	70				1,418	1,145	2,563
											G. Britain & Irel'd	184	148	
											United States -	32	7	
											Germany -	62	36	
											Halifax -	3		
											Pictou - -	4	4	
											Corsica - -	2		
30	65	15	40	33	24	14	41	20				287	195	482
											Germany -	5	2	
											Ireland - -	3	1	
											England -	4		
											United States -	10		
											Texas - -	4		
	5		2	1	2	1	1					26	3	29

STATEME

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From and under	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	
	1839.											
Baltimore district—Cont'd.	June 30	Farmers -	546									
		Mechanics -	95									
		Mariners -	15									
2d quarter.		Merchants -	49									
		No occupation	101	421								
			806	421	58	32	38	20	39	30	116	8
	Sept. 30	Farmers -	665									
		Mechanics -	638									
		Mariners -	9									
3d quarter.		Merchants -	59									
		No occupation	451	1,189								
			1,822	1,189	190	151	102	94	100	88	183	161
	Dec. 31	Farmers -	388									
		Mechanics -	382									
		Merchants -	42									
4th quarter.		Mariners -	3									
		Professors -	24									
		No occupation	235	740								
			1,074	740	113	89	66	85	79	59	126	96
Alexandria district.	June 30	Merchants -	3									
George Brent,		Travellers -	3									
collector.		Planters -	2									
2d quarter.		Clerk -	1									
		Servant -	1									
			10									
	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	3									
		Travellers -	4									
3d quarter.		Clerk -	1									
		Merchants -	2									
		Servant -	1									
		No occupation	2	1								
			13	1					3		3	

inued.

From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
									Germany -	653	370	
									Great Britain -	85	34	
									West Indies -	20	10	
									United States -	48	7	
165	61	50	20	58	20	79	28			806	421	1,227
									Germany -	1,666	1,081	
									G. Britain & Irel'd	82	76	
									United States -	51	28	
									Texas - -	1		
									Canada - -	2		
									South America -	5	1	
									Spain - -	2		
									Portugal -	1		
									France - -	2		
									Prussia - -	1	1	
									West Indies -	9	2	
338	173	156	86	132	67	222	148	M's 76 F's. 12	Age not stated, 88 -|-	1,822	1,189	3,011
									Germany -	1,023	716	
									Ireland - -	18	14	
									Great Britain -	9	6	
									United States -	14	2	
									West Indies -	8	2	
									South America -	2		
196	94	110	47	87	51	123	95			1,074	740	1,814
									England -	1		
									France - -	2		
									Barbadoes -	5		
									Demarara -	1		
									Ireland - -	1		
2		3		3		2				10		10
									England -	3	1	
									Bermuda -	8		
									Barbadoes -	1		
3	1					3				13	1	14

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		F a d
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Male
	1839.										
Alexandria district—Cont'd.	Dec. 31	Planters -	2								
		Merchants -	4								
		Clerks -	2								
4th quarter.		Mechanic -	1								
		No occupation		5							
			9	5							
Norfolk district. Conway Whittle, collector.	June 30	Merchants -	2								
2d quarter.			2								
	Dec. 31.	Planters -	2								
		Merchants -	4								
4th quarter.		Clerks -	2								
		Shoemaker -	1								
			9								
Charleston, S. Carolina, district.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	22								
		Laborers -	21								
		Farmers -	11								
J. R. Pringle, collector.		Mechanics -	16								
		Clerks -	3								
		Physicians -	3								
1st quarter.		Distiller -	1								
		Lawyers -	2								
		Baker -	1								
		Groom -	1								
		Mariners -	3								
		Milliners -		2							
		No occupation	11	51							
			95	53	5	5	3	10	1	4	20
	June 30	Merchants -	28								
		Comedians -	8	5							
		Mariners -	2								
2d quarter.		Teachers -	3	1							
		Clerk -	1								
		Tanners -	8								
		Grocers -	17								

Continued.

om 20 d under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	6		
											Ireland -	2		
											Germany -	1		
											Doubtful -		5	
		2		2		1		1				9	5	14
											United States -	1		
											Spain - -	1		
				1		1						2		2
											Ireland - -	2		
											United States -	6		
											Germany -	1		
		2		2		1		1				9		9
											G. Britain & Irel'd	53	38	
											France - -	5	2	
											Malaga - -	2	2	
											Kingston -	1		
											Hanover -	1		
											Cuba - -	33	11	
6		13	4	12	4	5	3	13	7			95	53	148
											England -	13	5	
											Cuba - -	52	17	
											Bremen - -	23	2	
											Bermuda -	3	2	

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		F
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
New Orleans—Continued. 3d quarter.	1839. Sept. 30	Travellers -	20								
		Merchants -	354								
		Mariners -	26								
		Mechanics -	301								
		Farmers -	212								
		Lawyers -	7								
		Physicians -	6								
		Laborers -	11								
		Clerks -	4								
		No occupation	104	167							
			1,045	167	10	15	22	14	24	18	68
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Farmers -	1,085								
		Merchants -	608								
		Mechanics -	397								
		Laborers -	233								
		Lawyers -	9								
		Clerks -	33								
		Servants -	25								
		Teachers -	2								
		Physicians -	14								
		Mariners -	11								
		Preachers -	6								
		No occupation	393	1209							
			2,816	1209	108	91	133	105	134	103	351
Key West district. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	7								
		Mariners -	11								
		Physician -	1								
		Engineer -	1								
		Farmers -	2								
		Lawyer -	1								
		Surgeon -	1								
		Mechanic -	1								
		No occupation	7	10							
			32	10	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
2d quarter.	June 30	Lawyer -	1								
		Physician -	1								
		Merchants -	3								
		Mariners -	11								
		Mechanics -	2								
		No occupation		2							
			18	2	1	1	5		1		4

ntinued.

20 m- 5.	From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.			
Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
										Texas - -	445	30	
										Cuba - -	109	13	
										Germany -	121		
										France - -	246	104	
										Mexico -	88	6	
										Great Britain -	16	1	
										Italy - -	13	9	
										B. West Indies -	1	2	
										Hayti - -	3		
										Denmark -	3	2	
21	290	17	213	26	85	10	146	36			1,045	167	1,212
										France -	1,122	532	
										Great Britain -	381	168	
										Texas - -	351	24	
										Germany -	766	462	
										Cuba - -	128	15	
										Mexico - -	46	2	
										B. West Indies -	13	4	
										Spain - -	9	1	
										Brazil - -		1	
226	620	165	333	76	219	91	296	138			2,816	1,209	4,025
										Cuba - -	4	1	
										Texas - -	2		
										United States -	12		
										Bahamas -	13	9	
										Genoa - -	1		
1	5	2	5	1	3	1	9				32	10	42
										United States -	10	1	
										Genoa - -	1		
										Spain - -	2		
										Great Britain -	5	1	
							7	1			18	2	20

MEMORIAL

OF

RESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE PATRIOTIC BANK OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

An extension of their charter.

JULY 6, 1840.

ed to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

norable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

emorial of the Patriotic Bank of Washington most respectfully that, inasmuch as the said bank has heretofore continued to pay every note which had previously been issued, and continues so d bank may be exempted from the operations of the act of the t, and that the charter thereof may be extended on the same l restrictions as are contained in that which has just expired, and ime as Congress may be pleased to designate. And, as in duty ill ever pray, &c.

W. A. BRADLEY, *President.*
J. W. HAND,
THOS. BLAGDEN,
J. F. CALDWELL,
WM. STETTINIUS,
G. C. GRAMMER,
P. BRADLEY,
ROB. N. JOHNSTON,
A. COYLE,
E. LINDSLEY, *Directors.*

THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

es, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

HE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

REMONSTRATING

Against the repeal of the act of March 2, 1837, concerning pilots.

JULY 6, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate of the United States:

'he remonstrance of the Marine Insurance Companies of the city of New York,

ESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That your memorialists, deeply interested in the regulation of the pilot stem, in the harbor of New York, have watched, with anxious solicide, the movements of the honorable the House of Representatives in lation thereto, and have only refrained from presenting their remonance to your honorable body at an earlier period of the session, from e confidence they entertained that no alteration would have been deemed lvisable to be made in the present law regulating that service.

The subject having engaged the attention of the honorable the House Representatives, the memorialists beg leave to lay before you their monstrance against the repeal of the act of 1837, experience having oved that its operation has been attended with the most beneficial sults, as well to the great interests of commerce as to the cause of huanity and justice.

Opportunities have been afforded to your remonstrants, arising from eir line of business, by which they have been enabled to examine the orkings of the entire pilot system under the present regulation, and ile interests of magnitude are daily involved in the conduct of pilots, npelled, as they are, to repose the utmost reliance on their skill, energy, d enterprise, they cannot but feel the deepest sense of alarm at the pasje of any measure calculated to disturb the safe and wholesome regulan by which the present system is controlled. Nothing but a sincere ire to protect the interests confided to their charge impel them to offer ir remonstrance in the present instance. A large amount of capital is sted in the business of marine insurance, and so far as that is repreted, there is a unanimous expression of opinion against any measure the repeal of the law of 1837. Confident that it would be highly

& Rives, printers.

injurious to their interests, would increase the hazards now i
deprive numbers of competent, efficient, and faithful men, o:
ment which they have successfully pursued for the last thre
credit to themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of the com
munity.

A recurrence to circumstances connected with the act of
passage may throw some light upon the subject. It is un
Congress expressly reserved the power of regulating this b
vice, under the act of 1789, by which its was provided " T
in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors, and ports, of the United
continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing
States respectively where such pilots may be, or with suc
States may, respectively, hereafter enact for the purpose, until
lative provision shall be made by Congress." The State o
under the act, exercised the power of passing laws regulatin
pilotage for the port of New York. The character of tha
established was such as to confine the business of pilotage
number of persons, scarcely sufficient, at times, to answer t
made upon them by the increased wants of commerce; and
were many persons of undoubted capacity for the discharge c
of the occupation, whose services could have been advanta
ployed, yet, by reason of the monopoly restrictions placed aro
tem, they were debarred from engaging in that pursuit.

Repeated efforts have been made, heretofore, to effect son
in the State laws relative to the subject; but those effort
vailing, and, until the calamities that occurred on our c
winter of 1836–'37, the attention of the community was not a
The frightful wrecks that strewed our shores for miles, the
stranded ships, and the heart-sickening tidings of hundred
beings engulfed in the tempest-tossed waves of ocean whi
hoped-for land lay in sight, produced an expression of horror
this city, but throughout every section of our extended
With but one voice it was charged to the defectiveness
system; and the community, with one accord, called for so
that would prevent a recurrence of such appalling calamities.
heart bled at the recital of the sufferings of fellow-creatures
half frozen, to their shattered vessels, abandoned to their
entire days had transpired without obtaining a pilot who coul
them from an awful death.

These proofs furnish an evidence of the practical opera
system; and in reference to the loud complaints made again
at the time, your remonstrants beg leave to call your atten
unanimous presentment of the grand inquest in and for the
city and county of New York, a copy of which is on the
House of Representatives as Document 263, annexed to a
committee of that honorable body, in which presentment i
other things, stated in these words: " Desirous, however, of
their inquiries, in the hope of eliciting information calculated
the security of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens,
inquest required the attendance of many of our most active s
shipmasters, portwardens, and pilots. * * * The grand i
compelled to state that, without exception, the testimony of

hipmaster examined by them was such as to reflect great the vigilance and activity of the pilots of this port, as com- ıe pilots of any other port of our own coast, as well as of the ts of Europe. It seems to be the inevitable result of a system ı so small a number for so great a work, and which secures egislative provisions of the strictest character, the exclusive f these offices. * * * * * * The grand inquest feel re dwelt sufficiently long on a topic fraught with such pain- ı every member of the human family, and especially to every e metropolis of the commerce of the western hemisphere, ıtion and prosperity are so deeply involved in the question hem. That great abuses exist in the operation of the present think has been fully demonstrated, and that the system ar with the fundamental principles of a Government which herish a fair competition in every branch of industry, leav- nunity to extend their patronage in proportion to the merits titors."

sequent to this period that the act, a repeal of which is now passed. The gratifying result of removing the restriction ed in the increased number of persons embarked in the pur- ed by an honorable and praiseworthy ambition to establish es a character for enterprise, skill, and attention to their du- which they have accomplished, to the satisfaction of all ıve important interests at stake, deepened by the sense of the es they are required to perform, and the weighty responsibil- l to their charge.

ınstrants further represent that, during the last three years, npetition has existed in the pilotage than at any period since ion of the system. A spirit of daring in the business has , that has prompted the adventurous and hardy pilot to ad- suit of vessels far beyond the limits traversed theretofore by d in the occupation. Through the tempests their boats are g around the vessels approaching our seaboard, and neither of our winters, nor the most stormy and perilous seasons, l them from that faithfulness and zeal in the discharge of for which they have become deservedly distinguished.

ınstrants further represent that the best commentary on the d in the fact that no accident of any moment occurred during has elapsed; but that, on the contrary, the warmest appro- given to the present organized system, by those who have to observe the advantages derived from it.

espect to the regulation establishing a pilot system for the Jersey, the like qualification is required from persons seek- for that business, with those of New York. A board of com- s established of persons of the highest respectability, well their experience to enforce the regulations. To this extent ctments on the subject of the States of New York and New ıt dissimilar. On this point they have alike had in view the the commerce of the country against incapacity and unskil- perience has shown, most conclusively, that this object has lished.

Your remonstrants earnestly invoke the National Legislature not to repeal a law that has been productive of benefits to the interests of commerce. The voice of the mercantile community has already been raised against the repeal. The remonstrance of the principal shipmasters has been presented to the House of Representatives; and on behalf of the marine insurance companies of this city, your remonstrants now lay their objections before you, that they may receive favorable consideration.

They believe that the system is now divested of its odious features; that a rivalry between men equally competent has entered into the contest for ascendency, conducive in the highest degree to the interests of commerce. This competition is calculated to act favorably on those employed in the service, as well as to those whose property is intrusted to their care.

Your remonstrants further represent, that a course of legislation growing out of the rights of the States bounded by coterminous waters, with power to regulate the pilots traversing within their legal jurisdiction, might be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the commercial interests. Conflicting legislation would introduce confusion, and jeopard, to an immense extent, the lives and property of those approaching our coasts.

Your remonstrants further represent, that their expectations have been realized greatly beyond the extent of their anticipations by the passage of the act of 1837. The salutary competition which prevails, compels every individual to rely upon his own resources of activity and skill for success; and any interference at this time with a law which the commercial community regard as one of the most important that ever engaged the attention of your honorable body, would be unwise, impolitic, and detrimental to the great interests which the legislature of the Union is bound to protect.

They therefore pray that the act of 1837, regulating the pilots, may not be repealed.

And your remonstrants, &c.

WM. NEILSON,
President Board of Underwriters of New York.
WALTER R. JONES,
Secretary of the Board.

JUNE 23, 1840.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON CITY,

PRAYING

The enactment of a law requiring the use in steamboats of Raub's safety-valve.

JULY 7, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, your petitioners, having viewed with much sorrow and regret the astonishing destruction of life and property for the last few years by the use of steam, and feeling that, for the safety of the travelling community, more imperative legislative enactments than have yet been passed are necessary to preserve the lives of those who through necessity are compelled to trust themselves to the care of those having the management of steamboats and other steam-power, beg leave to urge upon your honorable body the necessity of enacting such laws, at this session of Congress, as will not only compel the adoption of such means as seem the most likely to prevent the explosion of steam-boilers, but also secure us against the negligence and carelessness of those who have the management of steamboats for public accommodation.

And the undersigned having, with much pleasure, seen or heard of the perfect action of *Raub's double self-acting safety-valve* now in use on one of the steamboats in this vicinity, and believing that they are a preventive to the most common cause of explosion, beg leave to ask of your honorable body for such enactment as will secure their application to the boilers of all steamboats; that our community, when trusting themselves or their property to the power of steam, may have some guaranty for their safety, other than the carelessness or ignorance of steamboat owners or their officers.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

JAMES MITCHELL, and others.

WASHINGTON, *June* 1840.

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa.

JULY 7, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. YOUNG, and ordered to be printed.

[To accompany Senate bill No. 225.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 29th ultimo, I have the onor to transmit you a report of the agent for the construction of certain ads in the Territory of Iowa.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. W. W. CHAPMAN,
House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 1, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting to you a copy of the report of R. . Tilghman, Esq., agent and engineer for the construction of certain ads in the Territory of Iowa, called for by the letter of the honorable V. W. Chapman of the 29th ultimo.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Report on the survey, location, and construction of roads and canals in the Territory of Iowa.

BALTIMORE, *February* 20, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions the 16th of March ultimo, constituting me the agent and engineer on e part of the Topographical Bureau for the purpose of superintending rtain works of internal improvement in the Territory of Iowa, embraced a law of the session of Congress of 1838, dated the 7th of July, and one

& Rives, printers.

of the last session, of the 31st March, I repaired to that Territory as soon thereafter as practicable, and commenced the necessary surveys for carrying said laws into effect, as follows:

1st. For the road "from Burlington, through the counties of Des Moines, Henry, and Van Buren, towards the seat of the Indian agency on the Des Moines," a party was organized in Burlington in June, and commenced the location of the road between said points. Leaving Burlington at a stake in the road opposite a blacksmith's shop, the line follows a ravine inclining to the north to the prairie; on reaching which, it approaches the township line, along which it runs until within a few miles of "Skunk river," when, the ground being very much broken, the line inclines to the north, and follows a ridge to the crossing of Cedar creek; thence, along a ridge, to the mouth of Alud creek, and thence along the valley of Skunk river to Smith's mill; crossing Skunk river at Smith's mill, the line follows a ridge to a ford of Prairie creek; thence, over a prairie, to Little Cedar, crossing Williamson's creek and a branch of Cedar. After crossing Little Cedar, the line follows the Fort Madison road to the town of Washington; thence, across a flat, wet prairie, to the head of Lick creek; and thence, along a river, to the Indian agency on the Des Moines: the whole line being seventy-six (76) miles in length.

On the completion of the survey, the road was put under construction between Burlington and Skunk river, a distance of about 20 miles. On this part the necessary bridges have been constructed, wet places in the prairie ditched, hills graded, and, where the line passes through woods, the clearing and grubbing completed. But little remains to be done on this section to make as good a road as can be required.

This road may justly be regarded as of great importance to the section of country through which it passes, connecting a rapidly increasing and flourishing population in the interior with one of the principal towns on the river, and passing through a region entirely destitute of roads. An estimate for its completion is transmitted herewith, which, it is hoped, may meet with favorable consideration.

2d. The road from Burlington to De Hagues, in Illinois, is perhaps, of all the roads leading to the Territory, of the first importance; being the principal mail route, and the one over which a main part of the emigrants to the Territory are obliged to pass. It is about three (3) miles in length, and extends from opposite Burlington, across a low swampy marsh, and requires considerable embankment and several bridges. At certain seasons of the year it is nearly impassable, very seriously obstructing the transportation of the mail, and subjecting the traveller to great and harassing difficulties. The appropriation made last year (a very inadequate one) is now being applied. I beg leave, from a conviction of the importance of this road, to urge that an appropriation may be made for its completion.

3d. The line of location of the road "from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri," commences at Dubuque, and passes through a ravine at its southern extremity, called "Dirty hollow," to the prairie; and, after crossing two branches of Catfish creek, follows a dividing-ridge to the Cascade falls of the north fork of Maquoketah, (distant twenty-five miles from Dubuque,) having crossed Prairie creek and White-water; from the Cascade falls it follows a high dividing-ridge to the south fork of Maquoketah, and thence the main dividing-ridge to the Wapsipinicon, having crossed Warmley creek, Kitty's creek, and Fawn creek; the line crosses the Wap-

sipinicon (forty-eight miles from Dubuque) at the mouth of the Buffalo fork, and follows a ridge to the summit at Russel's; thence over a rolling prairie to Cedar river, which it crosses about seventy miles from Dubuque; and thence to Iowa City (the seat of government) on the Iowa river, having crossed Indian creek, Rapid creek, and several inferior streams: crossing the Iowa river at the seat of government, the line passes over a prairie to Harris's creek, Old Man's creek, and thence to Davis's creek, along a ridge, having crossed English river; thence over a level prairie to Mount Pleasant, (the county seat of Washington county,) having crossed Goose creek, several branches of Long creek, Crooked creek, and some smaller streams; from Mount Pleasant the line follows a ridge to Skunk river, which it crosses at Hughes's ferry; thence to Little Cedar, and over a level prairie (passing through the town of Washington and the head of Bratting grove) to a ridge leading to Keosauqua, a flourishing town on the Des Moines river, and seat of justice of Van Buren county.

On completing the surveys, the road was put under construction between Dubuque and Iowa City, a distance of eighty-six miles. The timber on the line of the road was cut out for forty feet, twenty of which were grubbed. Over wet places in the prairie, a great number of which occurred, the road was ditched and bridged; hills graded; bridges were constructed nearly over all the streams, and over some (as Prairie creek, White-water, and the Wapsipinicon) with stone abutments, and of a more permanent character. With the exception of some additional bridges and grading, nothing is wanting to make a good road between those points. An estimate for these, and for the completion of the road, accompanies this.

In reference to this work, I beg leave to say that I regard it as the most important with which I was charged.

Leaving the town of Dubuque, on the Mississippi, (one of the most important and flourishing in the Territory,) it passes through the seat of government lately established on the Iowa river; and thence to the southern boundary, through several county towns, traversing a beautiful and fertile country, and greatly enhancing the value of the lands, which are settling with unprecedented rapidity. This region is destitute of roads, and the intercourse greatly embarrassed by the want of bridges over some of the streams.

4th. For the improvement of the mail route from the northern boundary of Missouri to some point on the Mississippi, between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien:

Upon an examination of this route, it was deemed advisable to defer all action until authority was obtained to make changes in the location which are deemed essential. The road, as now located, is very circuitous; running along the river, it crosses all the ravines and streams making into it, thereby passing over much worse ground, and greatly enhancing the distance.

Between Dubuque and Davenport, for example, a line can be obtained saving at least ten miles in distance, and passing through a country over which a road can be made for a much smaller amount, and, from the nature of the ground, be always in better condition. I would suggest the propriety of having a general mail-route laid out between the points indicated in the law, and have the smaller towns on the river accommodated with cross-mails. Such a road is already very much needed, and the necessity for it daily increasing.

5th. Survey for a canal between Bloomington and Moscow, on Cedar river:

Leaving the town of Bloomington, on the Mississippi, the lir the valley of Mad creek to its head, distant about six miles, att elevation of 193 feet; from this point to where the ground fall: the Cedar, a distance of about four miles, it is of a uniform el about 185 feet, (except one depression—a tributary of a stream into Cedar below Moscow;) it then falls towards the Cedar, whic cow, is about 90 feet above the Mississippi at Bloomington.

A canal between the abovementioned points would have to be from the Cedar river, and a survey was, therefore, made above and a line of levels run to ascertain its fall, which was found tc one foot and a half in a mile; so that if a cut of 30 feet be made at mit, (a cut of four miles in length,) it will be necessary to tap the I river 40 miles above Moscow, and supply the canal by a feede will then be between 150 and 160 feet to be overcome by locks on tl wards the Mississippi, and between 60 and 70 on the side toward Cedar. The expense involved in these operations, compared wit ject to be attained, settled the question, in my judgment, so far practicability, as to render more minute surveys unnecessary, es this region of country was at the time extremely unhealthy, and had already been detained for several weeks by sickness.

The Red Cedar river is one of the finest and largest streams ir ritory; its depth varies considerably at different points, but, at t stage of water, between 3 and 4 feet can be found in the chan principal, if not the only, obstacle to its navigation by boats of ligh are sand-bars, which are continually shifting as in the Missou course, any attempt to improve the navigation by their removal useless. At the town of Westport, near the Indian boundary, rapids which will require some improvements to continue the beyond them.

Which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. TILGHMA
United States Agent and En

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Topographical Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Estimate for the completion of the road from Burlington tow Indian agency, on the Des Moines.

1ST SECTION.

For clearing in woods near Burlington - - -	$
For bridging - - - - - - -	
For grading on 1st section - - - - -	
	$

2D SECTION—BETWEEN SKUNK RIVER AND WILLIAMSON'S CRE

For clearing and grubbing - - - - - -	$80
For grading - - - - - - -	30

g - - - - - - -	$150 00
over Prairie creek - - - -	100 00
over Williamson's creek - - - -	75 00
	1,425 00

ON—BETWEEN WILLIAMSON'S CREEK AND LITTLE CEDAR.

ridges - - - - - -	$100 00
g - - - - - - -	300 00
g - - - - - - -	300 00
over canal of Cedar - - - -	200 00
over Cedar - - - - -	600 00
	1,500 00

TH SECTION—BETWEEN CEDAR AND LICK CREEKS.

g - - - - - - -	$1,000 00
g and filling - - - - -	200 00
ridges - - - - - -	100 00
	1,300 00

ECTION—BETWEEN LICK CREEK AND INDIAN AGENCY.

ridges - - - - - -	$200 00
g - - - - - - -	200 00
g - - - - - - -	300 00
	700 00

RECAPITULATION.

ion - - - - - -	$900 00
on - - - - - -	1,425 00
on - - - - - -	1,500 00
ion - - - - - -	1,300 00
ion - - - - - -	700 00
	5,825 00
es, 10 per cent. - - - - -	582 50
Total - - -	$6,407 50

Estimate for the completion of the road from Dubuque to the s boundary of Missouri.

BETWEEN DUBUQUE AND IOWA CITY.

For two bridges over Catfish creek, and grading hill - .	$
For bridge over south fork of Naquoketah - - -	

1ST SECTION—FROM IOWA CITY TO ENGLISH RIVER.

For clearing and grubbing - - - -	$
For ditching - - - - - -	
For grading, - - - - - -	
For bridge over hollow at trading-house - - -	
" " Harris's creek - - - -	
" " Old Man's creek - - - -	
" " Musquito creek - - - -	
" " Overslaugh - - - -	
For three small bridges - - - - -	
For bridge over English river - - - -	

2D SECTION—FROM ENGLISH RIVER TO WEST BRANCH OF LONG

For ditching - - - - - -	$
For clearing and grubbing - - - -	
For grading - - - - - -	
For bridge over Davis's creek - - - -	
" " Goose creek - - - -	
" " Crane run - - - -	
" " west branch of Long creek - -	
For small bridges - - - - - -	3

3D SECTION—FROM WEST BRANCH OF LONG CREEK TO CROOKED CR

For ditching - - - - - -	$41
For clearing and grubbing - - - - -	1,4
For grading - - - - - -	1
For bridge over east branch of Long creek - - -	7
For bridge over Crooked creek - - - -	16
For small bridges - - - - - -	14

4TH SECTION—FROM CROOKED CREEK TO MOUNT PLEASANT.

For ditching - - - - - -	$15
For clearing and grubbing - - - - -	75

ver creek - - - - -	$400 00
over two branches of Big creek - -	150 00
	1,450 00

SECTION—FROM MOUNT PLEASANT TO WASHINGTON.

and grubbing - - - - -	$2,000 00
- - - - - -	300 00
over branches of Big creek and other streams -	425 00
ver Cedar creek - - - -	1,200 00
dges - - - - - -	250 00
	4,175 00

'H SECTION—FROM WASHINGTON TO KEOSAUQUA.

and grubbing - - - - -	$1,200 00
- - - - - -	150 00
dges - - - - - -	225 00
	1,575 00

RECAPITULATION.

uque and Iowa City - - - -	$3,700 00
- - - - - -	3,910 00
- - - - - -	2,220 00
- - - - - -	2,285 00
- - - - - -	1,450 00
- - - - - -	4,175 00
- - - - - -	1,575 00
	19,315 00
cent. for contingencies - - -	1,931 50
Total - -	21,246 50

'he road from Burlington to De Hagues, in Illinois.

will require an embankment for nearly its whole extent, and :s. I have understood that several thousand dollars have been :o it by the State of Illinois, which, with the appropriation of an additional one of ten thousand dollars, will, I am of opinent to make a good road between those points.

ıg a road from the northern boundary of Missouri to some Mississippi between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien, and for ling, bridging, and ditching said road, in addition to the apready made, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Roads in Iowa.	Amount in Treasury.	Amount in agent's hands.
Road from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Misssouri - - - - -		
Road from Burlington towards the Indian agency on the Des Moines - - - -	-	$0 69
Road from Burlington to De Hagues - -	-	*1,004 98
Road from the northern boundary of Missouri to some point on the Mississippi between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien - - - -	-	†6,817 98

J. J. ABERT,
Bureau Top. Engineers.

Hon. W. W. CHAPMAN.

* In the agent's hands on the expiration of the 1st quarter, namely, 31st March, 1840; since probably expended.

† In agent's hands, awaiting the decision of the Post Office in reference to parts of the route

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 7, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NORVELL made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 448.]

ɛct Committee, to whom was referred the bill from the House of ɛntatives "to establish a uniform rule of computing the mileage ıbers of Congress," having had the same under consideration, the following report:

ill provides that the mileage of each member of Congress shall be l on a straight line from the seat of Congress to his place of resi- nd that the distance shall be ascertained, as nearly as may be, by nent upon a correct or approved map, and such other evidence as roduced, at each session of Congress. A committee, in each House, rtain and fix the distance, and to report the same to the presiding each, early in every session of every Congress. The committees, it are to act separately, and not jointly or concurrently. And, from hat they are to report at every session of every Congress, it seems templated that the distances, though computed on a straight line, ertained by measurement upon a correct or approved map, and by dence not indicated in the bill, are to be liable to variation from ı session, according to the variations in the maps and other evi- ıd to the changes in the successive organizations of the committees. ırst act passed by Congress under the Federal constitution, allow- ensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representa- ɜ approved the 22d of September, 1789. It expired on the 4th of 796. The next act on the subject was approved the 10th of March, oth of these acts provided that each Senator and Member should d to receive six dollars for every day of his attendance, and six r every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual n his place of residence to the seat of Congress. The mode of as- g and certifying the distance, or the mileage, was left to the free pendent action of each House. To neither of these laws does any ı appear ever to have been made by the people or the State Legis- he electors of the respective Houses of Congress.

e 19th of March, 1816, an act of Congress was approved, by which, of the daily compensation previously allowed by law, fifteen hun- lars per annum were to be paid to each Senator and Representative, ion to the mileage, for his services. The distances remained as re under the act of 1796. They were to be computed by the most

ıves, printers.

usual roads. Public sentiment, indignant at the change from a daily allowance to an annual salary to members of Congress, compelled the repeal of the act at the succeeding session. It was the introduction of the novel principle of placing the representatives of the States and the people in Congress on annual salaries, rather than the amount allowed, that excited the general feeling of disapprobation which the measure incurred. Even the certainty of rendering the sessions shorter could not reconcile the American people to the change. This act is the only one, in relation to the compensation and mileage of members, that has ever met their disapprobation.

A law was therefore passed, and approved on the 22d of January, 1818, at a time of pressure, when money was scarce and produce cheap, fixing the compensation of Senators and Representatives at $8 per diem, and $8 for every twenty miles of distance, estimated by the most usual road, from their places of residence to the seat of Congress. By this act, the compensation and mileage were authorized to be paid, and passed as public accounts, on the certificates of the presiding officers of the respective Houses.

The committee have heard no complaints, without the walls of this Capitol, of the existing law on the subject of compensation and mileage. No State Legislature has passed resolutions, no portion of the people have sent up petitions for its repeal. Dissatisfaction has been extensively and justly expressed in relation to the waste of time in tedious debates, the delay of the public business, and the prolongation of the sessions of Congress beyond all reasonable limits; but these evils would not be remedied by a reduction of the mileage, or a change in the mode of computing it from the most usual road to an air line, which is never travelled. If the sessions and the delays of legislation have become intolerable, the remedy might be found in such a reduction of the daily compensation as would render it the interest of members to expedite the public business of the country, and to hasten home to their families and ordinary pursuits; and the committee would recommend that reduction, if they deemed any change right or necessary in the amount of compensation now allowed by law.

The committee perceive nothing unreasonable in the practical construction of the act of Congress, allowing mileage to members on the most usual route of travel. At the time of its passage, steamboats had begun to multiply rapidly on the great navigable waters of the country. Members had partially commenced the practice of travelling to the seat of Government by water as well as land; and the usual road was designed to mean that route, that precise line and distance, which were adopted as those by which gentlemen came to the seat of Government. It was intended that mileage should be allowed for the distance actually travelled, and not for an imaginary distance never travelled. Who comes to the capital of the Union on a straight line? Who travels in the air, through woods and brambles, over rivers and lakes, fences and mountains, in a direct line, to the seat of Congress? It was reserved for modern ingenuity, stretched to its utmost tension, to discover and suggest such a mode of computing mileage; and it has never been so computed under any State law.

The committee do not believe that the allowance of mileage was originally designed to be limited to the expense of travelling incurred by the individual members. The allowance, if restricted to that purpose, has always been too great. No road or route, travelled in any mode, has ever cost $6 or $8 for every twenty miles. The sum fixed upon was intended

to enable members to bring their families, if they chose, to the seat of Government; and those who do bring them, with all the improved facilities and economy of travelling, save none of their mileage.

Members who reside a thousand or fifteen hundred miles from the seat of Government, and who are compelled to leave their families at home, necessarily incur the double expense of supporting themselves at Washington, and their families at their residences. Their professional and other pursuits, their farms and plantations, are neglected for six months in the year. The pecuniary loss, the privation of domestic comfort, are great. The daily compensation, and the mileage, computed as at present, are no adequate remuneration for these losses and privations.

If the compensation and mileage be reduced to the actual expenses of the individual members, no citizen of limited means could accept of a seat in Congress. The democracy of virtue and talent would be excluded from these halls. The aristocracy of wealth, if not of ignorance, would alone occupy these seats. Identity of interest, sympathy of feeling, with the mass of the people, would seldom here be found. It is for that mass to determine how far such a state of things would be compatible with the equal rights of all classes, with the spirit and genius of their republican institutions, or with the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Neither the bill referred to the committee, nor any other bill, could equalize the mileage. And they cannot but regret the apparent existence of a spirit of dissatisfaction with an inequality which is the result of a difference in local habitation, and of the unavoidable necessity growing out of that difference. The inequality of mileage is met by a more than corresponding inequality of distance from our business, our homes, and families, and the consequent disruption, for one-half of the year, of all the domestic relations and endearments.

In a more important view of the subject, the committee believe that the question of mileage has an influence on the permanent location of the seat of Government, and probably on the stability of the Union. If a liberal compensation for the fatigues of travelling, and its ravages upon the physical constitution, be continued, members from remote States of the Confederacy may feel, in some degree, reconciled to a distant removal and residence from their families. If the mere expenses of travelling are to be allowed, every member will naturally desire to have the seat of Government located as near his own home as possible. Hence, agitation will perpetually prevail with regard to the location of the Federal capital; and, in a few years, the mountains will present no barrier to the transfer of the seat of republican empire from the east to the west, whose population, wealth, and power are accumulating with a celerity unsurpassed in any quarter of the globe.

Believing, as the committee do, that the permanent location of the seat of Government is intimately blended with the duration of the Union, and that no contracted calculation of a few dollars and cents in the mileage of members of Congress is to be compared with the value of that union to our freedom and prosperity, they deprecate the renewed effort to disturb the existing law on the subject. And satisfied, as they are, that the mileage and daily compensation received by any member are no more than his services and sacrifices merit, they report back the bill from the House of Representatives, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

mpliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement showing the ap-priations to be expended in the District of Columbia since the loca-of the seat of Government therein.

JULY 9, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 8, 1840.

r: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 25th ultimo, re-ng a report from this department "of all the moneys appropriated to pended in the District of Columbia, by acts of Congress, since the ion of the seat of Government within the District," &c., I have the r to submit the enclosed statement from the Register of the Treasury, h is believed to contain all the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

on. W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

& Rives, printers.

Statement of all moneys appropriated to be expended in the D trict; also, the amount so appropriated in lots, lands, or oth

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	
April 18, 1789	An act supplementary to an act authorizing a loan for the use of the City of Washington, D. C.	$
April 24, 1800	An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States.	
May 1, 1802	An act to abolish the Board of Commissioners of the City of Washington, and for other purposes.	2
May 3, 1802	An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act entitled an act concerning the District of Columbia.	
March 2, 1803	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1803.	
March 3, 1803	An act concerning the City of Washington - - -	
March 27, 1804	An act concerning the public buildings in the City of Washington.	
Jan. 25, 1805	An act making an appropriation for completing the south wing of the Capitol.	1
April 21, 1806	An act making further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the Capitol.	
March 3, 1807	An act making appropriations for finishing the south wing of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
April 25, 1808	An act making good a deficit in the appropriation for 1807, for completing the public buildings, and for other purposes.	1
March 2, 1809	An act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
March 3, 1809	An act making further appropriations towards completing the two wings of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
June 28, 1809	An act making appropriations to finish and furnish the Senate chamber, and for other purposes.	1
April 28, 1810	An act for the better accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	
May 1, 1810	An act making further appropriations for completing the Capitol, and for other purposes.	3
Feb. 20, 1811	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1811.	
March 7, 1812	An act supplementary to an act providing for the accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office, &c.	
July 5, 1812	An act making an appropriation for the purpose of discharging all outstanding claims for the construction and repair of the Capitol and President's House, and for other purposes.	2
March 3, 1813	An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act making appropriations for furnishing the Senate-chamber, and repairing the north wing of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act providing for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
Feb. 13, 1815	An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the Public Buildings in the City of Washington.	
Dec. 8, 1815	An act to authorize the President of the United States to lease of the term therein mentioned the new building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances, for the better accommodation of Congress.	
April 29, 1816	An act making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol, and for other purposes.	

, since the location of the seat of Government within the Dis-
agreeably to a resolution of the Senate of the 25th June, 1840.

itol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Painting and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings and Capitol, with water.	Fire engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
	$20,000 00					
	9,553 91					
0 00						
	-	-	$30,000 00			

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.
April 16, 1816	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1816.
March 3, 1817	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public squares.
March 3, 1817	An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.
March 3, 1817	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1817.
Jan. 27, 1818	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.
April 20, 1818	An act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive departments.
April 20, 1818	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.
April 9, 1818	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1818.
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1819.
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.
March 3, 1819	An act authorizing the purchase of fire-engines, and for building houses for their safe keeping.
Feb. 10, 1820	An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for furnishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices.
April 11, 1820	An act making further appropriations for continuing the work on the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.
April 11, 1820	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1820.
May 5, 1820	An act in addition to the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of Government for 1820.
March 3, 1821	An act making appropriations for the public buildings
April 30, 1822	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1822.
May 1, 1822	An act making appropriations for the public buildings
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1823.
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the public buildings
March 3, 1823	An act providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of the court.
March 3, 1823	An act for the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.
April 2, 1824	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824.
May 4, 1824	An act for enclosing the burial-ground of Christ church, Washington parish.

ued.

	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Painting and statues for the Capitol, and busts for Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
00	-	-	$38,658 00			
	-	-	-	$8,000 00		
00						
	-	$180,741 00				
00						
00	-	-	-	6,000 00		
00	-	-	-	-	$9,125 00	
	-	-	-	-	-	$4,500 00
66	-	11,015 71				
00	-	-	5,591 00			
	-	-	-	6,000 00		
	-	-	2,000 00			
00	-	-	2,000 00			
	-	-	-	6,000 00		
00	-	-	1,250 00			
00	-	-	-	6,000 00		
00	-	-	1,000 00			
00	-	-	2,000 00			

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
May 19, 1824	An act for the relief of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and others.	
May 25, 1824	An act for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt	
May 26, 1824	An act making appropriations for the use of the library of Congress, and for furnishing rooms in the Capitol.	-
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and Wm. R. Maddox	
March 3, 1825	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1825.	-
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.	
May 20, 1826	An act to provide for building a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	
May 22, 1826	An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.	-
Jan. 24, 1827	An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by fire in Alexandria.	
March 2, 1827	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.	-
May 2, 1828	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
May 19, 1828	An act granting compensation to Rebecca Blodget for her right of dower in the property therein mentioned (allows the annual sum of $333 33 out of the post office fund, from 20th February, 1826, and during her natural life).	
May 24, 1828	An act to authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and employ five clerks.	-
March 2, 1829	An act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829.	-
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Charles A. Burnett.	
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Wm. R. Maddox - - -	-
March 3, 1829	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 3, 1829	An act concerning the government discipline of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 18, 1830	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.	-
May 29, 1830	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Williams.	
Feb. 25, 1831	An act making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.	-
May 5, 1832	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for year 1832.	-
May 25, 1832	An act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate to the Capitol with flagging.	-
May 31, 1832	An act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the grounds allotted to the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.	

ued.

	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine houses for the public buildings.
00	-	-	$6,000 00	-	-	$110 00
00	$2,000 00	-	5,865 00	-	-	300 00
40	-	-	-	-	-	1,227 00
36	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
	12,000 00					
74	7,259 95					
53	-	-	2,800 00	$4,000 00	$8,000 00	640 00
00	-	-	12,984 00	4,000 00		
00	484 03	-	-	4,000 00		
	-	-	5,000 00	8,000 00		
	-	-	7,102 00	-	45,700 00	

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
May 31, 1832	An act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.	
June 25, 1832	An act for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the relief of Rebecca Blodget, widow of Samuel Blodget, deceased.	-
July 14, 1832	An act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the civil and military service during the year 1832.	-
July 14, 1832	An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and the erection of a bridge on the site thereof.	
July 14, 1832	An act granting certain city lots to the Corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 19, 1833	An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1833.	-
March 2, 1833	An act in relation to the Potomac bridge.	
March 2, 1833	An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1833	An act in addition to and in alteration of "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company."	-
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1833	An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.	
June 27, 1834	An act making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834.	-
June 28, 1834	An act for the benefit of the City of Washington.	
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen., deceased.	
June 30, 1834	An act making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.	-
June 30, 1834	An act to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.	-
June 30, 1834	An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.	
June 30, 1834	An act to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 3, 1835	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835.	-
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.	
Feb. 9, 1836	An act for the relief of the heirs of Guiseppe Franzoni, and of Francis Jardella.	-
May 20, 1836	An act for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia.	

ntinued.

...ing, including the carrying on of the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
-	$2,999 96					
$960 00	-	-	-	$5,000 00		
,500 00	-	-	-	4,000 00		
-	-	-	5,000 00			
,000 00	-	-	$19,410 00	5,000 00	$6,723 00	$200 00
,600 00	3,334 31	-	-	5,000 00		
,875 84	-	-	23,420 00	-	4,707 00	200 00
-	-	-	-	800 00		
,540 00	-	-	5,800 00	5,000 00	2,200 00	200 00
,450 00						

STATEMEN

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
July 1, 1836	An act making appropriations for the payment of claims incurred for the support of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia for the year 1835, and for the support of said penitentiary for the year 1836.	
July 4, 1836	An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes."	-
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKrafft.	
March 3, 1837	An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1837	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1837.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	-
July 7, 1838	An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes.	-
July 7, 1838	An act for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, District of Columbia.	
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
Feb. 16, 1839	An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1839.	-
March 3, 1839	An act providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.	-
March 3, 1839	An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Griffith Coombe and John P. Ingle, trustees of the house in the city of Washington commonly called the "brick capitol."	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Peter Bargy, jr.	
May 9, 1840	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.	-
	Total appropriations - - - -	1,019,147 [illegible]
	Carried to surplus fund - - -	-
	Add transfer from light-houses - -	-

ontinued.

public buildings, including the carrying on the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
12,209 75	-	$208,000 00	$31,665 50	-	$10,300 00	$200 00
18,100 00	-	357,000 00	10,164 00	$16,400 00	10,000 00	12,750 00
5,912 50	-	-	30,103 86	12,000 00		
2,765 00	-	50,000 00	-	-	-	200 00
8,203 96	-	150,000 00	7,506 00	12,000 00	850 30	10,400 00
-	-	150,000 00				
5,763 50	-	330,000 00	8,060 00	16,000 00		
113,054 24	57,632 16	1,436,756 71	263,379 36	133,200 00	97,605 30	33,927 00
29,607 84	-	-	-	-	5,794 79	
83,446 40	-	-	-	-	91,810 51	
-	-	34,000 00				
		1,470,756 71				

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
April 16, 1816	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1816.	-
March 3, 1817	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public squares.	
March 3, 1817	An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.	-
March 3, 1817	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1817.	
Jan. 27, 1818	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.	
April 20, 1818	An act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive departments	
April 20, 1818	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.	-
April 9, 1818	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1818.	-
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1819.	
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.	
March 3, 1819	An act authorizing the purchase of fire-engines, and for building houses for their safe keeping.	
Feb. 10, 1820	An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for furnishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices.	
April 11, 1820	An act making further appropriations for continuing the work on the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.	
April 11, 1820	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1820.	
May 5, 1820	An act in addition to the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of Government for 1820.	
March 3, 1821	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
April 30, 1822	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1822.	
May 1, 1822	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1823.	[illegible]
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
March 3, 1823	An act providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of the court.	-
March 3, 1823	An act for the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.	
April 2, 1824	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824.	[illegible]
May 4, 1824	An act for enclosing the burial-ground of Christ church, Washington parish.	-

tinued.

	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
00							
	-	-	$8,000 00				
	-	-	3,702 66				
00							
	$14,000 00						
	14,000 00						
	-	11,600 00					

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.
May 19, 1824	An act for the relief of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and others.
May 25, 1824	An act for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt
May 26, 1824	An act making appropriations for the use of the library of Congress, and for furnishing rooms in the Capitol.
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and Wm. R. Maddox.
March 3, 1825	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826.
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr. - - -
May 20, 1826	An act to provide for building a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
May 22, 1826	An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.
Jan. 24, 1827	An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
March 2, 1827	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.
May 2, 1828	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.
May 19, 1828	An act granting compensation to Rebecca Blodget, for her right of dower in the property therein mentioned (allows the annual sum of $333 33 out of the post office fund, from 20th February, 1826, and during her natural life).
May 24, 1828	An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to erect an additional building, and employ five clerks.
March 2, 1829	An act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829.
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Charles A. Burnett.
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Wm. R. Maddox.
March 3, 1829	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.
March 3, 1829	An act concerning the government discipline of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
March 18, 1830	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.
May 29, 1830	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Williams - - -
Feb. 25, 1831	An act making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.
May 5, 1832	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1832.
May 25, 1832	An act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate of the Capitol with flagging.
May 31, 1832	An act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the grounds allotted to the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.

tinued.

	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
	-	$1,555,00					
50	-	-	$1,156 00				
	$14,000 00						
	-	-	5,000 00	$10,000 00			
	6,000 00						
	-	-	-	-	-	$20,000 00	
	-	-	-	$1,699 16			
	59 61						
	14,000 00						
-	-	-	285 00				
-	5,000 00						
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	
	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	
May 31, 1832	An act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.	
June 25, 1832	An act for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the relief of Rebecca Blodget, widow of Samuel Blodget, deceased.	85
July 14, 1832	An act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the civil and military service during the year 1832.	
July 14, 1832	An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and the erection of a bridge on the site thereof.	
July 14, 1832	An act granting certain city lots to the Corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 19, 1833	An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue	69,
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1833.	
March 2, 1833	An act in relation to the Potomac bridge	
March 2, 1833	An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1833	An act in addition to and in alteration of "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company."	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1833	An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.	
June 27, 1834	An act making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834.	
June 28, 1834	An act for the benefit of the City of Washington.	
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen., deceased.	
June 30, 1834	An act making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.	3,0
June 30, 1834	An act to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.	
June 30, 1834	An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.	-
June 30, 1834	An act to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue	9,23
March 3, 1835	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835.	-
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.	
Feb. 9, 1836	An act for the relief of the heirs of Guiseppe Franzoni, and of Francis Jardella.	
May 20, 1836	An act for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia.	

	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
	"	"	"	"	$1,000 00	
	"	"	"	$80,000 00		
	"	"	"	200,000 00		
00	"	"	"	"	1,600 00	
00	"	"	"	"	2,159 89	
	"	"	"	150,000 00		
	"	"	"	"	600 00	

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
July 1, 1836	An act making appropriations for the payment of claims incurred for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia for the year 1835, and for the support of said penitentiary for the year 1836.	
July 4, 1836	An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes."	$3,200 00
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKrafft.	
March 3, 1837	An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1837	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1837.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	2,200 00
July 7, 1838	An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes.	
July 7, 1838	An act for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, District of Columbia.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
Feb. 16, 1839	An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1839.	-
March 3, 1839	An act providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.	
March 3, 1839	An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	-
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Griffith Coombe and John P. Ingle, trustees of the house in the city of Washington commonly called the "brick capitol."	-
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Peter Bargy, jr. - - -	5,665 00
May 9, 1840	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.	-
	Total appropriations - - - -	130,300 00
	Carried to surplus fund - - -	-

ntinued.

	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
	$20,000 00	-	-	-	$2,740 75		
	-	-	-	-	3,992 50		
	-	-	-	$15,000 00			
	-	-	-	-	1,950 00		
	-	-	$31,000 00				
	-	$1,019 43					
	-	-	-	-	2,950 00		
50	168,338 85	14,174 43	59,143 66	26,699 16	441,633 25	$10,359 89	$20,000 00
43	2,235 06	-	-	-	239,163 92		
07	166,103 79				202,469 33		

three sail. The 9th of said month he himself came to me, having land twenty miles. He brought me a letter from General Sir Fra with offers of supplies of vessels, men, ammunition, and supplies The 10th he arrived in *the road of our bad harbor, and cam* On the 11th I visited him, and he renewed his offers of assist June, 1586, the fleet, having been previously injured by a sto with the whole colony for England." I quote these facts becaus been considered of sufficient importance to be called to the vie the engineers who has preceded me in inquiring into the prac reopening Roanoke inlet. And my researches into the early hi portion of the coast, which have been very elaborate, enable m doubts which have been entertained on the subject, stating that Raleigh never visited the coast of North America. Nearly all h relative to the countries discovered by expeditions fitted out by been lost; as, also, his geography of these countries. I have be with a perusal of Dr. Hariot's journal, which it was thought w much light on this important subject, and aid in the inquiries am engaged; but it is wholly taken up in speaking of "m commodities, commodities for food, roots, fruits, wild berries, b fish, timber, and the manners and customs of the natives." He s word about the coast, islands, or rivers. It is sufficiently clea without extending our views further, that in some former age th channel through the marshes: that at high water only, when t were overflowed, was there any communication between Albe Pamlico sounds; that Roanoke island, at the time of its discove tlement in 1581–'86, was cut off from the main land by a siderable channel through the marshes; and that the opening of nel has been the cause of closing Roanoke inlet, and every inlet

In this opinion every engineer preceding me in these inv concurs. Not the slightest doubt or qualification is expressed them, or, as far as I am able to learn, by any professional man, one who has made a personal examination or proper inquiry.

Having arrived at the cause of the closing of Roanoke inlet, ner entirely satisfactory to myself, and I hope to every unprejud I might proceed at once with a plan for reopening it: but the one of much importance; and my object is not only to satisf mind, but to endeavor to meet the many objections which have b and to convince others.

Because Gun and Hatteras (former outlets of Pamlico so closed, and New inlet and Ocracock have not improved (as it the accession of the waters of Albemarle sound, it is doubted for whose opinions I entertain the highest respect, whether the the channel at the marshes has had the effect ascribed to it, vi closing Currituck and Roanoke inlets.

Now, we cannot fix the precise period of the closing of Gu teras inlets. The memory of man reaches not back to the pe they were open; but as we cannot say when they were close adm[illegible] they were opened when the waters of Albemarle broke t marshes. These waters, meeting with no resistance, would of c [illegible] until checked by the combined action of the waters of and Pamlico rivers. A glance at the map would designate this fix it opposite Ocracock, precisely where they do meet. The co

ıus arresting the waters of Neuse and Pamlico was to turn a portion hem into Core sound, which has had the effect greatly to improve nfort inlet; but by far the greatest bulk of the waters has passed ugh Ocracock, it being in the direct line of deflection; thereby weaken- the refluent waters of Hatteras and Gun, so that they were no longer to carry back the sand and earthy matters brought in by the sea, and ı causing those inlets to fill up.

'he closing of these inlets, then, may be fairly ascribed to the opening he channel through the marshes, and the consequent union of the ers of the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. New inlet being further the sound, and more favorably situated in relation to the land, has not n so much affected by the arresting of the currents of the Neuse and alico. The reflux tides occasioned by the back waters of the south- erly winds, opposed by the flow from Albemarle sound, have main- ed its depth, as is evident from the channel being on the south side. as not improved, for the obvious reason that the bulkheads and shoals, ıed within the inlet before the opening of the marshes, oppose more stance to the passage of the water than its tendency to run in that ction, even with a greater descent, is capable of overcoming. "For the ıral tendency of water is to make its way in whatever direction it finds greatest declivity; and if this happens to be in the shortest direction, ıs no natural tendency to gain a longer course, as that would lessen declivity; if, therefore, water is found pursuing a direction which is the shortest, we may conclude (and on examination we will always > that the longer course is owing to the intervention of some obstacle, laced that the waters cannot have, at that particular point, a more ely descent in a direction different from that which would form the test line of the whole descent; and from causes of this kind a stream have a course meandering in every possible direction, as we frequently erve in nature."

he shoalness of the water opposite the mouth of New inlet is the acle preventing any great increase of outflow through it, and accounts factorily for its not being improved by the opening of the marshes. the application of the above principle confirms my statement of a ent from Albemarle to Pamlico sound.

'e come now to another doubt which has been raised as to the effect division of the waters from Roanoke inlet through the marshes has in closing it, viz: because the accession of water thereby given to alico sound has not caused an improvement of Ocracock inlet.

'rom the best information I have been able to obtain, the depth of water the bar has increased, notwithstanding the width of the inlet has be- e greater. But, as was to have been expected as a natural consequence, bulkheads and shoals on the inner side, and opposite the mouth of the , have accumulated; for it is there that the Albemarle waters meet e of the Neuse and Pamlico. In the conflict which takes place, there kind of stagnation or diminished velocity, during which the solid er held in suspension is precipitated; so that, after the union of these ers, they flow on comparatively pure to the sea, leaving behind depos- which form the bulkheads and shoals that obstruct the entrance into cock inlet. For this reason, the accession of the waters of Albemarle d have proved injurious to the inlet.

Upon the withdrawal of these waters, as is proposed in tl of Roanoke inlet, when the waters of the Pamlico and Neus lowed to preserve their direct and undisturbed course throu the deposites will not be so great, and a considerable improv inlet may be expected, and will no doubt be the result. Bu middle ground, opposite the inlet, must always exist, owing expanse of the waters; and the consequent independent and water at the bar, which is not felt in the sound, counteracts the scouring effects of the ebb-tides. This evil can only be confining the waters, and directing their energies into one ch sidering and comparing the circumstances in relation to the even the small depth of water at Ocracock is favorable to th I shall presently draw of the successful result attending the p opening the inlet at Nag's Head.

Shutting off the waters of the Albemarle sound from the Pa will have the effect to improve New inlet. The waters blown by the south winds, as before mentioned, meeting with resista dams across Roanoke and Croatan sounds, will be banked u through the inlet (only 10 miles distant from the dams) with a will cut away a portion of the swash; and, by taking advantag to stir up the sand, which can be done at a very moderate ex with the hedgehog or harrow, the bulkheads may be entirely re

The advantages to the commerce of the northern part of Pa and the entire security the harbor would afford to vessels drive of Roanoke inlet, would more than compensate for any expens be incurred in keeping it open, and of a sufficient depth for the of ordinary coasting vessels.

It has been suggested that Albemarle sound will not afford water adequate to keep Roanoke inlet free of obstructions; that lowance has not been made for evaporation; and that the quan discharged by the rivers may have been overestimated.

To investigate these matters fully, would occupy more tim more expense than I consider them worthy of—unless, indeed, I such doubts myself. I am willing to rely on the statement made relative to them; and upon such, together with my own the quantity flowing through Croatan sound into Pamlico wh enced by winds, I have no hesitation in saying there will be quantity for all purposes—and that, too, without taking into the quantity thrown in by the influx tides.

Another ground upon which the failure of the improveme predicted, is, that it has no cape to the windward to shelter it northeast winds, and that a good harbor cannot exist on a strai

There are many striking instances abroad against this theory fer drawing conclusions from a similarity of circumstances country. A glance at the map will show, without discussing that it will not admit of general application.

At the mouth of Cape Fear river, New inlet (which, next to the best inlet on the coast of North Carolina) broke out some ago to the *windward* of the cape; and Old inlet, under its *lee*, i more and more shoal every year. Further south, we find Cha vannah, Brunswick, and Pensacola, all good inlets, with good h *straight sandy* coast.

of the theory that Roanoke inlet was not filled up by the open-
nnel through the marshes, and the withdrawal thither of the
Albemarle from the inlet, its filling up has been ascribed to
a vessel in the channel of the inlet; to the blowing in of the
he currents from the land not being as strong as those from

, my own observations, strengthened by the testimony of re-
ons, enable me, also, to refute these speculations. The hull of
ed 16 years ago, within half a mile of the site of the Old inlet,
lf above the sand, although it is nearly submerged by every
id, admitting a vessel was sunk, (of which there is much
rdly probable it would form a nucleus sufficient to cause the
nlet. Such has not been the effect in the case of the steamer
on, sunk about five years ago in New inlet, where the gallows
o be seen above the water at high tide, and the inlet still as
been within the memory of man.
owing in of the sands: there is no accumulation of sand near
old inlet. The beach at Nag's Head is flat for the distance of
alf on each side of the former course of the inlet; indeed, so
se, that, at the distance of five miles, the lines of separation
ean and the sound are imperceptible; and a person, unac-
the fact of the inlet being closed, would not suspect that any
d: and it so happens that this part of the beach is composed
gravel. I cannot, therefore, believe that the filling up of the
in any way facilitated by a wreck in the channel, or by the
sand. The greater quantity of gravel which enters into the
he sea-beach here, than is found elsewhere, attests the power
e land currents have resisted the sea. That they would have
y strong to have forced this gravel back into the sea, had not
Albemarle broke through the marshes, I cannot entertain a
my own observation of their force, (governed exclusively by
d the violence with which they are driven on and along the
he beach, across which, in strong westerly winds, they have
ometimes to break into the ocean, satisfies me they were
as the currents from the sea, before the union of the waters
with those of Pamlico.
of these imaginary difficulties in the way of opening Roan-
given origin to a project of an artificial harbor, based upon
here being a necessity of a conformity and fixed proportion
apacity of a harbor and its inlet; and, under such circum-
e influx and reflux of the tides are adequate to free the har-
ve it from alteration. But it is a well-established theory, that
do not contribute so much to sand formations as has been
the effects which have been ascribed to them, and to littoral
ow readily traced to the action of the *waves of the bottom.**
at some of the best harbors on our coast are mere arms of
: is also true that harbors thus formed are either very good,
od for nothing. If the water is shoal, the bottom will be
waves of the bottom, and will soon fill up. Sometimes the
ose, and cause the formation of salt-ponds or lagoons. A

* Du Mouvement des Ondes, par A. R. Emy.

harbor, therefore, under such circumstances, with no land-water running into it, ought to be deep; its bottom ought to be below the influence of the waves of the bottom, and its entrance wide enough to admit a quantity of tide-water to flow in and out twice a day, sufficient to keep the mud and other matter in agitation and from settling. A tendency to form a bar at the inlet, and to silting, can only be counteracted by contracting the entrance, and thereby increasing the strength of the ebb tide, or by damming up the waters at high tide, or by throwing in fresh water to obtain an artificial scour. But to widen an outlet (which would be in accordance with the above theory) with the view of deepening it, is a plan not yet tried, and is in direct opposition to the theory, or rather the axiom, that the depth of streams is in the inverse ratio of their widths. Surely this plan would not be practised in improving the entrance into rivers, and certainly would not succeed in restoring an entrance into a lagoon. An artificial harbor, therefore, at Roanoke inlet, should be very deep. Agreeably to my estimate of the force of the *bottom-waves* on this part of the coast, it should be at least 20 feet deep; and then it would be absolutely necessary to protect its entrance by stone walls, which, together with the excavation, and the expense of a canal through Roanoke island, and the walls between the banks and the island, would swell the cost to many millions.

Having considered the causes of the closing of the inlet, and the objections to its practicability, I will now take into consideration the plan and effect of the works for re-opening it.

The universal plan of improving harbors is to contract their outlets by the erection of piers, sometimes projecting far into the sea; to turn the silt and shingle brought coastwise across the inlet; to pen up the tide-water in pools or basins, and let it out at the proper times—in some instances through pipes or tunnels—to act as a scour in conjunction with the ebb-tide; or, by damming and canalling, to obtain, and turn through the harbor, an additional quantity of water from the land, with the view of obtaining an artificial scour, in imitation of the effects of a fresh-water river.

These plans are all derived from nature. The natural means by which an inlet is kept open is the discharge of fresh water through it; which, opposing the influx tide, and adding to the power of the ebb, will always maintain a certain channel in proportion to the quantity of land-water to be discharged. The tendency of nature is to contract the channel to such a size that the natural power of the stream can just maintain it.

From these plain and obvious principles the plans mentioned have been derived; they guided even the first attempts at the improvements of harbors; and, up to the present time, they govern, without a single exception worthy of notice, in the improvement of all the harbors on the coasts of England and France. We but follow nature, therefore, and all past experience, in pursuing the plan I propose for re-opening the inlet at Nag's Head, viz: to cut off all communication between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds by dams, and thus turn all the waters emptying into Albemarle sound through Roanoke inlet; the effect of which, I have no doubt, will be to preserve a channel at least 15 feet deep.

Under circumstances not more favorable as to situation of winds or tides, and with not one-fourth the volume of water, New inlet, at the mouth of Cape Fear, maintains a depth of 13 feet. Over the bar at Ocracock, there is 16 feet; and at New inlet, the northern outlet of the

'amlicó and Albemarle sounds, there is a depth of 12 feet. The
ıs being on the inside, over the swashes, we may, therefore,
ɾ depend upon at least 15 feet on the bar at Roanoke inlet; and,
sently appear, the situation is such that there will be no *inner*
or obstruçtions.

rtheast wind, aided by a southerly current, (to the effects of
ı failure of the work, from the formation of swashes, has been
ed,) will, no doubt, make a higher tide, and bring in more sand
ther wind. It will blow the waters up the sound; and, during
nce, weaken somewhat the reflux tides. Immediately on its
e back-water will reflow to the ocean, with all the weight and
e pent-up streams which empty into Albemarle sound. Guided
nds of Roanoke and Collinton, which open like a funnel to re-
convey them directly to the ocean with increasing velocity,
volume, they will return all that has been brought in by the
their concentrated energies, between Roanoke island on the
Collinton and the main on the north, they will prevent the
of shoals and swashes, such as obstruct the entrance into Ocra-
New inlets, where the ebb-tide reaches the inlets from an im-
ense, uncontrolled by banks—at least, so far as any beneficial
be derived from them in increasing the velocity and scouring
the refluent waters.

e southerly current which has been thought by some to exist,
hesitation in saying there is no such current. My own obser-
ıt more particularly the opinions of a number of respectable, in-
ınd experienced sea-captains, (some of whom have been thirty
he coasting trade,) whom I have consulted, and on whom I can
me confidence in stating that the currents on soundings, on
f the coast, are entirely influenced and governed by the winds.
pinion, there is no eddy-current from the Gulf stream; nor is
current setting southerly from the Chesapeake bay. The waters
, unless affected by the wind, make, of course, down the greatest
nto deep water. There is, therefore, no constant tendency from
to the formation of a shoal north of Roanoke inlet, nor, indeed, to
ıulation on this part of the coast. On the contrary, we have strong
ıg evidences of encroachment. A few miles north of the Old inlet,
e to be seen within the reach of tide-water, and, in many places,
site of the inlet; and wherever the marshes have become the
n of the beach, and sustain the superincumbent sands which
ı thrown up by the waves, every heavy blow disengages large
f them, which are left by the returning sea to become again, af-
been submerged for years, an uncovered soil, inviting the labors
ıbandman. Apprehensions have also been entertained that the
he sound, dammed up as we propose, might break through Cur-
t, or open a new channel into Pamlico sound. The shoal water
ck sound, and there being no prevalent wind to press the water
irection, nor, indeed, toward Pamlico sound, and the height of
etween Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, leave no just ground for
ı. Should there be any appearance of a re-opening of the in-
of Roanoke inlet, a few piles driven in, projecting about 5 feet
surface of the water in the sound, and interwoven with fascines,
tually check it; though, for the reasons I assigned, and as I
re observed, there is no danger of a re-opening of Currituck inlet.

There are, besides those already mentioned, other powerful natural causes constantly operating to free Roanoke inlet of obstructions brought in by the northeasterly winds. The fall of the sound is considerable, as has been shown; and the height of the water, as nearly as can be ascertained, is two and a half feet above the level of low-tide in the sea. With this fall, will be a strong outward pressure of the land-waters, which will greatly strengthen the ebb-tide. These running to the sea at low water, particularly at the low ebb of the spring tides, when the fall will be the greatest, and the sandy bottom most exposed to their action, they will act at a time when they can operate to the best advantage. And when the current, thus created, is strengthened by freshets, (as will sometimes happen,) both operating at low water, when the descent to the sea is the greatest, they will, in such cases, be capable of producing extraordinary effects—effects frequently strong enough to arrest, in the beginning, the march of the dreaded northeasterly winds; prevent the tendency of the inlet to fill up or swerve; and prevent the introduction of sand or silt into the harbor. Another powerful auxiliary which will sometimes co operate with the above forces, is the northwest wind, which frequently succeeds, has as long a duration, and blows with as much violence, as a northeaster; and at the same time that it forces the waters down, and raises them in the lower part of the sound, it depresses the waters of the Atlantic, and, in the event of an inlet, will urge the egress of the sound waters with an irresistible scouring impetus.

The effect, therefore, of turning the whole of the waters of Albemarle sound through Roanoke inlet by means of the proposed dams, combined with all these favorable concurrent and co-operating causes and circumstances, will be to keep a channel of fifteen feet of water constantly open, though the *bottom-waves* may come in loaded with sand in any possible degree.

And, lastly, though not on this account the least important consideration, is, that the same causes which have led to my conclusions formerly existed, and produced precisely the same results as are now anticipated in restoring the same order of things. Such a fact is sufficient, in itself, to allay all apprehensions, and dissipate all fears of full and complete success, unless we apprehend what we have no reason to apprehend, and what never has occurred, viz: that similar causes will not produce similar effects; that, with the same head of land-waters, may, with an increase of four times the volume, concentrate upon one particular point, with the tides, the coasts, the sands, the currents, and the winds, the same; what was true in 1584, will not remain true in 1840.

I beg it to be understood, that the effects I anticipate are not conjectural: they are inferred from the operations of similar causes (as stated) both on the coast of North Carolina and on the sea-coast of foreign countries. We know that the inlet, when it shared the discharge of the waters of Albemarle sound with Currituck, Caffee, and Pamlico, maintained a depth of ten feet; and that, too, when exposed to the same strong gales and storms as we have now to contend with. With all the causes which formerly existed, increased by all the waters of the Albemarle sound, to doubt their effects to keep the inlet open would be to doubt that the whole application of a force will not produce as great an effect as the application of a part of it.

We have now to take into consideration the location and plan of the dams, by which it is proposed to effect a communication between Albemarle

sound and the ocean, at Nag's Head, by shutting the waters of Albemarle from those of Pamlico, leading the former through a channel to be excavated near the site of the old inlet, from Roanoke sound to the sea.

Across Croatan sound, the most eligible site for a dam is from Pork point, on Roanoke island, to Fleetwood's fishway, on the main land. The distance is three miles; the average depth of water is 8¼ feet; the greatest not exceeding 13¾ feet.

It is shoaler and better protected (by the projecting points of Roanoke island and the main land) than any other line; and between these points and the embankment, there is an extensive cove, where the waters of the sound and sea, coming in conflict, will find a place of repose and deposite for the matters they will throw together; giving thereby strength to the work, and purity to the refluent waters. Across Roanoke sound, the selection for the situation of the dam may be referred to the causes above recited.

This embankment will cross Herring island far enough to the south to embrace any changes that may possibly take place in the direction of the inlet, and at a point where it will be best protected from the agitated water of the sound.

Between this island and Roanoke island the water is, in one place, 10½ feet deep. The length of the water line is 6,935 feet; the average depth for 645 feet, is 8½ feet. For the remainder of the distance (6,290 feet) the greatest depth does not exceed 6 feet; and the average is 2¼ feet. The length of the embankment across the island, and the marshes on the margin of the sound, will be about one mile.

I propose the following plan of construction for the dam across Croatan sound:

Cribs, 20 feet square, constructed of round logs not less than 1 foot in diameter, with a row of cross-logs in the centre, and to be kept in position by five piles on each side. The cribs to be filled up with earth, and capped with large flat stone, 6 feet above ordinary water, which will place the top of the embankment beyond the reach of the greatest elevation of the waters in the sound. The earth of the embankment to have a slope of 2½ to 1 on the north side, and 2 to 1 on the south side, and to be protected on each shore by slope-walls of stone.

The dam across Roanoke sound, in the channels between Roanoke and Herring islands, to consist of cribs 18 by 20 feet, made of round logs not less than a foot in diameter, and sustained in position by five piles on each side.

Across the channels between the banks and Herring island, cribs 15 by 20 feet, kept in line by a pile on each side driven in every five feet. The whole capped as above with stone, and sustained on the sides by embankments of earth with a slope of 1 to 1, 6 feet high, and 10 feet thick at top.

On Herring and Roanoke islands, and the banks, the dam to be constructed of an embankment of earth 12 feet thick at the base, 4 feet at top, and 5 feet high. The slopes and top to be protected from abrasion and from washing by a covering of stone; of which no danger of sinking need be apprehended, as they will not be disturbed by the sea. We have evidence of this in the stones now to be seen, when the water is calm and clear, at Ballast point, three miles above the site of the dam.

The bottom, as I have ascertained by borings in Croatan and Roanoke sounds, consists of a mixture of sand and soil, affording a foundation for the dams, and a good consistency in which to drive piles.

This, in my opinion, is but a small amount, compared with the advantages of the improvement. Indeed, the great importance of the inlet to the nation at large, to the State of North Carolina, and on the score of humanity, makes it difficult to name a sum that ought to outweigh these considerations. To bring the necessity and importance of this project more fully into view, I beg leave to avail myself of the following extracts from the report of a select committee, to which this subject was referred in 1830:

"The place where the contemplated inlet is proposed to be made, is at the southeastern extremity of Albemarle sound—a body of water nearly sixty miles in length, and averaging from ten to twenty in width. The sound is of a medium depth of water, from twenty to twenty-five feet, and receives into its bosom the tributary streams of Currituck sound, North river, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Roanoke, and Alligator rivers. These rivers run through one of the most fertile sections of our country, and form the natural outlet of twenty-six counties in North Carolina, and twenty-two in Virginia. In consequence of the closing of Roanoke inlet, the valuable productions of these numerous counties are compelled to seek a market—part in wagons across the country to Petersburg, Virginia; part through the Dismal Swamp canal, to Norfolk; and part over Ocracock bar to the ocean, through one of the most difficult and dangerous navigations in the world.

"The committee are fully impressed with the vital necessity of this inlet to a large and populous section of the country, and of its great national importance to the trade and commerce of this Union.

"The area of the country that would be immediately benefited by it contains seventeen thousand square miles, and a population of nearly half a million. The only outlet, of any importance, from Albemarle, now, is over Ocracock bar, a distance of sixty miles from where Roanoke inlet formerly was; so that a vessel going to the north has to perform a voyage of 120 miles, to get upon the same parallel, to pass through a difficult and narrow channel, and to encounter the dangers of Cape Hatteras, where, perhaps, there are annually more shipwrecks than upon any point of the coast of America. Taking the amount of the shipping employed in the Albemarle at what it has been estimated, viz: 100,000 tons, we may arrive at some knowledge of the losses annually sustained at Ocracock bar, and the intermediate navigation. The charge on vessels for lighterage and detention at the Swash averages one dollar per ton, amounting to $100,000; the additional rate of insurance, because of the risk, averages three-fourths of one per cent., and amounts on the exports and imports, (taking the same at $3,000,000) to $45,000; and on the vessels, to $30,000 per annum. This annual tax of $175,000 upon the navigation of this section of the country, independently of the other evils, cannot but enhance the rate of freight and the cost of conveyance to market. Which suggestion is proved by the fact, that the price of freight from Norfolk and Wilmington (the latter but one hundred and twenty miles south of Ocracock,) is from 20 to 25 per cent. less than from the towns of Albemarle. Estimating this enhanced freight as a tax upon produce of six per cent. only, we can fairly charge to the defects of this navigation an annual positive loss to the country of $355,000. From the causes heretofore alluded to, this estimate is rather under than over the fact; when, therefore, we take into consideration that the farmer ultimately pays all these charges in the diminished value of his products, we easily account for the fact that the same articles

out in bad weather for privateers and the smaller sized armed vessels acting offensively.

In forming my opinion, and in framing this report, I have consulted some of the ablest engineers in England, and a variety of the best authorities extant; with whose views I have made free use when in accordance with my own, and have availed myself of the reports of the engineers preceding me, in inquiring into the practicability of opening the inlet.

A plain statement of facts, with the obvious deductions therefrom, has been my aim, discarding all refined theories and abstract speculations as unbecoming, and indeed derogating from a subject involving so many important, grave, and interesting considerations.

Accompanying this is a map of the survey I have recently made, and also some charts drawn by the commanders of the expeditions fitted out by Sir Walter Raleigh, which I obtained from the admiralty office, and the library attached to the museum in London, which will be found curious, interesting, and somewhat useful; and also some notes having a bearing upon this subject, from the best authenticated history of the discovery of this portion of the coast, and the various colonies planted on Roanoke island.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER GWYNN,
Civil Engineer.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF DETROIT,

PRAYING

opriation for the completion of a railroad from that city to the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.

JULY 13, 1840.

eferred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

onorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

lersigned, citizens of Detroit and vicinity, in the State of Michigan,

FULLY REPRESENT:

between the city of Detroit and the northern boundary of the State of ere is a continuous line of railroad now constructed, and cars daily upon the same, with the exception of about thirty miles, and that ing and timbers upon this portion are in part prepared. The mili- ortance of completing this connecting link, especially in the event lties between the United States and Great Britain, is most apparent. ifications at Malden, and upon Bois Blanc island, command the ot the only channel of entrance from Lake Erie into the Detroit nd in many parts of said river the channel approaches so near to da shore, as to endanger steamboats or vessels navigating it in the n enemy. The contemplated railroad is so far removed in the in- our State, as to avoid all annoyance from an enemy; and would ish a prompt and speedy line of communication with the State of the conveyance of men, provisions, or munitions of war. Further the necessity of an immediate completion of this road, by the ltates, is not deemed necessary by the undersigned.

petitioners would, therefore, earnestly pray that an appropriation of lred thousand dollars be made by Congress for the completion of , subject to such provisions, and under such superintendence, as hought proper.

our petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

OIT, *April* 16, 1840.

. Kearsley,	C. C. Trowbridge,
. P. Hastings,	Elihu Steele,
. Q. Adams,	Geo. C. Bates,
hub. Conant,	Oliver Newberry,
obert Stuart,	Theodore Romeyn,

Rives, printers.

O. Bingham,
J. S. Farrand,
John McReynolds,
Joseph G. Hill,
George Hill,
Wm. B. Hunt,
James A. Van Dyke,
Peter Demoyns,
Pierre Teller,
S. P. Wilcox,
R. C. Bradford,
Alex. Goodell,
W. P. Moore,
J. L. King,
A. Y. Smith,
N. B. Carpenter,
G. D. Crossman,
John Bradford,
L. Y. B. Berchard,
L. Beecher,
C. Wickwarz,
D. L. Shaw,
E. Goodell,
C. H. Buhl,
Thos. Cusack,
John Wright.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 13, 1840.

Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT:

mittee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of citizens son county, Alabama, praying the payment of claims of cer- abama volunteers for horses lost and killed in a campaign the Seminole Indians, report:

e claims to which the petitioners refer accrued in the years 1836 and are for horses lost and killed in the Florida war attached to on of mounted volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cawlfield, service in 1836, and the regiment under the command of Col. , ordered into service in 1837.

emorialists (most of whom belonged to these detachments) state: were suddenly mustered into service; that many of them were to purchase suitable horses for the expedition, and, in doing this, ssarily obliged to contract debts that were to be paid on the re- ie troops; that they have since been suffering much incon- ınd embarrassment from the delay which has attended the ad- .nd settlement of their claims; and they now solicit the attention ss to the subject, not only for the purpose of obtaining an early ɔn and payment of their just demands, under existing laws, but lesire an extension of those laws so as to meet a large number of now provided for, which they consider the United States justly ıbly bound to pay.

ims alluded to in the petition are divided into three classes. The including all those cases where horses died, or were abandoned ıence of the United States failing to supply forage; the *second*, ses were abandoned by order of the commanding officer; and where horses, having the glanders, were shot, in pursuance of a ler to prevent a spread of the disease among other horses of the

ims embraced in the first two classes are provided for by the act y 18, 1837, and are now being examined by the accounting offi- ɜ Treasury, with a view to their allowance and payment, where- vidence brings them within the provisions of the law.

ıority is given by the existing laws to justify the allowance of the s (where diseased horses have been shot, in pursuance of a gen- to prevent the spread of the disease). For losses arising from the United States cannot, in the opinion of the committee, justly

be held responsible. Such losses have uniformly been regarded as properly belonging to the volunteers themselves; and the act of March, 1836, allowing to each volunteer, in all mounted companies, "forty cents per day for the use and risk of his horse," was intended to, and, it is believed, does, provide, not only a fair remuneration for the use of the horse, but an ample indemnity for all *risks* incident to the service and the losses consequent upon those risks. The committee cannot, therefore, recommend any enlargement of the provisions of the act of January, 1837, as urged by the memorialists.

In reference to the delay which has attended the adjustment of these claims, the committee would state, that, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of March last, respecting the progress which had been made in the settlement of claims for horses lost in the Creek and Seminole wars, the Secretary of War transmitted to the House a report of the 3d Auditor, dated March 13, 1840 [H. Doc., No. 146], in which he fully assigns the reasons of the delay complained of; and, after a personal application recently made to that officer, the committee are satisfied that the causes of the delay stated in his report still exist, and that it will be impossible to finish the examination now in progress till some weeks after the adjournment of Congress.

However much it is to be regretted that the patriotic citizens of Alabama, who, regardless of the difficulties and dangers of savage warfare, so promptly volunteered their efficient and valuable services to the Government, should be delayed in obtaining the payment of their just claims, it is still believed that the delay has been unavoidable, and that a proper regard to the interests of the Government has rendered their earlier adjudication impracticable.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 13, 1840.

Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard made the following

REPORT:

'he Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, directing an inquiry into the expediency of compensating Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis, for two horses lost by them while in the military service of the United States, report:

That the said Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis made an applitation, at the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress, for the allowance of the claims now presented. An adverse report was made thereon y the Committee of Claims, in the Senate, and the prayer of their petion was rejected. Concurring in the opinions expressed in that report, e committee now adopt it as a part of this report, and ask its publitation.

They also subjoin a letter, dated December 12, 1837, from the Third uditor to the Secretary of War, in which the principles that have inced the accounting officers of the Treasury to disallow this class of aims, are stated.

Claims of this description are not provided for by the act of January 3, 1837; and if the provisions of that act are to be extended, so as to nbrace this class of cases, it should be done, in the opinion of the comittee, by general, and not special legislation.

But, after a careful examination of the existing laws, providing comensation for rangers, and the regulations of the War Department, under hich they have been enlisted into the service of the United States, the ommittee are of opinion that justice does not require any additional gislation in their behalf; and that any enlargement of the provisions of he act of January, 1837, is unnecessary and inexpedient. They therebre recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideraion of the subject.

March 31, 1836.

'he Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of William T. Lewis and Hiram H. Lewis, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

That the petitioners state that, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1833, they longed to a detachment of mounted rangers, in the service of the United

ER & Rives, printers.

States, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Many, and were situated on the Washitaw river, about two hundred miles southwest from Fort Gibson; that each petitioner provided himself with a horse; that, during a halt of said detachment for the purpose of grazing the horses, a herd of buffalo so frightened the horses that they ran off, and some of them were never afterward found; and of this number were the horses of the petitioners; that, in consequence of the loss of the horses, the petitioners were obliged to leave their saddles and other equipage, which were also lost. For these losses, the petitioners ask compensation, and pray Congress to pass an act for their relief.

The only proof furnished the committee, by the petitioners, to prove their respective losses, are two certificates of Captain Lemuel Ford, to whose company the petitioners belonged; in one of which, the said Ford states the loss of the horse of William T. Lewis at the time, place, and manner stated in the petition, and that the horse was worth eighty dollars; in the other, he states the loss of the horse of Hiram H. Lewis to have taken place in the same manner, but at a different place, and on the 29th of said May, and that the same was worth seventy-five dollars, but does not state the loss of the saddles and other property. These certificates of Captain Ford are not supported by oath or affirmation, and the committee consider them insufficient to prove the statements therein contained. The committee, however, feel it to be their duty to go farther, and say that, if the facts stated in the said petition were fully substantiated, they would not, in the opinion of the committee, entitle the petitioners to the relief prayed for.

By a letter from Peter Hagner, Esq., Third Auditor, addressed to the Honorable John Tipton, in answer to inquiries made in relation to this case, the committee are informed that the members of Captain Ford's company who provided themselves with horses, were paid one dollar per day, while on the expedition mentioned in the petition, in full compensation for their services, rations, and forage; from which the committee infer that the said horses were to be at the risk of their owners; but, if the committee are not correct in making this inference, still they know of no law or precedent to justify an allowance in this case; and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, December 12, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the Honorable W. Graham, and other papers referred by you to me, for a report. The papers relate to two claims for the loss of horses: one by Meedy W. Shields, lieutenant of Captain Lemuel Ford's company of United States rangers, and the other by William Thomas, a private of the same company. In the case of William Thomas, Captain Ford certifies that a gray mare of the value of $50, the property of said Thomas, a private of his company of United States rangers, was lost on the 15th of August, 1832, on a forced march; that said horse was turned out to graze, it being the only means of subsisting the horses; that while so turned out it became stagged, and so disabled that it was ordered to be abandoned by the commanding officer; and that he is well satisfied that the loss of said horse cannot

to the negligence or inattention of said Thomas. There is also
ı of the claimant, declaring that he has never received remune-
ıid horse.
g to the testimony, the loss appears to have resulted from a
rage. The law of the 15th of June, 1832, under which the
:e called into service, authorized the President of the United
aise, either by acceptance of volunteers or enlistment for one
; sooner discharged, 600 mounted rangers, to be armed, equip-
ɜd, and organized, in such manner, and to be under such regu-
restrictions, as the nature of the service might, in his opinion,
sary. And the law provided that the non commissioned officers
s should arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by
nt, and provide their own horses, and should be allowed each
as a full compensation for their services and the use of their
orses.
ay next after the passage of the law, an authority for raising
ears to have been given, through the War Department, to Cap-
nd to other officers, in which regulations as to the organizing,
ıipping, and providing them, are laid down. One of them is in
ıg words : "Rations will be furnished to the men at the expense
ed States ; but forage will be found by themselves, or, if provi-
United States, will be charged to the men." The rangers are
he rolls to have received compensation at $1 per day, as allowed
; and they had, as already indicated, to find their forage them-

. in the law I have to administer there is a provision authori-
ɜnt for horses lost in consequence of their having been turned
e, it is limited to cases in which they had been so turned out
he United States failed to supply sufficient forage." In cases
' were under no liability to supply forage, there could be no
heir part in not supplying it ; and on this ground the claims of
losses attributable to the non-supply of forage are not allowed

se of Lieutenant Shields, Captain Ford has certified that on the
y, 1833, the horses of his company, among which was Lieu-
.ds's, were turned out to graze by the order of Colonel Many, there
rage ; and that very soon after a large herd of buffaloes rushing
horses, they became so frightened that the horse aforesaid, with
s, ran off, and, though diligent pursuit and search were made,
t be found ; that he is very certain that every precaution was
:ure said horse, and that he was not lost on account of any
ɔr inattention on the part of said Shields.
ıird section of the before-referred to act of the 15th of June,
ɔrizing the President to raise mounted volunteers, the commis-
ɜrs were placed in the same situation as regards pay and emol-
ɔfficers of the same grade in the regular army.
of the 18th of January, 1837, under which I am now acting,
ɔlicable to officers of the regular army, no remuneration for
Shield's loss can be made under it. The only law appearing
n ever enacted authorizing payment for the loss of horses by
ıe regular army, was passed on the 12th of May, 1796, and that

provides only for horses killed in battle. The papers in both case herewith returned.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Audit*

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 14, 184

On motion by Mr. Smith, of Indiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to quire into the expediency of compensating Hiram H. Lewis and Will T. Lewis, of Indiana, for two horses lost by them while in the mili service of the United States; and that the documents on file relativ the same, be referred to said committee.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 26, 1840.

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the foregoing resolution, and that it be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*

INDIANAPOLIS, *November* 27, 1837.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to ask you to examine the enclosed documents; by an examination of which you will perceive that we have sent them to Mr. Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, and in his letter, which will accompany this, you see his construction of the law, in relation to claims, provided for by an act of Congress passed 18th January, 1837, a copy of which we have, and, according to our construction of said act, we had our claims properly authenticated, as you will see, and sent on to Washington city for the money; but, to our surprise, instead of receiving the money, we received the letter accompanying the document of our claims; and, therefore, know of no other way than to ask of you the favor of having the said act amended so as to include our claims and many others in a similar situation; that is, if the act does not include it the way it now reads. It is the opinion of many of our best judges of law, the true meaning of the act is to cover those claims, although it probably may miss it in some particular in the estimation of Mr. Peter Hagner. However, we submit the case entirely to you, and hope that you will do all that can be done on the occasion. Your old friend, John B. Harmon, thinks that you will make the claims allowable.

It was the intention of John B. Harmon to send you the papers in the first place, instead of sending them to Mr. Hagner; but I committed the

ft them with me to send on to you, and I had forgotten whom
o send them to; and this is his advice—to send them all to
would know what is best to do.
ns will be allowed, even by your being at some more trouble
l for members to do, we will recompense you fully. Please
nes direct to me at Indianapolis, after you ascertain certain
effected.
doing, you will oblige your friend,

LEWIS C. LEWIS,
For JOHN B. HARMON,
H. H. LEWIS,
WM. T. LEWIS.

TIPTON.

DIANA, *Clark county, sct.*

appeared before me, Alexander Mars, a justice of the peace
d county of Clark, and State aforesaid, John Gibson, of the
tate aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:
the 1st lieutenant in a company of United States rangers,
y Captain Lemuel Ford, in part of the years 1832 and 1833;
I. Lewis and William T. Lewis were privates in said com-
nted rangers; that they both provided themselves with
quipage necessary and suitable for the service; that in the
e in the month of May—(in the year 1833, as well as he rec-
n said company was on a tour of armed service to the south-
he command of Lieutenant Colonel Many, near the four
a, said company was halted, and the horses were ordered to
to graze, by order of the officer in command, it being out of
the members of said company to procure forage for their
ne being furnished by the United States; while said horses
as aforesaid (it being the only means to subsist them)—
r said horses were turned to graze—a large herd of buffalo
ng the horses; they became frightened, and, with several
; that every exertion possible was made to overtake said
ithout effect; they could not be found; that, at the time of
e said horses, the equipage of the said Hiram and Wil-
also, to wit: two saddles, worth thirty-eight dollars; two
four dollars; two blankets, worth two dollars; two halters,
lars; making, in all, the sum of forty-six dollars; that the
H. Lewis, lost as aforesaid, he believes to have been worth
venty-five dollars, and the horse of the said William T.
been worth the sum of eighty-five dollars; that said horses
were lost without any fault or negligence on the part of said
illiam, privates as aforesaid. The said lieutenant further
d Hiram and William were remounted within a few days
f their horses and equipage, as above described; and further

JOHN GIBSON, [L. S.]
1st Lieutenant of a company of United States rangers.

subscribed to before me this 14th day of August, 1837.
ALEXANDER MARS, *J. P.* [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of
ALEXANDER MA

STATE OF INDIANA, *Clark county, sct.*

I, Henry Harrod, clerk of the circuit court for the c
the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that Alexander
whom the above and foregoing affidavit appears to h
now, and was at the time of taking said affidavit, an a
peace in and for said county and State aforesaid, an
genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my name, a
[L. S.] the seal of our said court at the court-house in
14th day of August, A. D. 1837.

Test: HENRY H

We, the undersigned, the claimants named in the a
affidavits, residents at Indianapolis, Marion county, In
the sum of money which is allowed each of us on o
direct to us at Indianapolis.

HIRAM
WILLIA

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The renewal of the charters of the banks in the District of Columbia.

JULY 13, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Washington,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That they are suffering severe injury by means of the act passed 3d July instant, to extend the charters of the several banks of this District for certain purposes.

By that act, those banks are compelled to withdraw their notes from circulation, while no provision is made to supply their place. The withdrawal of this circulating medium, in which we have had and still have confidence, and which has enabled us to live and prosper, is already producing the greatest inconvenience and distress. It is vain to attempt to establish an exclusive metallic currency here, while specie commands a premium, and agents are actively employed in purchasing it for transportation from this District. Besides, the States by which we are surrounded having only a paper currency, all the supplies purchased by their citizens from us must be paid for in paper, while we will be compelled to pay for every thing in specie; and thus an additional, constant, and expanding drain will be opened.

By that act the banks are prohibited from discounting, and we are thus deprived of those facilities which we, in common with every city f the Union, have so long enjoyed, and without which it is now almost impossible to sustain commerce or trade. Such a change must be effected, if at all, gradually. Without these facilities, the debts we owe to the banks, to each other, and to our foreign creditors, cannot be paid. We will be driven into the hands of usurers and extortioners, from whom we can obtain aid temporarily to relieve our necessities, only by the most enormous sacrifices. Our means are invested in property or funds, our floating and active capital is small, and we cannot convert those means into cash to meet our wants, but by the most ruinous deductions from their value. *There is no money to buy with.* Our debtors will be unable to pay us; we will be unable to

Blair & Rives, printers.

pay those we owe ; lawsuits, with their exhausting details, will
the laborer, and contractor, and merchant, and mechanic, will '
in one common and wide-spread ruin.

From these evils we look to you, our constitutional Legislatu
us. And, although we do not pretend to point out the details
edy which you can provide, we pray for the passage of an act
reanimate these banking corporations, and place them on a f
those of the adjacent States. And we will ever, &c.

LEONARD HARBAUGH a

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Superintendent of the construction of Standard]
and Measures.

JULY 14, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 14,

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report made to
partment by Mr. F. R. Hassler, superintendent of the work on s
weights and measures, showing the progress made therein, and repr
that the standard yard measures, prepared for the respective States, u
joint resolution of Congress of the 14th of June, 1836, are comple
ready for delivery.

All which is respectfully submitted:

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Trea

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING,
President pro tem. United States Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 10,

SIR: 1. By the present I have the pleasure to inform you that
ber of standard yards (forty) have received their final adjustment a
parison in this establishment, which will be sufficient to enable
to each State the one decreed by the joint resolution of Congress
June, 1836, and at the same time to furnish the principal custom
with this most desirable part of the standards.

2. A further number of these yards are in such progress as only
the final verification, which will enable some time next winter to
the whole of what is needed, to complete entirely this part of the sy
uniform standards.

3. I take the liberty to suggest that this information might be c
ticated to Congress, in order thereby to invite its members, and pa
the Senators, to call the attention of the Governors of the States
ubject, that these yards may be called for, under their orders, for t
pective States. Those for the custom houses being, of course, dire
their destination by the Treasury Department direct.

guard and use of these standards at their places of depo

6. Each standard consists of two parts, being brass ba presents the *yard*, and the other the *matrix*, in which th they, therefore, preserve one another mutually, and pres one bar. Both bars are of equal thickness, of about the scale of 82 inch of Troughton, which forms the we ginal of all the length measures. The one bar present is 1,95 inch broad in its middle part, for exactly the l At each end of the yard *exactly*, this breadth is perpend for 0,9 of an inch, so that the outer parts of each end, 2,5 in. farther, is only 1,05 in. in breadth. The other bar dle part, for the length of the yard, a breadth of 1,1 in. part its breadth is perpendicularly increased for 0,8 in., form of a leüng L. extending 2,4 in. farther outwards, p of 1,9 in. in that extended part..

7. The broader part of the *first* of these bars being the length of one yard, within the parts where this bre larly cut off, to the diminished breadth of 1,05 inch, forn the standard; this part fits so exactly in the narrower second bar, which forms a matrix for it, that great car they are brought together, to move the bars exactly pa that the accurate fitting may not be disturbed by a slant forming the joints, which would make it shake in the fi

8. The distance between these two end-joints, pres contact, is the actual length of the yard, as standard. tecting each other by their close fitting, while the oute bars have a vacant space between them, in the directi about one-tenth of an inch in breadth; which is manage a wedge-formed piece of soft wood, by which the yard arated, when needed.

and is considered equally so in England. To procure the proper
ision for such a use, which is not obtained by a polished surface,
of the yard is interrupted at these joints by a narrow strip, the
which is taken away for about ½ tenth of an inch, parallel to the
the yard and matrix.
facilitate the tracing from this standard, yards for common use,
been added, upon the matrix part, a yard divided into tenths and
s; a right angle and scriber are in the box, so arranged as to fa-
e tracing of the same divisions upon a piece of metal, or wood,
lel to it in the place destined for it in the box.
ery application of mathematical principles to subjects of practical
hilosophy furnishes a proof that the physical means, whatever,
ver perfect, they may be, will always leave a certain distance be-
olute mathematical accuracy, and the result of our best exertions
uity. To reduce this distance to its minimum, is the aim of all
ents, and the hardest task of the operator in such a work. Cer-
s are, therefore, always excepted, within which the exactitude
rought; and the variations within these are to be observed, re-
nd, in any case of application, accounted for. The limit within
h a latitude in the accuracy may be allowed, is every time given
ture of the problem, and the aim and application of the physical
he operation.
the individual case of the adjustment of length measures, this
t be brought within a microscopic quantity, so that, in all applica-
ven generally considered accurate works, no difference may be
with the means in application in common life; therefore, also,
herewith presented are to be considered in this light. They are
t within the limit of less than $\frac{1}{10000}$ of an inch; that is, within
$\frac{1}{750000}$ part of the whole, or suppose to 1 yard in about 750,000.
culating upon the mean of the results of the ultimate comparisons,
acy would be within one yard for one million of yards. Of the
within this limit, a regular register has been made. To each of
will, therefore, be given a certificate or statement of its individual
from the absolute accuracy. By this means they will all be ex-
parable at any time hereafter, if they are properly and safely pre-
nd compared by means of microscopes, or similar perfectioned
For that purpose, also, they are numbered, so as to distinguish
vidual from the others. In the ultimate account of all the works
stem of standards, the full register of the yards will contain, with
ber, the individual standing of each yard in respect to this minute

r the proper manner of using these standard yards, it will be
make again an adequate instruction, to be added to each box, the
as been done for the weights, which will be joined here.
add a few words upon the other part of the works for the con-
of standards, I may state, here, that the capacity measures, for
ave passed a first adjustment and verification, by the weighing
lled water, at temperatures near the maximum density of the wa-
ys reducing to that point of temperature as required by the proper
. They are, therefore, in readiness to receive their final adjust-
t winter, when the temperature will again be favorable for the
inal adjustment.
e mechanical work of the half-bushels is very far advanced; a

constructing here, of a solid brass beam, and with suc
will serve conveniently in its special use.

17. After this balance will be finished, it will be p
works for the balances to be made for the States, in con
resolution of Congress of July, 1838.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect and esteem
servant,

F.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United State

Instruction upon the safekeeping of the standards of ya
in comparisons, &c.

1. The standard shall never be touched with the nak
in any way damp from perspiration or otherwise; it is
any dust to collect upon it, which could occasion hard
is to be removed, in any case, by wings or feathers of a
they will not occasion any scratches, like the wings of
would do.

2. It must not be removed from its place in the box, e
important comparisons of metallic measures.

3. To take it out of the box, if necessary, the followi
cess:

While the box is shut and hooked, turn it upside down
by that means the standard will come to lie upon the
cover; in this position the box is opened, and the two pa
may be separated by gently taking hold of the two ends,
gradual motion, applying the thumb to the yard part, an

common comparison of scales of wood, or other materials, or f any such scale, the part thus fixing the actual standard is .; therefore there is added upon the matrix a scale divided h parts of the yard; this division being habitually, and most used in the custom-houses.

this division to trace a measure from it upon a rule, yard, r similar, there is added in the box a right-angle, with a , which is placed by its under projecting part in contact with of the matrix, while the upper part, projecting in both direc- cularly over it, is applied to any of the divisions by the edge part, while its nearer part, in continuance of the same line, the corresponding division upon the bar to be divided; for , the bar to be divided is placed in the near part of the box that purpose. In this place, or deepening, the scale to be l fast by pressing it to the inner side of it, by means of the and the brass pins projecting from the nearest edge, and ar inward from the side nearest of the box; this inner parti- is parallel to the standard, when this touches the near side of rming the partition between the two. In this position the e made.

ngement just described will be found sufficiently accurate for ures; but no beam-compasses of any kind are admissible, in ver. For fully accurate copies of the standard, from between ces, various methods may be used, completely different, and n various principles; as, principally, by means of microscopes by the feeling lever. The description of these, in detail, long here; they belong more particularly to the actual scien- ndards, and may therefore best be supplied by the man of sci- harge of the work. My report of 1832, upon the comparison eights and measures, may be a guide in the case; and various vell known to professional men, will assist in planning arrange- ing to the means and circumstances of a given case.

rass scales are to be compared with the standard, or to be the equality of the metal with that of the standard requires aution to have both standard and scale of the same tempera- is generally obtainable by laying them together the evening rk, and by the proper care not to give them unequal warmth, y draughts of air, or such like. But, when different metals comes necessary to keep account of the difference of expan- tals employed.

tate the reductions of yards, of different or the same metal, for eratures, it may be convenient to find here the expansion for metals, viz:

ands, for one degree of Fahrenheit's in temperature, in deci- h—

1	- - - - -	= 0,0001848384
	- - - - -	= 0,0003732508
	- - - - -	= 0,00025068726

erve for the reduction to a given temperature, of yards, for tals, which are those most habitually used.

ON CITY, *July* 10, 1840.

MEMORIAL

OF

IITTEE OF THE CORPORATE AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

REMONSTRATING

the passage of the bill (S. 378) "to amend and continue in force :t to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington."

JULY 14, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

morable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

ıdersigned being appointed a committee for the purpose, beg leave ly to communicate to your honorable bodies the following copy ution passed unanimously by the Board of Aldermen and Board ıon Council of the city of Washington, on the 7th July, instant, ɜssive of the sense of the corporate authorities of the city repre- ıeir fellow-citizens, against the passage of a bill now before the ɔ the Senate to amend and continue in force the charter of the Vashington, viz:

ion to instruct the committee appointed to represent the interest of 'poration before Congress in relation to the bill reported in the : for continuing the corporate powers of the city.

lved unanimously, &c., That the committee appointed to represent ıst of this corporation before the Congress of the United States be, are hereby, instructed to protest against the passage of a bill "to ıd continue in force the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the Vashington," reported to the Senate on the 25th June, 1840;
ıse this bill is founded on the memorial of a very small portion of nt residents of the city (many of whom must be considered as porary sojourners, having no permanent interest whatever in its nd prosperity), and not upon the application of anything like a ' the residents, permanent or temporary; thus, in effect, sanction- nti-republican doctrine, that the views and wishes of a very incon- minority should prescribe laws for the government of the great

ıse the bill is to amend and continue in force a former act, to which must be had for a part of the powers intended to be granted;

thus inconveniently and unnecessarily confusing legislation on the subject instead of embracing all those powers in one act, and repealing all other acts;

"Because the bill does not provide for such additional police regulations as experience has demonstrated to be desirable, and which cannot be established for lack of authority sufficient in the present charter;

"Because the only provisions of the bill which are now and likely to produce any serious effect upon the interest of the community are the extension of the right of suffrage and popular elections of certain officers as conservators of the peace—one of which (the right of suffrage) is a purely political right, the necessity or justice of securing which, under a charter which grants no political power, but which has almost exclusive reference to the protection and preservation of property, is at least questionable; the other a matter of fancy, about which scarce a tithe of our citizens of lawful age have expressed any opinion, and both so little thought of or considered, as yet, that the sense of the community cannot be obtained before the close of the present session of Congress;

"And because there is no necessity for precipitant action on the bill (the present charter continuing in force until another is provided), and it is not fair to presume that the honorable Congress of the United States, the local legislature of the District, will enact a law for the governance of any portion of that District, not only without time allowed for consideration and a hearing, but, in some respects, directly against the wishes of a very decided majority of the community.

"EDMUND HANLY,
"*President of the Board of Common Council.*
"C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
"*President of the Board of Aldermen.*

"Approved July 7, 1840.

"W. W. SEATON, *Mayor.*"

W. W. SEATON,
CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
J. CARBERY,
W. GUNTON,
LEWIS JOHNSON,
SAML. BYINGTON,
GEO. H. FULMER.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

the transfer to the State of Maryland of the stock in the Chesapeake nd Ohio Canal Company, standing in the name of the United States.

July 11, 1840.

bmitted by Mr. Merrick, and ordered to be printed, to accompany resolution S. No. 21:

Act of the State of Virginia.

ACT incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—[Passed January 27, 1824.]

Whereas a navigable canal from the tide water of the river Potomac, in District of Columbia, to the mouth of Savage creek, on the north ch of said river, and extending thence across the Allegany mountain, ome convenient point of the navigable waters of the river Ohio, or some of its tributary streams, to be fed through its course, on the east side he mountain, by the river Potomac and the streams which empty there- and on the western side of the mountain, and in passing over the same, all such streams of water as may be beneficially drawn thereto by ers, dams, or any other practicable mode, will be a work of great profit advantage to the people of this State, and of the neighboring States, may ultimately tend to establish a connected navigation between the ern and western waters, so as to extend and multiply the means and ities of internal commerce and personal intercourse between the two t sections of the United States, and to interweave more closely all the nal interests and affections that are calculated to consolidate and per- uate the vital principles of union: And whereas it is represented to this eral Assembly that the Potomac Company are willing and desirous a charter shall be granted to a new company, upon the terms and con- ns hereinafter expressed; and that the charter of the present company ll cease and determine:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That, soon as the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Con- s of the United States, shall assent to the provisions of this act, and the omac Company shall have signified their assent to the same by their rate act, a copy whereof shall be delivered to the Executives of the nd States aforesaid, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United es, there shall be appointed by the said Executives and the President of United States three commissioners on the part of each State, and the ernment of the United States, any one of whom shall be competent to

and Rives, printers.

by a majority of the commissioners aforesaid, in at le
papers printed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia
Columbia, at least twenty days next before the sai
meeting shall and may be continued from day to day
finished. And the commissioners, at the time and pla
before such of the subscribers as shall meet accordin
the book containing the state of the said subscriptio
of the capital sum of six millions of dollars should ap
subscribed, then the said commissioners, or a majorit
meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscript
deficiency, and may continue to take and receive s
the term of twelve months thereafter; and a just a
subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each, shall
turned by the said commissioners, or by a majority
hands, to the board of public works of this State,
Council of the State of Maryland, to the Secretary of
Pennsylvania, and to the Secretary of the Treasury
to be carefully preserved; and in case more than s
shall be subscribed, then the sum subscribed shal
amount, by the said commissioners, or a majority of
and striking off a share from the largest subscription
continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions
above one share, until the same is reduced to the cap
a share is taken from all subscriptions above one sh
drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to dete
shares which each subscriber shall be allowed to hol
for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribe
ital aforesaid, then to strike off, by the same rule, un
is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscri

r, certified by the acting president and directors to have been
:ipal and debt, on the day on which the assent of the said
ll have been signified by their corporate act, as hereinbefore
ovided, That the said certificates of stock shall not exceed, in
nount, the sum of three hundred and eleven thousand one
eleven dollars and eleven cents; nor the said claims the sum
ed and seventy-five thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*,
ne stock so paid for in certificates of the stock of the present
l of the debts due from the said company, shall be entitled to
y as hereinafter provided; and that no payment shall be re-
h certificate of stock, until the Potomac Company shall have
conveyance prescribed by the thirteenth section of this act:
d, That, unless one-fourth of the said capital shall be sub-
oresaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act shall
, in case one-fourth, and less than the whole capital, shall be
aforesaid, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them,
npowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions
irst be offered in whole shares, as aforesaid, until the deficien-
nade up; a certificate of which additional subscription shall be
the hands of said commissioners, or a majority of them, for
ıg, and returned as aforesaid.

it further enacted, That, whenever one-fourth, or a greater
aid stock shall have been subscribed in the manner aforesaid,
scribers, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and are hereby de-
incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Chesapeake
nal Company," and may sue and be sued, and, as such, shall
al succession, and a common seal; and the estates, rights, and
he said company shall be adjudged and taken in law to be
ınd it shall, thereupon, be the duty of the said commissioners,
of them, to call a general meeting of the said subscribers, at
d place as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, after ad-
same in such public prints as they, or a majority of them,
oper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at
eting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and re-
ct a president and six directors for conducting the said undert
naging all the said company's business and concerns, for and d
ıe, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a
n, shall think fit; and, in counting the votes of all ger al
he said company, each member shall be allowed one vc for
as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares ove
or her held at the time in the stock of the said compar and
or, by writing under his or her hand, executed before o wit-
depute any other member or proprietor to vote a act as
n or her at any general meeting: *Provided, also*, nt no of-
tor of said company shall, under any circumstanc e allow-
any stock but his own.

it further enacted, That the said president and ectors, and
ors, or a majority of them assembled, shall h full power
y to appoint, and, at their pleasure, dismiss, su engineer or
ıd agent or agents, as they may deem expe t, and to fix
ısation; and to agree with any person or per on behalf of

y of the said directors, may and shall, in manner aforesaid, person or persons to be president and directors, in the r them so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any meetings, remove the president or any of the directors, and for and during the remainder of the term for which such ns were at first to have acted.

enacted, That every president and director, before he all take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his

enacted, That the presence of stockholders, having a he stock at least, shall be necessary to constitute a general stockholders, which shall be held on the first Monday in ear, at such convenient town or place as shall be, from time ed by the said general meeting; but, if a sufficient number on that day, the stockholders who do attend may adjourn, ne, until the stockholders holding the major part of the , and the business of the company is finished; to which sident and directors shall make report, and render distinct their proceedings; and, on finding them fairly and justly tholders then present, or a majority of them, shall give a of, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the company's such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of ch sums as the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall y for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend ofits arising from the tolls hereby granted shall be ordered d among all the stockholders of the said company, in pro- several shares, subject to the provisions and enactments ared. And, upon any emergency in the interval between meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said di- point a general meeting of the stockholders of the com- nvenient town or place, giving at least one month's pre- at least four of the newspapers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, ne District of Columbia; which meeting may be adjourned as aforesaid; and in case the stockholders, or a majority of neral meeting aforesaid, shall deem it expedient to order rather than a yearly dividend, as aforesaid, then, in like ke notice, and under like restrictions, there shall be a half- annual dividend of net profits declared and paid.

enacted, That, for and in consideration of the expenses olders will be at, not only in cutting the said canal, erecting , providing aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in im- eping the same in repair, the said canal and all other works uired to improve the navigation thereof; at any time here- eir profits, (subject to the limitations herein provided, and shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said stock- eirs and assigns, forever, as tenants in common, in propor- pective shares, and be forever exempt from the payment of tion, or assessment whatsoever; and that it shall and may ne said president and directors, at all times, forever here- l and receive, at such places as shall hereafter be appointed t and directors aforesaid, tolls for the passage of vessels, luce, and all other articles, at such rates as the said presi-

dent and directors may hereafter allow and establish, according to the visions of this act.

10. *And be it enacted*, That if the commissioners hereby require be appointed shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the vacancy occasioned th by shall be filled by the same authority by which the original app ment was made; and the person or persons so appointed to fill such cancy shall have all the power and authority which was vested in commissioner whose place he or they shall be appointed to supply; when any part of the canal aforesaid shall have been completed, acc ing to the true intent and meaning of this act, the president and dire of the company hereby created shall have power, and it shall be their d to ordain and establish a rate of tolls to be paid upon boats, vessels, r or other property passing on the part of the canal so completed; and from time to time, as part or parts shall be completed, and until the e ern section thereof shall be finished up to the mouth of Savage river creek; and, thereafter, until the entire canal shall have been finished cording to the true intent and meaning of this act. For the collection which tolls, the president and directors shall have power to establish s many toll-houses, and, at their pleasure, to appoint and remove so many collectors, and at such places, as, from time to time, they may judge expedient; and the said president and directors shall have full authority, subject to the direction and control of a majority in interest of the stockholders represented in any general meeting, to regulate and fix a tariff of tolls, not exceeding an average of two cents per ton per mile; and so to adjust the said tolls, in relation to the capacity or burden of the boats and the dimensions of the rafts passing the locks of the said canal, as to promote economy of water and time in the navigation thereof.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors shall annually, or semi-annually, declare and make such dividend of the net profits from the tolls to be received, according to the provisions of this act, and from the other resources of the company, as they may deem advisable, after deducting therefrom the necessary current and the probable contingent expenses, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of the said company, in proportion to their respective shares, in manner following, that is to say: if such net profits shall not exceed ten per cent. on the amount of shares which shall have been paid for in current money of the United States, and expended on the eastern section of the said canal, the the whole thereof shall be divided among the holders of such shares, proportion to their respective shares; but, if such net profits shall exc the rate of ten per cent. per annum in any year, on such amount of st then the surplus shall be divided among such stockholders as shall paid for their shares in certificates of the debts of the Potomac Com until they shall therefrom have received a dividend of six per cent. if a surplus yet remain, the same shall be divided among the stock who shall have paid for their shares in certificates of the stock of tomac Company, until they shall have received therefrom a div six per cent. per annum on such shares; and, if a surplus still r long as the western section of the canal shall remain unfinis surplus shall be applied, from time to time, to the construction pletion thereof, in such mode as the president and directors, i rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution of States or of the several States aforesaid, as the stockholders, o

n general meeting, may prescribe, until the western section of the
ll be also completed; after which, if such surplus shall still arise,
shall be divided among all the stockholders, without discrimi-
ı proportion to their respective shares, until the annual dividend
hall have reached fifteen per cent.; beyond which it shall never
But, should the net revenue of the company exceed that amount
wo years in succession, then such excess shall be applied, by the
and directors, in such mode as shall be agreed on by a majority
ckholders convened in general meeting: first, to strengthening
oving the works of the canal of every description requiring the
ext, to the accommodation, where not already provided, of the
its of the shores of the river Potomac, and of the country drained
ibutary streams thereof, now navigable, or which may hereafter
o, by affording to them, in the best practicable mode, a safe and
ss to the canal, from the surface of the main river, and of the said
mptying therein; and, last of all, to the erection of such walls,
r other materials, along the water margin of the canal, as shall fit
for the navigation of steamboats of a size adapted to the said
nd should the said tolls continue, after all such improvements
n completed, to net more than fifteen per cent. per annum to the
lers, for any two years in succession, the tolls upon the same
educed, by the president and directors, according to some just
table ratio, till the said dividend shall fall to fifteen per cent. per
Provided, That, should the said dividend thereafter sink below
r cent., the said tolls, or a part thereof, may be renewed, till the
dividend reaches that amount. And for any or all the within
d purposes, the said president and directors are empowered to
n behalf of the company, on the credit of such excess of tolls,
ı or sums of money as they may deem expedient, at such rate of
and with such delay of payment, as they may stipulate, with the
consent of a majority of the stockholders in general meeting con-

d be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president
tors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, so long as there
nd remain any creditor of the Potomac Company who shall not
ted his demand against the same in the stock of the Chesapeake
Canal Company, to pay to such creditor or creditors, annually,
idend, or proportion of the net amount of the revenues of the Po-
mpany, on an average of the last five years preceding the organi-
the said proposed company, as the demand of the said creditor or
at this time, may bear to the whole debt of one hundred and
ive thousand eight hundred dollars.

d be it further enacted, That, whenever the Potomac Company
ro declared its assent to the provisions of this act, in the manner
ore provided, it shall be lawful for the said company to surrender
r, and convey, in due form of law, to the Chesapeake and Ohio
mpany, hereby incorporated, all the property, rights, and privileges,
owned, possessed, and enjoyed under the same; and thereupon it
lawful to and for the said company hereby proposed to be created
such surrender and transfer, and to hold, possess, use, and occupy
id property, rights, and privileges, in the same manner, and to the
ct, as the said Potomac Company now hold, possess, and occupy

the same by law; and thereupon the charter of th
shall be, and the same is hereby, vacated and an
and powers thereby granted to the Potomac Com
the company hereby incorporated. And it shall b
mentioned company, until every section of the co
completed, so as to be used and enjoyed for the p
keep the corresponding part of the river in a pr
and in good order as the same now is; and, in def
in all things responsible, in the same manner as
now responsible. And in all rivulets, streams, c
for the western section of the said Chesapeake a
rights shall be, and are hereby, vested in the Ch
Company, by this act, as the charter of the Potom
said company in relation to the waters of the Po
streams thereof.

14. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal, an
thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, sha
teemed and taken to be navigable as a public hig
portation of all goods, commodities, and produce,
the tolls to be imposed, as provided by this act;
whatever, for the use of the said canal, and the w
at any time hereafter, be imposed, but by cons
of the United States.

15. And whereas it is necessary for the makin
dams, ponds, feeders, and other works, that a pro
condemning a quantity of land for the purpose
shall and may be lawful for the said president a
of them, to agree with the owners of any land
canal is intended to pass, for the purchase or us
and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owne
covert, under age, non compos, or out of the Sta
tion to a justice of the county in which such lan
of the peace shall issue his warrant, under his
county, to summon a jury of eighteen inhabitants
to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to m
ued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, no
than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, up
rant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and,
an oath or affirmation to every juryman who sha
than twelve in number,) that he will faithfully, ju
the land, and all damages the owner thereof sh
canal through such land, or the partial or tempo
occupation of such land, according to the best
and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any
tion, nor any person grieve for malice, hatred,
such valuation and assessment of damages, the j
hereby, instructed to consider, in determining an
of, the actual benefit which will accrue to the o
said canal through, or erecting any of the said
to regulate their verdict thereby; except that no
any such owner to pay or contribute any thing to
such benefit shall exceed, in the estimate of the j

ɔd as aforesaid; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the clerk or prothonotary of his county; and, unless good vn against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court, ; but, if the said inquisition should be set aside, or if, from any uisition shall be returned to such court within a reasonable court may, at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, di- inquisition to be taken, in the manner above prescribed; and, ıch valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and as- unds of the land by them valued, and the quality and duration and estate in the same, required by the said company for its ir valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be e said president and directors, to the owner of the land, or his tatives; and, on payment thereof, the said company shall be . land as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less duration of interest or estate in the same, or subject to such porary appropriation, use, or occupation, as shall be required, as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner to them. And the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, culverts, bridges, or works lescription whatsoever, appurtenant thereto, it shall be neces- rth, timber, stone, or gravel, or any other material to be found ɔ lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said president and di- ɜir agent, cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid by .ct of the proprietor or owner, or in case the owner should be a or non-compos, or under age, or out of the State or county, ɜedings, in all respects, shall be had as in the case before the assessment and condemnation of the lands required for , or the works appurtenant thereto.

: *it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the company hereby to cut, make, and construct the said canal, with good and suf- ɔn the most improved plan for expedition in the use thereof, idth of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water twenty eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality of require a narrow base to admit of a sufficient slope to preserve ɔm sliding down, and sufficient to admit, at all seasons, the boats and rafts with a depth of four feet water at the least; wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and tuation whatever, along the same, the waste water of the said , from time to time, sold or disposed of by the said company, ıe of supplying such works and machinery as require a water along one side at least of the said canal, and such aqueducts ler necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its whole ng-path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to ı thereof.

: *it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the lers to transfer his or her shares, by deed, executed before two d registered, after the proof of the execution thereof, in the oks, and not otherwise, except by devise; which devise shall ted to the president and directors, and registered in the com- before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to draw any rofits from the said tolls or dividends: *Provided*, That no

eastern and western waters, by a tunnel through, or an open cut across, the dividing ridge between the same; and thence, after crossing the said dividing ridge, shall proceed to the highest steamboat navigation of the Ohio river, or of some one tributary stream thereof, in such direction as, in the opinion of said president and directors, shall be best calculated for the attainment of the end set forth in the preamble of this act; that the said president and directors shall first construct the eastern section aforesaid, out of the capital stock hereinbefore mentioned, and shall next proceed to construct, with all possible despatch, the western section thereof. In case the said company shall not begin the said work within two years after the company shall have been formed or, if the work, having been so begun, shall not be diligently prosecuted, so that one hundred miles of the said canal, with the adequate locks and incidental improvements, shall not be completed, and in fit order for navigation, in the term of five years from the commencement of the work, then all interest of the said company in the navigation and tolls shall cease and determine, and their charter shall be thereafter taken to be null and void: and so, in like manner, shall the said charter be null and void, if the entire eastern section be not completed in the term of twelve years from the said commencement. And should the said company fail to begin the western section of the said canal in two years after the time allowed as aforesaid for the completion of the eastern section, or, having begun the western section, shall fail to complete the same in six years after such beginning, then all right, title, and interest of the said company in the said western section shall cease and determine; and the several States aforesaid shall have full authority to incorporate another company for the completion of such section, or to complete the same in any other mode that they may deem expedient. And if, after the completion of the said canal and locks, the president and directors shall fail to keep the same in repair for twelve months at any time, then, in like manner, the interest of the company in the navigation and tolls shall cease, and their charter shall be forfeited.

21. *And be it further enacted*, That the right to the waters of the river Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State of Virginia or Maryland may authorize to be made in connexion with the said canal, is reserved to the said States respectively; that a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that State, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal; that the Government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac: *Provided*, That, before this act shall take effect, the Congress of the United States shall authorize the States of Virginia and Maryland, or either of them, to take and continue a canal from any point of the abovenamed canal, or the termination thereof, through the territory of the District of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the territory of the said States, or either of them, in any direction they may deem proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that the company incorporated by this act have to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: *And provided, also*, That, in taking or extending such lateral canal or canals through the District of Columbia, by either of the said States, no impediment or injury be done to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 31, 1825.

We hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, as passed both branches of the Legislature, at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

WM. KILTY,
Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.
JOHN BREWER,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

AN ACT confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same.—[Approved March 3, 1825.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling any company that may hereafter be formed by the authority of said act of incorporation, to carry into effect the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and no further.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, should the State of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to any other point within the territory of the District of Columbia, or through the same, on application to the President of the United States by the Executive of the State, the President is authorized and empowered to depute three skilful commissioners of the United States corps of engineers to survey and examine so much of the route of such canal as may affect, in any manner, the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the canal proposed to be constructed by the State aforesaid will injure or impede the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report to the President of the United States the facts and reasons on which they may ground their judgment thereupon; which report shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at their session next ensuing the date thereof, for their decision thereon; and if Congress shall be of opinion that the said canal may be cut in the manner proposed as aforesaid, without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the same shall be conclusive thereon.

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT for the promotion of internal improvement.—[Passed March 6, 1826.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That, so soon as the board of public works of this State shall, by actual survey, have ascertained and reported to the Governor and Council the practicability of

lists aforesaid; and the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated shall consist of the amount which may, as aforesaid, by the board of public works, be estimated to be necessary for the execution of the works hereinbefore mentioned; and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares, to be paid in the legal currency of the United States: *Provided*, That, unless one half of the amount of the aforesaid estimate shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all of the said subscriptions shall be void; and, in case one-half and less than the whole capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up; certificates of which additional subscription shall be made under the hands of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, for the time being, and returned, as aforesaid, to the board of public works and to the Governor and Council.

3. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever one-half or a greater part of the said stock shall have been subscribed in the manner aforesaid, then the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the Maryland Canal Company; and may sue and be sued as such, and as such shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to call a general meeting of the subscribers, as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, after advertising the same in such public prints as they, or a majority of them, may think proper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and six directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time (not exceeding three years) as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every ten shares above ten, by him or her held at the time in the stock of the said company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting: *Provided, also*, That no officer or director of said company shall be allowed to vote on any stock but his own: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person or persons who may, from time to time, be by law appointed, from voting at any general meeting on any stock which may be held by the State.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to appoint, and at their pleasure dismiss, such engineer or engineers, and agent or agents, as they may deem expedient, and to fix their compensation, and to agree with any person or persons on behalf of the said company to cut canals, erect dams, open feeders, construct locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary and expedient for completing a canal from the termination or other point on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to be determined as aforesaid by the board of public works, to the city of Baltimore; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and tolls, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said ca-

cted, That every president and director, before he acts
› an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his

cted, That the presence, in person or proxy, of the
ıg a major part of the stock at least, shall be necessary
eral meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held
y in August in every year, at such convenient town
be, from time to time, appointed by the said general
ı sufficient number shall not attend on that day, the
do attend may adjourn from time to time, until the
ng the major part of the stock do attend, and the busi-
ny is finished; to which meeting the president and
ce report, and render distinct accounts of all their pro-
finding them fairly and justly stated, the stockholders
ı majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a
shall be entered on the company's books. And at such
ıtings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such
ıolders, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for
ent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits
lls hereby granted shall be ordered, and made to and
kholders of the said company, in proportion to their
ject to the provisions and enactments hereinafter de-
any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly
president, or a majority of the said directors, may ap-
eting of the stockholders of the company, at any con-
ace, giving at least one month's previous notice in such
l in this State as they shall think proper; which meet-
ned and continued as aforesaid; and, in case the stock
›rity of them, in any general meeting aforesaid, shall
to order a semi-annual rather than a yearly dividend
, in like manner, with like notice, and under the like
shall be a half-yearly or semi-annual dividend of net
d paid.

acted, That, for and in consideration of the expense
ers will be at, in cutting the said canal, erecting locks
ıg aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in improv-
ıe same in repair, the said canal, and all other works
ı may be required to improve the navigation thereof,
ıfter, with all their profits, subject to the limitations
ıall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said
: executors, administrators, and assigns, forever, as
ı, in proportion to their respective shares; and that it
awful for the said president and directors at all times
› demand and receive, at such places as shall hereafter
e president and directors aforesaid, tolls for the passage
ıfts, produce, and all other articles, at such rates as the
directors may hereafter allow and establish, according
f this act.

nacted, That, if the commissioners, or any of them,
› be appointed, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the
l thereby shall be filled by a person or persons appoint-
›r and Council; and the person or persons so appointed

›n thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State application to a justice of the peace of the county in which ll be, the said justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, un- nd seal, to the sheriff of the county, to summon a jury of eight- ts of his county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the ess than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said on met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every jury- ll appear, being not less than twelve in number, that he will ly, and impartially, value the land, and all damages the owner sustain by cutting the canal through such land, or the use or r the purposes and period necessary, of such land, according his skill and judgment, and that, in such valuation, he will r person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve for mal- ill will; and in every such valuation and assessment of dam- r shall be, and they are hereby, instructed, to consider, in de- l fixing the amount thereof, the actual benefit which will owner, from conducting the said canal through, or erecting id works upon his land, and to regulate their verdict thereby, assessment shall require any such owner to pay or contribute he said company, where such benefit shall exceed, in the esti- ıry, the value and damages ascertained as aforesaid; and the ›reupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, ›od cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be af- court and recorded; but if the said inquisition should be set ›m any cause no inquisition shall be returned to such court ›nable time, the said court may, at its discretion, as often as ıry, direct another inquisition to be taken, in the manner ›ed; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby direct- and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the luration of the interest and estate in the same, required by the for its use, and their valuation shall be conclusive upon all hall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner r his legal representatives; and on payment thereof the said l be seized of such land, as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, less quantity and duration of interest in the same, or subject l or temporary use or occupation as shall be required and de- esaid, as if conveyed by the owner of them. And whenever, ıction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, locks, eeders, tunnels, aqueducts, bridges, or works of any other de- soever, appertinant thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, or gravel, or any other material to be found on any of the lands ar thereto, and the said president and directors, or their agent, e the same for the works aforesaid, by private contract, of the wner, or in case the owner should be a feme-covert, or non- der age, or out of the State or county, the same proceedings shall be had, as in the case before mentioned of the assess- demnation of the land for the said canal or the works apper-

14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the company here incorporated, to cut, make, and construct, the said canal, with good a sufficient locks, on the most improved plan for expedition in the use the of, and with a width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the wa therein, or of twenty-eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality the soil shall require a narrow base, to admit of a sufficient slope to prese the banks from sliding down, and sufficient to admit at all seasons the na gation of boats and rafts, with a depth of four feet water at the least; a wherever wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and no other situation whatever along the same, the waste water of the s canal may be from time to time sold or disposed of by the said compa for the purpose of supplying such works and machinery as require a wa power; and along one side at least of the said canal, and such aqueduc as it may render necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its wh extent, a towing path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horse the navigation thereof.

15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any of t said stockholders to transfer his or her shares by deed, executed before tw witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution thereof, in t company's books, and not otherwise, unless by testament or last will; whic testament or last will shall also be exhibited to the president and directors or a copy thereof authenticated according to law, and registered in the com- pany's books, before the person or persons claiming under or by virtue thereof shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls or dividends: *Provided*, That no transfer shall be made except for one or more whole shares, and not for part of such share or shares; and that no share or shares shall at any time be sold, conveyed, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or the stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust, but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be a stockholder, shall, as to the others of the said company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee, and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

16. *And be it enacted*, That, if the capital aforesaid shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least two months' previous notice thereof, in such newspaper printed in this State as they shall think proper, to open books at such cities towns, and other places as they shall think proper, for receiving such ad tional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company, for time being, shall, and are hereby declared to have the preference of all oth for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened, as aforesa taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to ob in all respects, the same rules therein, as are by this act prescribed ceiving and adjusting the first subscriptions; and, in like manner, to under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of su tional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the Governor an cil, and to the board of public works, to be by them preserved as a

all stockholders of such additional shares shall and are hereby declar-
be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever it shall become necessary to sub-
the lands of any individuals to the purposes provided for in this act,
their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the
any to enter upon such land, and proceed to the execution of such
ts as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in
suit, in the nature of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other proceed-
, shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be the
of every court to give precedence to controversies which may arise be-
n the company created by this act and the proprietors of land sought
condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all
: causes.

. *And be it enacted*, That the right to make a canal, or canals, from
part of the abovenamed canal, in any direction, is hereby reserved to
State of Maryland, and to any company, or companies, which may be
after incorporated for that purpose, by the said State: *Provided*, That,
king such canal or canals, and in using the waters of the said Mary-
canal, or of the various streams connected therewith, no impediment
jury shall be done to the navigation of the said Maryland canal.

c. 19. *And be it enacted*. That the treasurer of the Western Shore be,
he is hereby, authorized and required, for and on behalf of the State, to
cribe to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for stock to the
le amount of the stock of the Potomac Company owned by the State,
of the debt due to the State by the said Potomac Company, and to pay
the same in the certificates of the stock of the Potomac Company, and
he evidences of the debt due to the State, certified in the manner speci-
in the charter of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and
to subscribe for five thousand shares of the stock of the said company,
ble, agreeably to the terms of the charter, in the legal currency of the
d States.

. 20. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be,
e is hereby, instructed and required, in like manner, to subscribe for
ousand shares in the Maryland Canal Company, hereby incorporated.

- 21. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dol-
all be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, or such part thereof as
s necessary, to drain, embank, and render dry and arable, the low
n the margins of such rivers and creeks of the Eastern Shore of this
s the board of public works may think proper and recommend, and
plete and carry into effect such plans for opening and improving the
tion of the Pocomoke, Manokin, Wycomico, Great Choptank, Ches-
lk, and Northeast rivers, as the board of public works may devise,
mend, and contract for, on behalf of the State of Maryland: *Provided*,
before any part of the aforesaid subscriptions, except so much as is
e in the stock and debt of the Potomac Company, shall be made, or
rt of the sum herein appropriated to execute the improvements con-
ted by this act to be made, on the low lands situated on the margins
aforesaid rivers and creeks, or to execute the improvements of the
oke, Manokin, Wicomico, Great Choptank, Chester, Elk, and North-
ivers, be expended, the Congress of the United States shall, by law,
rize a subscription for not less than ten thousand shares of the capital
of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and shall

e same are hereby, pledged and set apart as a sinking fund,
igement of the board of public works, in the first place to
rge the public debt incurred by the subscriptions hereinbe-

Act of the State of Maryland.

s act entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement."—[Passed March 10, 1827.]

the act entitled "An act for the promotion of internal im-
ssed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty five,
er things, provided, that a part of the subscriptions thereby
ie stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall
e subscription by the Congress of the United States of not
ousand shares of said capital stock to the eastern section of
eake and Ohio canal: and whereas, according to the provis-
rter creating said company, subscriptions are required to be
eference to sections, eastern or western:
ted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That said pro-
contained be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that
the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and re-
on behalf of the State, to make the subscription provided
foresaid, whenever the Congress of the United States shall
l subscription for not less than ten thousand shares of the
the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and shall have
he other requirements of the original act aforesaid, to which
nent.
enacted, That the proviso in the twenty-first section of said
tained, requiring that the Executive shall previously be sat-
esidue of the sum of money estimated by the United States
ers to be adequate to the completion of the eastern section
ike and Ohio canal, after deducting the amount of the sub-
State of Maryland and of the United States herein provided
h actually subscribed by bona fide and competent subscri-
e same is hereby, repealed.
eas, by the act to which this is a supplement, it is also de-
harter would be granted by this State for the making of a
river Susquehannah to the city of Baltimore, as therein men-
a subsequent act of the last session, entitled "An act to in-
isquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company," authorizing such
ence at York Haven, it is provided that this State should
ock of the said company, and appropriate the sum of five
and dollars to the making said canal; and it having been
to authorize the commencement of a similar canal in con-
e Pennsylvania canal at or near Swetara creek, on the Sus-
r, and to be made as provided by the act passed at the pres-
itled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Mary-
ipany," and to transfer to the same the appropriation afore-

of the instalments upon all other subscriptions; and that some payment of the subscription already made should be provided, ference to the exhausted condition of the treasury, in lieu of the payment provided by the terms of the original subscription: there-

. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the of the Western Shore be authorized to subscribe the aforementioned and shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal , whenever the commissioners, their successors, or a majority of ointed on the part of this State to aid in opening books and taking ions to the stock of said company, shall certify that the sum of two five hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by bona fide rs, with such additional securities as to them may be deemed amure the faithful compliance on the part of the subscribers of the two millions five hundred thousand dollars: *And provided, also*, instalments thereon, similar to that required to be paid on behalf tate, and all the previous instalments which may have accrued shall have been paid, before any payment shall be demanded on of the State's subscription.

. *And be it enacted*, That the said subscription is authorized and upon the condition that the said president and directors of the said ke and Ohio Canal Company shall certify to the said treasurer ement, under the corporate seal of said company, to accept and n payment of the instalments which may become due on any such ion, as they may be called for, certificates of stock of the State of l, at par, irredeemable for fifteen years, and bearing an interest of entum per annum, payable quarterly, to commence at the end of after the same shall have been issued, in succession; and that, such subscription being made, the said treasurer is further auand directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, on the best e terms, from time to time, the funds necessary to meet and the first advance, and each successive payment, whensoever en as any instalment on the said subscription of the State shall be d and become due, in conformity to the provisions of the charter id company; and to issue for the same, certificates of stock of the ring interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable : *Provided*, That the said stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure ate, at any time after fifty years from each successive issue of cers aforesaid; and the premium, if any, on each and every of the s, shall be invested in some safe and productive stock, at the dis- f the said treasurer, with the advice and consent of the Governor ncil, for the time being; and the interests, dividends, or profits, om such investment or investments, shall be reinvested as aforethe eventual redemption of the said loans. And the said funds, ained under the authority of this act, the said treasurer is hereby o pay to the order of the president and directors of the Chesapeake Canal Company, in conformity to the provisions of the charter of company, and to receive therefor the necessary acquittances; or, shall be deemed more beneficial to the interest of the State in the n of the said treasurer, with the approbation and concurrence of the r and Council, the said treasurer shall be, and he hereby is, author-

Act of the State of Maryland.

.N ACT to amend the "Act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."
[Passed December session, 1826.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the ct entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com- any," passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, at the December ses- ion, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, which has already received the ssent of the State of Maryland and of the Congress of the United States, s well as of the Potomac Company, shall be, and the same is hereby, mended in the manner hereinafter provided, on condition that this act ceive, in like manner, the assent of the necessary parties thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal 'ompany shall have power to terminate the eastern section of the said anal, at or near the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, and thence extend the western section thereof, in any direction that may be deemed xpedient, by any other route, as well as that prescribed in the act afore- aid, toward Pittsburg, on the river Ohio; and, in extending the same in ny direction across the dividing ridge which separates the eastern and 'estern waters, to substitute, for a tunnel and numerous locks on such art of the route, inclined planes and railways, or any other artificial com- unication or roads; and, in the event that the western section of the 'hesapeake and Ohio canal shall leave the valley of the Potomac river at ny point below the Coal Banks, at or near the mouth of Savage, on the orth branch thereof, the company shall have the power, in like manner, extend a branch from the main canal to the said Coal Banks, at or above e mouth of Savage, and to cause such branch to be constructed, of such imensions as their views of their own and the public interest may war- unt; and, for the construction of the same, shall have and enjoy the same ghts, privileges, and immunities, under the same restraints and condi- ons, in all respects, as they are entitled to in relation to the main Chesa- eake and Ohio canal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained hall be held to discharge the said company from a compliance with each nd every of the conditions of the original act, except so far as the same re expressly altered by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall commence and be n force as soon as it shall have received the assent of the Legislature of 'irginia, of the Congress of the United States, and of the Potomac Com- any.

We certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, passed the Legislature of Maryland, at their present session.

Witness our respective signatures, the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

W. KILTY,
Clerk of the Senate.
GIDEON PEARCE,
Clerk of the House of Delegates, Md.

arther to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. [Passed December session, 1827.]

as, it is represented to this General Assembly, that it may tend the promotion of the object of the original act incorporating the ce and Ohio Canal Company, to authorize a subscription for its aliens; and doubts have arisen whether, under said act, such stock eld by others than citizens of the United States, and whether the aid company is to be regarded as real or personal property:

it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners, for the time being, and for the and directors of said company, whensoever the same shall be duly , agreeably to the provisions of the original act aforesaid, to re- scriptions for any number of shares of the capital stock of said from any alien or aliens, who are hereby declared competent to same; and, if in their judgment it be necessary, to appoint an agents to visit Europe for that purpose.

l be it enacted, That the shares of the capital stock of said Ches- id Ohio Canal Company shall be deemed and taken to be personal d, as such, to be liable to be assigned and transferred: *Provided*, nall not be lawful for any stockholder in said company to assign s or shares, by him or her held, unless it be in person, or by at- pon the books of said company: *And provided, also*, That no r assignment shall be made, except from one or more whole share and not for any part of such share or shares; and that no share shall, at any time, be assigned or transferred, or held in trust for nd benefit or in the name of another, whereby the said president tors or stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or hallenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that son appearing, as aforesaid, to be a stockholder, shall, as to others d company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but, as any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be he common remedy may be pursued.

l be it enacted, That the words "nor any payment demanded ny year from the commencement of the work," inserted in the pro- ne fifth section of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and nal Company, passed the 27th day of January, 1824, by the Gen- mbly of Virginia, and subsequently confirmed by the General As- f Maryland, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and expunged aforesaid proviso; and henceforth the said proviso shall be con- the same manner, and have the same effect, as if the aforesaid id never been inserted therein.*

d be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force as t shall have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of gress of the United States, of the Potomac Company, and of the

---

words referred to in this section have been expunged in reprinting the charter in on (see ante page 4). Pennsylvania and Virginia have both consented to the it contained in this section.

nd, as such, to be liable to be assigned and transferred: *Pro-*
t shall not be lawful for any stockholder in said company to
are or shares, by him or her held, unless it be in person, or by
the books of said company: *And provided, also*, That no
ignment shall be made, except for one or more whole share
not for any part of such share or shares; and that no share
l at any time be assigned or transferred, or held in trust for
enefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president
or stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or
nged or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that
ppearing as aforesaid to be stockholders, shall, as to others of
any, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but, as be-
stee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created,
emedy may be pursued.
it enacted, That the words 'nor any payment demanded
ar from the commencement of the work,' inserted in the provi-
section of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and
mpany, passed the twenty seventh day of January, eighteen
wenty four, by the General Assembly of Virginia, and subse-
med by the General Assembly of Maryland, be, and the same
pealed and expunged from the aforesaid proviso; and hence-
proviso shall be construed in the same manner, and have the
if the afore-recited words had never been inserted therein.
it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force as
l have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of the
e United States, of the Potomac company, and of the stock-
said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, to be given at
ral meeting after the passage of this act:"
erefore enacted by the General Assembly of this Common-
he assent of this Legislature in and to the amendments to the
ting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," as contained
g act of the General Assembly of Maryland, is hereby as fully
y given, as if the said amendatory act had been passed by this
al Assembly.
shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act of the State of Pennsylvania.

orating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—[Passed 9th February, 1826.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
mwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it
ted by the authority of the same, That the full and entire assent
nwealth be, and the same is hereby, given to all and each of
mentioned and contained in an act of the Legislature of the
nia, passed the twenty seventh day of January, one thousand
and twenty-four, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesa-
io Canal company," so far as the same are or may be applica-
mmonwealth; and the said act of the State of Virginia is here-
tified, and confirmed, and enacted into a law of this common-

d be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That,
ited States of America subscribe to the stock of the said Ches-
Ohio Canal Company, the said company shall, within six
eceiving the sum subscribed, commence the western section
at such point or points as may be deemed most advantageous
of the said company; and it shall be their duty to apportion
lf of the subscription of the United States to the western sec-
l canal. And whatever amount of stock may be subscribed
of Pennsylvania, shall be expended wholly on the western
authority is given to the said company, by the Pennsylva-
, to expend their subscriptions differently; and in case of
aid company to comply with the provisions herein set forth,
ease to have any force or effect whatever.

l be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, if
dividend of said company shall, for any two years in suc-
l the amount of fifteen per cent., such excess shall be equally
president and directors, to the accommodation of the inhab-
iores of the Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, and the
d by the tributary streams thereof, now navigable, or which
become so, in the same manner, in proportion to the distance,
or the accommodation of the inhabitants of the shores of the
ts tributary streams, by the eleventh section of an act of the
ia, entitled "An act incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake
y," passed the 27th day of January, 1824.

be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it
be lawful for the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,
ithin this Commonwealth, on the route of the said canal, to
use of the water contained therein, or in any embankment,
other improvement connected therewith, to any individual
or private company or companies, for that purpose incorpo-
ate of Pennsylvania, for mills, or any other water works, or
ny lands, or for supplying bleach grounds, tan pits, or brick
profits or rents resulting therefrom to take and receive, to
and benefit of the said corporation, in addition to the tolls
wed to be taken by the act of Virginia: *Provided*, That the
he said canal be not thereby impeded or obstructed: *And*
er, That the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company
y time, be, directly or indirectly, engaged or concerned in
merchandising, milling, or the erecting of mills, manufac-
ng, or in any other business whatsoever, except such as may
d proper for the construction of such canal and appurtenan-
rformance of the several functions of a canal company.

l be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, as a
n on which the assent of this State is given to the Virginia
so far as regards the territory of Pennsylvania, whenev-
l shall cross any public or private laid out road or highway,
the ground of any person or persons, so as to require a ford
ss the same, the jury, who shall inquire of the damages to
manner directed by the fifteenth section of the Virginia act,
ascertain whether a passage across the same shall be admit-
ed by a ford or bridge; and, on such finding, the said Ohio
3

a an act of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, 1825, entitled "An corporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company."—[Passed 8th 96.]

ION 11. *And be it enacted*, That the State of Pennsylvania, or any which may be for that purpose incorporated by the said State, ınd is hereby, authorized and empowered to take and continue a ıal or canals, or a railway, from any point or points within the ıf said State, to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, ı territory of this State, upon the same terms and conditions, and ıe rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company: *Provided*, State of Pennsylvania shall, within three years from and after the f this act, assent to, and confirm this charter, so that the same full effect and operation within the limits of that State."

Act of the State of Pennsylvania.

ıssent of this State to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An corporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company."—[Passed 7th 16.]

N 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives nmonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it enacted by the authority of the same*, That the full and entire his commonwealth be, and the same is hereby, given to all and ıe provisions mentioned and contained in an act of the General of Maryland, passed the eighth of March, one thousand eight ınd twenty-six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah sco Canal Company," so far as the same may be applicable to this ealth; and the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland is ıtified, adopted, and confirmed, and enacted into a law of this ealth, and all and each of the provisions, conditions, and restric- ɔof, as fully and effectually as if the same were enacted paragraph aph, and section by section, so far as the same can apply to this ealth; and the said act shall hereafter be in full force and effect the same is applicable, as well within as without this common- an act incorporating the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal for all and every of the objects and purposes therein set forth led for, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act ıeral Assembly of Maryland; an exemplification whereof shall be ı this act, and be published in the same manner as the laws ɜ published; and the Governor shall likewise cause an exempli- ıf the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland, to be depos- Secretary's office of this commonwealth, and shall also transmit copy of this act to the Governor of the State of Maryland: *Pro-* at if the State of Maryland shall, when hereafter requested by ıf Pennsylvania, withhold her consent to the said State, or any ncorporated by the Legislature thereof, to make a canal or rail- the Susquehannah through the territory of Maryland, by the ıe Cumberland Valley to the Potomac, then the Legislature of nia reserves the power to repeal this act.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

end and explain an act, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature ıcorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and an act of the State for the same purpose."—[Approved May 23, 1828.]

: *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the :s of America in Congress assembled*, That the assent already United States to the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal an act of Congress, entitled "An act confirming an act of the f Virginia, entitled 'An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Company;' and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the ıot be impaired by any change of the route of the said canal, from town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, or the distribution wo or more sections, at any time hereafter, or any change in ıs of that part of the present eastern section, extending from or the mouth of Will's creek, to the mouth of Savage, at the llegany, or any substitution which the interest of the Chesa- ıio Canal Company may, in the opinion of the Company, re- made, of inclined planes, railways, or an artificial road for a nal through the Allegany mountain, in any route which ıe company, finally adopted therefor, between the town of and the river Ohio.

ıd *be it further enacted*, That, to obviate any possible am- night arise in the construction of the second section of the act aforesaid, the authority, by that act designed to be given to Maryland and Virginia, or to any company incorporated by ı of those States, to extend a branch from the said canal, or to same, from the termination thereof, by a continuous canal, ɔugh the District of Columbia, toward the territory of either es, shall be deemed and taken to be as full and complete, in s the authority granted by that act to the Chesapeake and Company to extend the main stem of the said canal, within ict; or the authority reserved to the Government of the United vide for the extension thereof, on either or both sides of the .c, within the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That nothing ined shall impair the restriction in the charter of the Ches- Ohio Canal Company, designed to protect the canal from in- ırolongation thereof, or by any branch therefrom.

ıd *be it further enacted*, That the act of the Legislature of ıich passed at their December session, of one thousand eight twenty-seven, entitled "An act further to amend the act in- ıe Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same nfirmed, so far as the assent of Congress may be deemed ne- :o.

. by them, respectively, either necessary or expedient, to borrow
ıny rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, to
espective subscriptions, and the interest accruing thereon, to the
hich they have subscribed, or shall hereafter subscribe.

And be it further enacted, That the said corporations shall be,
me are hereby, respectively, empowered to cause to be constituted
of stock for the sums borrowed, in pursuance of the authority
ested in them by this act: each of the said certificates shall be
ı following, to wit:

ır town) of [here insert the title of the city or town.]

"MAYOR'S OFFICE.

known, that there is due from the corporation of the city (or
ıere insert the title of the city or town of] unto ———, [here in-
me of the creditor] or ——— assigns, the sum of ——— [here
ımount in dollars] bearing interest at [here insert the rate of in-
centum per annum, from the ——— day of ———, eighteen
nd ———, inclusive, payable quarter yearly; the principal sum
tioned, is to be paid on the ——— day of ———, in the year
undred and ———, which debt is recorded in this office, and is
e only by appearance in person, or by attorney, at this office.
imony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused
the said city to be affixed.

" ——— ———, *Mayor.*

- ———, *Register.*"

[Or other recording officer of the corporation.]

all such certificates, denoting their respective numbers, dates,
and the persons to whom the same shall have been issued, au-
by the mayor subscribing the same, shall be deposited by said
ıe time of subscribing the same, or within ten days thereafter,
ecretary of the Treasury of the United States.

l certificates shall not be issued in any case, for a less sum each
undred dollars. The forgery of any such certificate, or of any
ereof, or of any power of attorney, purporting to authorize such
all be punishable in like manner with the forgery of a certificate
ic debt of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the said corporations are, re-
empowered to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of ob-
scriptions to the loan or loans authorized by this act, or of sel-
time to time, the certificates of stock which may be created in
thereof, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents,
shall respectively pay, as well as all other expenses attending
ıns, out of the proceeds thereof, or of any other funds which they
tively provide.

And be it further enacted, That a tax, at the rate of one per
d thirteen hundredths of one per centum, on the assessed value
and personal estates within the city of Washington, as shall ap-
ı appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the corpo-
f the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived
e within the said corporation, to be existing at the time herein-

y an act, entitled " An act to provide additional revenues
expenses of Government, and maintaining the public
; a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," approved
uary, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and by the
ongress therein referred to, or which were subsequently
to alter or amend the same; all of which acts, for the
nt of the purposes of this act, and according to the tenor
f, are hereby declared to be revived, and in full force within
several corporations aforesaid.

e *it further enacted*, That the tax imposed by this act,
d and collected, from time to time, according to the pro-
litions of this act, and of the several acts aforesaid, so long
hereof may, by any possibility, be required, to meet the
several loans authorized as aforesaid: *Provided, however*,
r of the said corporations may, in the negotiation of such
they or either of them, shall deem it expedient to make,
the authority vested in them by this act, stipulate such
ns, for the payment of the interest, or the redemption of the
ereof, as shall dispense with the system of taxation pro-

e *it further enacted*, That, in the event that any loan or
gotiated by the said corporations, or any one of them, to
ole or in part, of the subscription of one or all of the said
he stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,
th the provisions of this act, and based upon the system
in provided, a copy or copies of the contract or contracts,
uch loans, shall, as soon as practicable, after the execu-
leposited, either by the corporation or corporations con-
n or loans, or by the creditor or creditors interested there-
etary of the Treasury; and, out of all such sums as shall
respective corporations, in advance, as aforesaid, on ac-
everal contracts, or, as shall be levied and collected, in
fore provided, the holders of the certificates of any such
itled to receive, at the public Treasury, such amount as
hem, respectively; and, on the occurrence of any defi-
n or sums, voluntarily paid in, or assessed and collected,
orporations, respectively, for the payment of their respect-
extent of such deficiency shall be ascertained by the
Treasury, from a reference to the terms of the loan or
to which, such deficiency may occur; and, being so as-
iblished in some one or more newspapers, printed in the
mbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the
o proceed to collect, and pay into the public Treasury,
with all lawful charges attending the same, according
itable assessment, upon the estates and property within
f the corporation in arrear, according to the provisions of
he several acts referred to therein, as shall be sufficient
ascertained deficiency; and, on the completion of such
lder or holders of the certificates of the stock of the cor-
entitled to receive such amount as may have been found
ided for, by the sums before paid in, or collected, on ac-
orporation.

, in due form of law, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com-
ll the property, rights, and privileges, owned, possessed, and en-
by the said Potomac Company, under their said charter; to be
sed, and occupied, by the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com-
n the same manner and to the same effect, as the said Potomac
ny now hold, possess, and occupy, the same by law. And it is
resolved and declared, that, upon the completion of the said sur-
and conveyance by the said president and directors, to be evidenced
l or deeds, in the name of this company, under the hands of the
esident and directors, or a majority of them, and the corporate seal
company, the said charter shall be, and hereby is, effectually sur-
d, and all the said property, rights, and privileges, shall be, and
are, effectually conveyed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
ny, according to the tenor and effect, true intent and meaning, of
l act and acts so incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
ny, as aforesaid.
stimony whereof, as the corporate act of the Potomac Company, &c.

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC COMPANY,
Georgetown, May 16, 1825.

eby certify the aforegoing to be a true and faithful extract from the
of the proceedings of the Potomac Company.

ROBERT BARNARD,
Treas. and Cl'k Poto. Co.

GEORGETOWN, *July* 10, 1828.

special general meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Com-
olden this day at Semmes's tavern, previous notice thereof having
ven conformably to law:
meeting took into consideration the acts amendatory of the act in-
ting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and it was decided
separately on each of the acts specifically requiring the assent of
npany.
act of Maryland, entitled "An act to amend the 'act incorporating
sapeake and Ohio Canal Company,'" passed at the December ses-
26, of the Legislature of said State, was read, considered, and receiv-
nanimous assent of this meeting.
act of Maryland, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorpo-
e Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed at the December
1827, of the Legislature of said State, was read, considered, and
nimous assent of this meeting was given thereto.
following resolution was offered, and, after consideration, was unan-
adopted:
eas, since the resolutions unanimously adopted at the general meet-
he Potomac Company, held on the 16th May, 1825, in relation to
der of the rights of said company to the Chesapeake and Ohio
ompany, sundry acts have passed the Legislatures of Virginia and
d, and the Congress of the United States, modifying, in sundry par-
for which reference may be had to the said acts, the charter of the
esapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in some of which acts it is ex-

roperty, rights, and privileges, owned, possessed, and en-
Potomac Company under their charter, to be held, used,
ıe said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in the
to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company held,
ıpied the same by law; that is to say, whenever, agree-
nd provisions of the aforesaid act of Virginia, the sub-
ntioned and referred to should have become incorporated;
d there by the said Potomac Company, by their corporate
recorded, further resolved and declared, that, upon the
said surrender and conveyance by the said president and
lenced by deed or deeds in the name of the said Potomac
ıe hands of the said president and directors, or a majority
corporate seal of the said Potomac Company, the said
Potomac Company should be, and, by the said last men-
te act of the said company, become, effectually surren-
said property, rights, and privileges, effectually conveyed
ake and Ohio Canal Company, according to the tenor
ent and meaning, of the said act and acts so incorpora-
e and Ohio Canal Company as aforesaid; all which will
nd at large appear, reference being had to the record of
ıd corporate acts of the said Potomac Company: and
ibers to the capital stock of the said Chesapeake and Ohio
ıve become, and now are, fully incorporated as a body
ion aggregate, agreeably to the provisions of the said act
r force of that act, and of the other acts confirming the
and, being so incorporated, have duly elected a president
s authorized and required by the said act and acts of As-
gress, who have respectively duly taken the oath or af-
d by the same, and are now duly organized as a board:
n that the said Potomac Company, by their said presi-
acting in the name and behalf of the said company, in
e premises, and in the due and faithful pursuance and
ıtent of the said company, so resolved and declared as
ıe power and authority by them vested in the said presi-
s aforesaid, have given, granted, surrendered, transferred,
eyed, and do hereby, by these presents, give, grant, sur-
sign, and convey, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
heir successors for ever, the charter of the said Potomac
the property, rights, and privileges, by them owned, pos-
l, under the same: to have and to hold all and singular
ights, and privileges, unto the said Chesapeake and Ohio
nd their successors for ever, to be held, possessed, used,
em, and to their only use, benefit, and behoof, in the same
same effect, as the said Potomac Company held, pos-
d the same by law, on the said sixteenth day of May, in
hundred and twenty-five.
eof, John Mason, president of the said Potomac Company,
son, John Laird, and Clement Smith, directors of the said
majority of the said president and directors, have on this
gust, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight,
d their names, with their proper hands, and affixed the
ıe said company, in due pursuance and execution of the

ary of the convention, and proceeded to make a roll of the members attendance, and to call over their names; when the following appeared be present, by answering to their names:

FROM VIRGINIA.

Loudoun County.

Charles Fenton Mercer,
William Ellzey,
William M. M'Carty,
William Chilton,
R. H. Henderson.

Prince William County.

William Hebb,
John Hoe, jr.

Frederick County-

Alfred H. Powell,
William B. Page,
James M. Mason,
William M. Barton,
Nathaniel Burwell.

Shenandoah County.

William Steinberger,
Benjamin Blackford.

Jefferson County.

Hiram L. Opie,
Braxton Davenport,
Henry S. Turner.

Berkley County.

Edward Colston,
Philip E. Pendleton,
Joel Ward,
William Short.

Hardy County.

John J. Vanmetre.

Shepherdstown.

William Butler,
Richard E. Byrd.

Harrison County.

Daniel Kincheloe.

Ohio County.

David Shannon,
David Shriver.

Fauquier County.

Berkley Ward,
Eppa Hunter,
John R. Wallace,
Henry Fitzhugh,
John Marshall, jr.

Fairfax County.

General Hunter.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Uniontown.

James Shriver.

By the landholders of the District of Columbia.

G. W. P. Custis.

hen the list of names was *finished and corrected*, Mr. Mercer moved
ıeats should be reserved for honorary members.
ıis motion prevailed.
: then moved that Colonel Trimble, of Kentucky, be admitted as an
rary member.
ıe question was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.
ı motion of General Mason, Dr. William Howard, of Baltimore, was
ıdmitted as an honorary member.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

ıe convention met, pursuant to adjournment.
ıe secretary commenced the business of the day, and proceeded to
›ver the names of the members; when the following delegates, in
ion to those in attendance yesterday, appeared and took their seats:
om Morgan county, Va.—Messrs. Sherrard and Macky.
om Shenandoah county, Va.—Messrs. Carson and Overall.
om Preston county, Va.—Mr. George Hagan.
om Prince George's county, Md.—Messrs. Kent, Duvall, and Semmes.
om Montgomery county, Md.—Messrs. Wootton, Forrest, Kilgour,
ee, and Anderson.
om Charles county, Md.—Mr. Manning.
ı motion of Mr. Mercer, Dr. Joseph Kent, of Prince George's county,
land, was unanimously appointed president of the convention.
. Mercer then submitted the following preamble and resolutions:
ıereas, a connexion of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal
ıg from the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, regarded
›cal object, is one of the highest importance to the States immediately
sted therein; and, considered in a national view, is of inestimable
quence to the future union, security, and happiness of the United
:
olved, That it is expedient to substitute, for the present defective
ation of the Potomac river, above tide-water, a navigable canal by
›erland to the Coal Banks at the eastern base of the Allegany, and to
l such canal as soon thereafter as practicable to the highest constant
boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:
at the most eligible mode of attaining this object will be by the
aration of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal
gh the territories of the United States in the District of Columbia,
the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and, therefore,
ommittees be appointed, each consisting of —— delegates, to prepare
resent, in behalf of this assembly, suitable memorials to the Congress
United States, and to the Legislatures of the several States before-
d, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a com-
and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription of funds for
›mpletion of the said canal.
l whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which
the 22d February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Poto-
anal Company," the assent of that State, so far as the limits of her

territory render it necessary, is already given to this object; and, for enlargement to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the act appears to furnish, with proper amendments, a sufficient basis: *B therefore resolved*, That it will be expedient to accept the same as a c ter for the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz: t in reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to the "U canal."

That provision be made for the assent of the Government of the Un States, and of the State of Pennsylvania, to the said act, and that th be made to correspond in its details with such provision:

That the Union canal shall be divided into two sections, eastern western; the former of which shall correspond in description with of the Potomac canal by the preamble of the said act; and the latter s begin at the western extremity of the former, and terminate at the hea the steamboat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:

That, while the act shall allow a reasonable time for the commencem and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture sh be incurred, after the eastern section is finished, for a failure to begin complete the western section, within the term prescribed, except of t right to complete such section, and of all interest therein:

That, while the consent of Pennsylvania is provided for in the amend act, it shall not be indispensably requisite to the validity of the charter, so far as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Union canal to the Pennsylvania line:

That it will be both just and expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac Company in the stock of the Union canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company —— of the —— day of last ——; a copy of which is here annexed:

That the Union canal shall not, in width, be less at the surface than forty feet, at its bottom, than twenty-eight feet, nor its depth be short of four feet:

That, in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded, on the event of its failure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the eastern section of the canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the respective governments and corporations – States of Maryland and Virginia, the Government of the United States, and the three cities of the District of Columbia, a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of $2,750,000, in the following proportions: two-elevenths by the State of Maryland, three-elevenths by the State of Virginia, four elevenths by the United States, and two elevenths by the District cities, to be divided between them, according to an equitable ratio, to be fixed by themselves:

That the Government of the United States be earnestly solicited to tain the whole of this sum on loan, receivable in four annual instalm upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an interest not exce five per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years; and to guaranty th payment thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of ' ington, of the United States stock in the canal, and the public faith

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of 1825, and the last on the 1st of March, 1829:

That the interest of each State and corporation, upon its prop the said loan, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, acc

the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty
iod to be fixed for its redemption:
e event of a refusal by the Government of the United States
he said loan, each State and corporation shall provide the
respective subscription, in such manner as may seem to it

aximum profit of the said company shall not exceed 15 per
entire canal shall have been completed; but if, at any time
pletion of the eastern section thereof, and before sufficient
ave been otherwise provided for the completion of the western,
e canal shall yield a net income to the stockholders, exceed-
nt. per annum, such excess shall be applied toward the ex-
canal, until the western section shall have been completed;
ore speedy effect to this provision, the president and directors
Canal Company shall be authorized to borrow, or may nego-
a suitable agency, in behalf of the company, on the credit of
r on the tolls, or a fixed part thereof, levied upon certain com-
ing through the said canal, being the probable amount of
xcess, such sums of money as may be deemed expedient, by
ting of the stockholders, to be applied to the extension of the
n of the canal, from time to time, till the said section shall
npleted. And if, after the completion of the entire canal, the
shall exceed 15 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be
to strengthening the works of the canal; next, to the multi-
ascending locks from the river Potomac to the level of the
er the convenience of the adjacent country may require it;
g the canal throughout with such walls of stone as shall
its banks to the use of steamboats; and should the net divi-
ceed 15 per cent., then the excess shall be applied to the reduc-
g to some equitable scale, of the tolls levied upon the said

urther resolved, That a committee of —— delegates be appoint-
and cause to be presented, in behalf of this Assembly, a suitable
he State of Ohio, soliciting the co operation of that State in
n of the Union canal, and its ultimate connexion with the
Lake Erie; and that, for the latter purpose, the memorial
lly suggest the expediency of causing the country between
ost bend of the river Ohio, and the southern shore of Lake
with the waters of Great Beaver and Cayuga creeks, and
vening waters near the said route, to be carefully surveyed,
w of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of a
fed by the latter, shall connect the former:
er be addressed by the chairman of this assembly to the Mayors
, Georgetown, and Washington, apprizing, through them,
e corporations, of the proceedings of this assembly, and in-
alous co-operation in giving to them effect:
er letter be addressed by the chairman, in behalf of this as-
president and directors of the Potomac Company, requesting
nce in the measures recommended by the preceding resolution:
uthority to level tolls be varied so far as to authorize a toll,
three cents per bushel per hundred miles, upon coal and
ollars per ton on iron, and the manufacture thereof, or three

dollars per ton per hundred miles on all merchandise, or ten cents on barrel of flour.

Resolved, That the committee before named be, and they are hereby thorized and requested to use their best exertions to obtain the most f able reception of their memorials, to ascertain and communicate t central corresponding committee, hereinafter named, such objections, i as are opposed to the prayers of their respective memorials, and to d if possible, in conjunction with the common friends of the union and perity of the United States, the means of obviating all the impedimen their success.

Resolved, That, for the last mentioned purpose, the delegates of th spective counties and corporations, represented in this Assembly, be reg as corresponding committees, and that —— persons be appointed a ce committee of correspondence, to confer with the committees before na and to hold stated meetings in the City of Washington, for the purpo consulting upon, and adopting, in behalf of the Union canal, such mea as may seem best calculated to assure its certain and speedy accomp ment.

The resolutions having been read,

Mr Mercer then moved that they be referred to a select commit which was agreed to by the convention; and

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia,	Mr. Shannon, of Virginia,
Mr. Jones, of Washington city,	Mr. Briggs, of Maryland,
Mr. James Shriver, of Pennsylvania,	Mr. Swan, of Alexandria,
Mr. Colston, of Virginia,	Mr. Tilghman, of Maryland,
Mr. Mason, of Georgetown,	Mr. McPherson, of Maryland,
Mr. Fenwick, of Maryland,	Mr. Opie, of Virginia,
Mr. Herbert, of Maryland,	Mr. Hughes, of Maryland,

Mr. McLean, of Ohio (residing in Georgetown, D. C.)

were appointed the committee.

Mr. Colston moved that the committee to whom the resolutions have been referred, be instructed to inquire—

1st. Into the probable difference of expense between a canal 30 feet wide and one 40 feet;

2d. Into the advantages and disadvantages likely to result from increasing the width of the proposed canal from 30 to 40 feet, and report the result of such inquiries to this meeting.

This motion was adopted by the convention.

On motion of Mr. Fenwick, it was

Resolved, That this meeting, and the friends of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, generally, disclaim and disavow all opposition to any lateral canal which it is practicable to make, leading to or from the said canal, or to any future extension through any of the States adjacent thereto; that, on the contrary, they heartily approve, and are disposed to co-operate in every improvement in the navigation of the water-courses leading to or from the said canal, as tending to increase its general utility, and to enhance the profits of the undertakers thereof.

To the Chairman of the meeting of the friends of the Potomac canal, to be held in the city of Washington, on the 6th of November next.

SIR: The undersigned having been, at a meeting of the citizens of Belmont county, Ohio, appointed delegates to the meeting of the friends of the

anal, to be held in the city of Washington, on the 6th of November
nder the disagreeable necessity of saying, that circumstances be-
control place it out of their power to give their personal attend-
n that occasion. As a further apology for non attendance, we
few remarks, intended to express the sentiments of our constitu-
the subject of your meeting.

section of Ohio which we have been chosen to represent, the
part of the population have for some time observed, with interest-
y, the movements of our eastern brethren upon the subject of the
and Ohio canal. They hailed with joy the first dawn of that lib-
enlightened policy which promised a speedy accomplishment of
national work. Aware that their interests were closely blended
ompletion of this design, they saw with real satisfaction the in-
excitement of that spirit which gave assurance that energy and
would accompany the undertaking. With the utmost cheerful-
, they expressed an unqualified approbation of the measures
ve been adopted to forward this great object, and their willingness
a constant co operation in future. At the county meeting, in
undersigned were appointed delegates, the resolutions herewith
were passed without a dissenting voice. It does not, indeed, re-
h penetration to perceive that, if the projected canal is completed
g, all that territory which is watered by the Ohio and its tributa-
the falls, will experience advantages which it is now impossible
or conceive. It is confidently believed, by men who have ex-
e subject with attention, and who are well qualified to judge, that,
l be extended to Lake Erie, it will enjoy a much more than equal
on of the trade of that lake, as well as of Lakes Superior, Huron,
and their several extensive dependancies.

imits which we have prescribed to this communication, we can-
o we think it necessary to assign our reasons for believing, with
-citizens, that the Potomac and Ohio canal will be the outlet of
le of the Ohio, above the falls, and of the lakes west of its termi-
s far as it regards ourselves, we are assured that, as we can afford
t flour, bacon, tobacco, &c., to the Baltimore market, at an ex-
rom two to three dollars per hundred weight, we shall derive,
ably, greater profit from the same trade when the cost of trans-
vill not exceed fifty cents. We anticipate, with great confidence,
able advance in the value of our lands, and, in general, of all our
nd particularly of such bulky commodities as will not now bear
ion to any safe market.

ne argument which proves the proposed canal to be fraught with
us, may be applied, with little alteration, to all that country
le we have supposed will flow through its channel. The arti-
trade in general command as high a price in Baltimore as in
. Why, then, go several hundred miles farther to find a market
r place? Why incur the danger of meeting earlier obstructions
Why brave the dangers of an extended lake navigation? These
erations which cannot fail to have their weight with the western
making choice of a market. A regard to our interest, on sub-
is kind, will be the sole guide of our decision.

r best wishes, and those of our fellow-citizens, for the promotion

Cove, impressing the necessity and utility of carrying
Cumberland.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, and
ceeded to call over the names of the members, when th
tional member appeared.

Prince George's county, Maryland.—William T. Wo
W. Bowie.

Charles county.—John G. Chapman.

Frederick county.—Grafton Duvall.

Georgetown.—Clement Smith.

The following gentlemen were then admitted as ho
viz: Virgil Maxey, of Annapolis; Major Roberdeau, of
partment; Mr. John Shriver, of Baltimore; the Hon. Ge
South Carolina; and the Hon. George Sullivan, of Bos

Mr. Mercer presented resolutions of the citizens of the
gahela, in Virginia, on the subject before the convention
delegation.

Mr. Mercer then rose and said, that the committee to
red the resolutions which he had the honor to submit t
had according to order, had them under consideration
hours' relaxation, ever since the adjournment of the con
they continued in session as late as 12 o'clock last
sembled at sunrise this morning, in order to enable the c
their business, if such be their pleasure, to-day—the co
it more expedient to rely on the labors of the central co
protract the session of the convention to the great incon
of its members.

›lutions, with the amendments, were then successively put to
tion, and concurred in, and the chairman of the convention
to appoint the several committees referred to therein.
motion of Mr. Herbert, it was
, *unanimously*, That the thanks of this convention be presented
ı. Charles Fenton Mercer, for the zeal, ability, and industry,
ı he has assisted at its deliberations.
motion of Mr. Powell, it was
, *unanimously*, That the thanks of this convention be given to
nt and secretary, for the ability with which they have discharg-
›pective duties.
ı the convention adjourned *sine die*.

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ing are the resolutions as amended by the committee, and finally passed by a unanimous vote of the convention.

, a connexion of the Atlantic and western waters, by a canal
m the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, re-
a local object, is one of the highest importance to the States
y interested therein, and, considered in a national view, is
ıble consequence to the future union, security, and happiness,
ted States:
ved, unanimously, That it is expedient to substitute for pres-
ve navigation of the Potomac river above tide-water a navi-
l by Cumberland to the mouth of Savage creek, at the east-
f the Allegany, and to extend such canal, as soon thereafter
ıble, to the highest constant steamboat navigation of the
ela or Ohio river:
e most eligible mode of attaining this object will be by the
on of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal
ıe territory of the United States, in the District of Columbia,
States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and, there-
committees be appointed, each consisting of five delegates,
and present, in behalf of this assembly, and in co-operation
entral committee, hereinafter provided, suitable memorials to
ess of the United States, and the Legislatures of the several
re named, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of
ıpany, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription
or the completion of the said canal.
ereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which
22d February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Poto-
Company," the assent of that State, so far as the limits of her
nder it necessary, is already given to this object; and for its en-
to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act
furnish (with proper amendments) a sufficient basis:
refore resolved, That it will be expedient to accept the same as
r the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz:
reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to "The
e and Ohio canal:"
›vision be made for the assent of the Government of the United
of the State of Pennsylvania to the said act, and that the act be
›rrespond, in its details, with such provision:

ıe purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State
Maryland may authorize to be made, in connexion with the
ɜserved to the States respectively; 'that a similar right is re-
State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams
.tory of that State, the waters of which may be used in sup-
tern section of the said canal; that the Government of the
shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through
Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac.
of Maryland or Virginia shall be empowered, under the sanc-
he United States to this act, to authorize any such exten-
rpose of meeting any canal so extended, by any other canal
State may deem it expedient to conduct, in any direction
ugh its territory: *Provided, however*, That no part of the
iver Potomac, or of any other river or stream, required to
stant, safe, and convenient use of the navigation of the ca-
ıorized to be made, shall be, by any such lateral or contin-
ɜrted therefrom, to the impediment or injury of the said

further resolved, 'That, in addition to the provision con-
rst section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded on the
lure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the
of the canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the
ɜrnments and corporations of the States of Maryland and
United States, and of the three cities of the District of
bscription to the amount, if necessary, of $2,750,000, in the
ɔrtions: two-elevenths to be subscribed by the State of Ma-
evenths by the State of Virginia, four elevenths by the Uni-
two-elevenths by the District cities, to be divided between
to an equitable ratio to be fixed by themselves. In case a
n aforesaid shall be subscribed by private individuals in the
by the act aforesaid, the several States and corporations with-
individual subscriptions are received, shall be requested to
of their aforesaid quotas, the amount of such subscription,
ırity as they may deem expedient for the payment thereof,
ɜers, to them respectively:
vernment of the United States be earnestly solicited to ob-
of this sum on loan, receivable in four annual instalments
of certificates of stock, bearing an annual interest not ex-
cent., and irredeemable for thirty years, and to guaranty
thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of
the United States' stock in the canal, and the public faith;
instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of March,
ast on the 1st of March, 1829:
ɜrest of each State and corporation, upon its proportion of
e paid into the Treasury of the United States, according to
ıe loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty
d to be fixed for its redemption:
event of a refusal by the Government of the United States
ɜ said loan, each State and corporation shall provide the
ɜspective subscription, in such manner as may seem to it

further resolved, That a committee of five delegates be ap-
are, and cause to be presented, in behalf of this convention,

'ROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION—SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1826.

hesapeake and Ohio canal convention assembled, agreeably to ent and to public invitation, this day, at 12 o'clock. The chair ned by Governor Kent, and Walter Jones continued to act as

well nominated James S. Crafts, of Pittsburg, as assistant secre- he was unanimously appointed to and accepted that office.
then stated that those who had acted as delegates at the former f the convention, would be considered members of the present, who had not, were requested to hand in their names, and verify ers.
llowing is the roll of the delegates to the former, as well as the ssion of the convention.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Fairfax county.

Present.	Absent.
. H. Fitzhugh,	John Moore,
ı C. Hunter,	Thomas Moss,
. Moss.	Robert T. Thompson.

Fauquier county.

. Chapman,	Robert Brent,
ry Fitzhugh,	Frs. William Brooke,
ı Marshall, jr.,	Hy. M. Clarkson,
. McNish,	John Scott.
:ley Ward.	

Frederick county.

. B. Barton,	Jas. M. Mason,
ıaniel Burwell,	Wm. B. Page.
ı W. Page,	
ert Page,	
ed H. Powell.	

Hampshire county.

. Armstrong.	Wm. Donaldson,
	Samuel Kercheval, jr.
	Wm. Naylor,
	Robert Sherrard.

Hardy county.

. Seymour,	Mortimer D. Williams.
b J. Vanmetre.	

Jefferson county.

rton Davenport,	Andrew Kennedy,
ım L. Opie,	Daniel Morgan.
n Peter,	
ıry S. Turner,	
hrod C. Washington.	

Anne Arundel county—Continued.

ent.	Absent.
wden,	W. H. Marriott,
illiams.	R. Ridout,
	C. Stewart,
	A. Thomas.

Baltimore city.

n Etting,	Thos. Ellicott,
in C. Howard,	Roger B. Taney,
Lorman,	Luke Tiernan.
cKim,	
W. Patterson,	
. Thomas.	

Charles county.

Brawner,	John Barnes,
Brent,	John G. Chapman,
Diggs,	Daniel Jenifer,
reen,	William Matthews.
. Merrick,	
s Stonestreet.	

Frederick county.

Dixon,	Fred. A. Schley,
Duvall,	Jesse Slingluff,
Hughes,	Wm. Tyler.
nson,	
e,	
lotta,	
cPherson,	
lson,	
Sappington,	
. Warfield.	

Montgomery county.

rooke,	James W. Anderson,
Forrest,	Ephraim Gaither,
J. Kilgour,	Jesse Leach,
ld Lee,	Elisha W. Williams.
Magruder,	
Peter,	
C. Washington.	

Prince George's county.

Bowie,	B. I. Semmes,
Clarke,	W. T. Wootten.
uval,	
Forrest,	
erbert,	
Kent,	
Law,	
Semmes.	

Dauphin county.

Present.	Absent.
Joel Bailey,	
Jacob Beecher,	
William Grimshaw,	
Robert Harris,	
Valentine Hummel.	

Fayette county.

George Craft,
John Dawson,
Andrew Stewart,
James Todd,
Samuel Trevor.

Greene county.

Joseph Morris.	Isaac Slater.

Mercer county.

Thomas S. Cunningham,
John Leech.

Somerset county.

Chauncey Forward,	James Williams.
Abraham Morrison.	

Westmoreland county.

John B. Alexander,
Alexander W. Foster,
George Plumer,
Jacob M. Wise.

Washington county.

Thomas H. Baird,
Joseph Lawrence,
Thomas McGriffin,
Thomas M. T. McKennan,
George W. Reed.

M THE CONVENTION REPRESENTING THE COUNTIES OF PORTAGE D TRUMBULL, OHIO; AND ALLEGANY, BEAVER, BUTLER, AND MER-R, PENNSYLVANIA.

W. Ayres (*president of the convention*).
John Sloane,
Elisha Whittlesey,
John C. Wright.

FROM OHIO.

Belmont county.

Benjamin Ruggles.	Stephen Colwell.

Columbiana county.

Present.	Absent
James S. Malin,	
John Sloane.	

Jefferson county.

John C. Wright.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Alexandria city.

Phineas Janney,
Thompson F. Mason,
Humphrey Peake,
Hugh Smith,
Robert I. Tayler,
John C. Vowell.

Levy court of Alexandria county.

Jacob Morgan.

Freeholders of Alexandria county.

George W. P. Custis.

Georgetown.

Daniel Bussard,
Thomas Corcoran, jun.
John Cox,
James Dunlop,
Francis S. Key,
John Laird,
John Mason,
John McLean,
Clement Smith,
Walter Smith,
William M. Worthington.

Washington city.

James Barbour,	John Davidson.
Samuel Burch,	
Thomas Carbery,	
Henry Clay,	
Walter Jones,	
Frederick May,	
Thomas Munroe,	
William W. Seaton,	
Roger C. Weightman.	

Levy court of Washington county.

Thomas Corcoran,	Nathan Luffborough
Samuel H. Smith.	

Freeholders of Washington county.

David Porter.

:r. Mercer offered the following resolution:

'esolved, That the commissioners deputed by the President of the Uni-States, and the Executives of Maryland and Virginia, to open books of :cription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, be ted to take seats in this convention, and be regarded as members thereof. 'he question being taken thereupon, the resolution was unanimously ›ted.

: *following are the names of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States:*

Present.	Absent.
Anthony C. Cazenove,	
Clement Smith,	
Samuel H. Smith.	

By the Governor of Maryland:

Frisby Tilghman,	Samuel Sprigg.
Philip E. Thomas.	

By the Governor of Virginia:

John C. Hunter.	William Ellzey,
	Richard H. Henderson.

lr. Mercer submitted a report and resolutions of the central committee. 'n motion of Mr. Powell, of Virginia, the report and resolutions were , for the present, on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed for use of this convention.

lr. Foster, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, after a few introduc- ' remarks, offered the following resolution:

'esolved, That a committee of four delegates from each of the States of ;inia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and from the District of Co- bia, be appointed to examine the diff rent legislative acts that have been ed relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report whether any, if so, what additions, alterations, or amendments, may be necessary in laws, or what further provisions should be made in order to carry into plete effect the objects of the convention.

he resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed committee, viz:

From Pennsylvania.

Alexander W. Foster,	Alexander Brackenridge,
John Reed,	Thomas H. Baird.

From Ohio.

John Sloane,	C. Whittlesey,
B. Ruggles,	John C. Wright.

From Maryland.

John McHenry,	Benjamin C. Howard,
Samuel Sprigg,	Nicholas Stonestreet.

From Virginia.

C. F. Mercer,	Alfred H. Powell,
Alpheus P. Wilson,	J. C. Hunter.

rided from some point upon the line, or at the termination of
:he city of Baltimore.
ıs, doubts may exist whether the acts of legislation now in
y provided for the attainment of that desirable object: there-

:hat the committee heretofore appointed for the purpose of
ther any and what alterations are necessary in the various
o the canal be, and they are hereby, specially instructed to
:r any and what further acts of legislation are necessary for the
object stated in the preceding resolution.
ion was agreed to.
ıve notice that he would to-morrow bring forward the propo-
ı he had referred yesterday, of a *contre-projet* to that of the
ttee.
ıoved to take up the second resolution of the central commit-
ding the convention to memorialize Congress, and the several
: Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.
ion some debate arose, which resulted in taking up the reso-
was soon after again laid on the table.
.e convention adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8—*third day.*

tion met at 11 o'clock.
of yesterday having been read—
of Pennsylvania, from the committee appointed to examine
different States, passed in relation to the canal, made the fol-

ttee to whom was referred the resolution: "That a commit-
:gates from each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Penn-
Ohio, and the District of Columbia, be appointed to examine
ıislative acts that have been passed relative to the Chesapeake
l, and report whether any, and if so, what additions, altera-
ıdments, may be necessary in said laws, and what further
ld be made, in order to carry into complete effect the objects
ion; also, to inquire and report whether any and what fur-
ıislation are necessary for the security of a continuous canal
n some point upon the line, or at the termination of the Ches-
ıio canal to the city of Baltimore," respectfully report:
gh it be possible that some amendments might be beneficially
ıarter, and that it may require some further revision, yet the
ıot perceive in any of the proposed subjects of amendment
commended in the first resolution reported from the central
y necessity for immediate legislation or memorial; but that
be postponed without detriment or inconvenience.
:tee therefore recommend, that all proposals for any change
in the charter be, for the present, limited to the one proposed
ɔlution of the central committee.
ttee are not aware of any specific provision necessary to be
the existing provisions of the charter, for a lateral canal to
t have entire confidence that all which good faith and justice
lone, in order to give effect to the existing provisions of the

charter in favor of such canal, will, when the occasion shall arrive, be done by the proper legislative authority.

Mr. Foster accompanied the report by some observations, in which he stated briefly the reasons which had induced the committee to come to the conclusion they had stated in relation to the lateral canal to Baltimore.

Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, then offered a resolution to amend the report, by striking out so much as related to that subject, with a view to insert the following substitute:

Resolved, That Congress be requested to enact a law expressly securing to the State of Maryland, and to any company to be incorporated by the said State, the right to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal through the Territory of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the said State, in any direction it may think proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatever granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by the act of incorporation, in case it should be determined by Congress that such connexion can be made without impediment or injury to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

This motion gave rise to an able and interesting legal discussion on the interpretation of an act of Congress, confirming the charter of the canal company; in which Messrs. Howard, of Baltimore, Nelson, of Fredericktown, Mercer, of Virginia, Jones of Washington city, Pigman, of Maryland, Foster, of Pennsylvania, Clay, Maxey, of Maryland, and Powell, of Virginia, took part; which resulted in the rejection of Mr. Howard's proposition to strike out, by a large majority.

Mr. Reed, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then moved that the report be amended, by adding thereto the following clause:

"But while the convention makes this candid expression of opinion in reference to the necessity of any change in the laws of the United States securing to Maryland the right of constructing a canal through the Territory of Columbia, yet, from a respect which is due to doubts entertained in the State of Maryland, with regard to the want of precision in the terms of the act of Congress in relation to the guarantee, the central committee, or other committee of this convention, to which may be committed the duty of presenting any memorial to Congress on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, is instructed to insert a clause in such memorial, respectfully requesting of Congress to pass a declaratory act, expressly securing the right claimed by Maryland, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the second section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, confirming the acts of the Legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania."

After some remarks and explanations by Mr. Mason, of Georgetown, and Mr. Lee, of Montgomery, in relation to the last law of Maryland, above referred to, the amendment offered by Mr. Reed was unanimously agreed to, and the report adopted.

Mr. Reed then brought forward the leading feature of his *contra-project*, on the mode of carrying the canal into effect, under the following propositions:

Resolved, That this convention contemplates the construction of a canal from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, and then to Lake Erie, as a great national work, which requires the interposition of the General Government to secure its completion.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, urging them to take the measure under their peculiar care, and to adopt such plan as will secure its speedy commencement and completion.

But, the question having been put by the chair whether the convention would take them into consideration, it passed by a large majority in the negative.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the extension of the canal to Lake Erie, or to intersect the Ohio canal at such suitable point as shall conduce most to the interest of the country, is within the views and contemplation of this convention.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to incorporate companies for the further extension of the canal, as expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause, under the act of the 30th April, 1824, the surveys of the routes heretofore examined between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, to be completed, if, in his opinion, from the reports of the engineers, the same are practicable.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, under the act aforesaid, be, and he hereby is, requested to cause a route to be surveyed, commencing at the Portage Summit, and terminating at some point on the route surveyed by Major Kearney.

Mr. Foster moved to lay them on the table till to-morrow, and that three hundred copies be printed for the use of the members.

The proposition was negatived.

Mr. Foster now moved an adjournment; but the motion was negatived.

Mr. Wise, of Pennsylvania, moved a postponement of the further consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Whittlesey.

Mr. Whittlesey having expressed his assent to the postponement, the consideration of his resolutions was postponed till to-morrow.

And then the convention adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9—*last day.*

The convention met at 11 o'clock.

The journal having been read, General Mason, of Georgetown, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature of the State of Maryland be instructed to invite the attention of that Legislature to the inefficacy of the clauses in the act of the 8th of March, 1826, providing for a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, so far as it is made to depend on a law of the United States that may authorize a subscription for a certain number of shares "of the capital stock of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal," and so far as it is made to depend on the sum estimated by the United States board of engineers, to be adequate to the completion of the eastern section of the said canal, and respectfully to request such alteration in the conditions of the said act as may produce a practical result.

After some explanations by Mr. Mason, Mr. Kennedy moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The question was put on Mr. Kennedy's motion to postpone the resolution indefinitely, and negatived.

Mr. Brackenridge offered the following, instead of Mr. Whittlesey's third and fourth resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause, under the act of the 30th April, 1824, surveys and estimates to be made on the several routes embraced within the foregoing resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr, Breden then offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a survey to be made from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river to the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, by way of the Allegany river and French creek, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a canal between these points.

The resolution having been amended by Mr. Sloane, as follows, viz:

To add the words "and also a route from Ohio river, at the mouth of Big Beaver, by the way of Little Beaver, to intersect the Ohio canal near the mouth of Sandy,"

Was agreed to.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee of Estimates, presented the report of that committee.

Mr. Samuel H. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention have full confidence in the accuracy of the facts recited in the report of the committee, and recommit the said report, with authority to revise and complete the same, and, upon the completion thereof, to cause it to be printed.

The remaining resolutions recommended by the central committee, were taken up; and the following being under consideration:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to obtain such an amendment of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as shall authorize the company to terminate, if they deem proper, the eastern section of the said canal, at or near the town of Cumberland; and to extend, by any route therefrom, the western section of the said canal across the Allegany to Pittsburg, or to substitute therefor a railway. And, in the event that such a change shall be deemed expedient in the route now prescribed by the charter, to defer the extension of a canal along the Potomac, from Cumberland to the mouth of Savage, and to reduce the dimensions thereof to a breadth less than that now required.

Mr. Kennedy moved to strike out the words "*or to substitute therefor a railway.*"

Mr. Key moved to add, "or such other mode of transportation as they may find expedient."

Mr. Kennedy's motion was negatived.

The resolution was adopted by adding to the first resolution of the central committee, after the word "railway"—"or turnpike road on that portion of the route, or any part thereof, designated in the report of the board of internal improvement, of the 23d October, 1826, as the middle section, or on that part of the route by Savage, which corresponds therewith."

The second resolution of the central committee, in the following words, was taken up:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to address a memorial to the Congress of the United States, requesting a subscription to the stock of the said Canal; and a like memorial to the Legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, and

he following committees were appointed under the

1st Resolution.	2d Resolution.
S. H. Smith,	S. H. Smith,
B. S. Pigman,	Michael Sprigg,
John Hoye,	Chauncey Forward,
Samuel Trevor,	Upton Bruce,
Abraham Morrison.	Marmaduke W. Boyd.

n motion of Mr. Alexander, of Westmoreland, it was
esolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed, to collect arrange, for publication, the materials for a journal of the proceedings is convention, at its former and present meetings—and to cause the to be published. And that one copy thereof be forwarded by mail, r the direction of the central committee, to each person who has been en or admitted a member of this convention.
he following committee was appointed:
alter Jones, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Burch.
n motion of Mr. Maxey, it was
esolved, That the central committee be continued, and clothed with powers with which they were invested at the last convention.
n motion of Mr. Mercer, the central committee was enlarged, by the tion of four members; and the chairman of the convention was author- to fill all vacancies which had occurred, or might occur, therein.
he following gentlemen were appointed:

From Pennsylvania.	*From Ohio.*
James S. Stevenson,	Elisha Whittlesey,
Andrew Stewart.	John Sloane.

ao, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. Fenwick—Samuel gg.
r. Mercer then moved the following:
esolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to Joseph , Governor of the State of Maryland, for the propriety and dignity which he has presided over its deliberations.
solved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to General er Jones and James S. Craft, Esq., secretary and assistant secretary is convention, for the attention and ability with which they have arged the duties of their respective offices.
e question being put by Mr. Mercer, on these resolutions, it was car- in animously.
Trevor, of Fayette county, then offered the following, which was d in like manner:
solved, That the thanks of this convention are justly due to the con- committee, for the great interest manifested by them in the Chesapeake hio canal, and for the attention which they have given to that im- nt work.
solved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the com- appointed to prepare and submit to the convention an estimate of st of the canal, for the laborious investigation which they have be- d upon the subject, and for the able report made by them.
motion of Mr. Mercer, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

navigation cannot be effected by continuing the road about twenty
urther, it would intersect the Monongahela, where the navigation
and has been long practised.

a road from Fort Cumberland to Turkey-foot would be about
hree miles, whence an improvement of the Youghiogeny river
be necessary, though probably it might be done at less expense
e navigation of the Cheat river could be rendered convenient from
nker bottom.

it is a general opinion that the navigation on Potomac may be ex-
to the most convenient point below, or even above, the mouth of
river, whence to set off a road to Cheat river; and this con-
is satisfied that that road, from the nature of the country through
it may pass, wholly through Virginia and Maryland, will be much
han a road can be made at any reasonable expense from Fort Cum-
to the Youghiogeny, which must be carried partly through Penn-
a.

it is the opinion of this conference that, if the navigation on Poto
ould be carried to about the mouth of the Stony river, a commu-
with the western waters, through a road thence, extended
Monongalia, would be preferable in most points of view to that
d from Fort Cumberland to Turkey-foot, the only other way prac-
and in any great degree useful; that the communication by a road
rt Cumberland to the present navigable parts of the Youghiogeny,
nce through that river, though in the opinion of this conference a
object only, would facilitate the intercourse with a very respect-
mber of the western settlers, contribute much to their convenience
commodation, and that the benefits resulting therefrom to these
would compensate the expense of improving that road.

conference therefore recommended that the Legislatures of Virginia
ryland appoint skilful persons to view and accurately examine and
Potomac, from Fort Cumberland to the mouth of Stony river and
r Cheat, from about the Dunker bottom to the present navigable
reof, and if they judge the navigation can be extended to a con-
distance above Fort Cumberland, that they may thence sur-
off, and mark, a road to the Cheat river, or continue the same to
igation, as they may think will most effectually establish the com-
tion between the said eastern and western waters. And that the
d be cut and cleared not less than eighty feet, and properly im-
and maintained in repair, not less than forty nor more than fifty
le, at the joint expense of both States; and your conferees beg
recommend that each State appropriate three thousand three hun-
d thirty-three and one-third dollars for the purpose; and this con-
are farther of opinion that the States of Virginia and Maryland
permission of the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and improve a
ough such part of that State as may be necessary, in the best and
per direction from Fort Cumberland to the navigable part of the
ogeny; and, on such permission being obtained, that proper per-
appointed to survey, mark, clear, and improve, such road, at the
pense of Virginia and Maryland.

h are submitted to the consideration of the Legislatures of Vir-
d Maryland.

By order: R. B. LATIMER, *Clerk.*

be necessary to cut canals and erect locks and other wo
the river, and the Legislatures of Maryland and Virgi
the importance of the object, are desirous of encouragi
dertaking: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virg*
and may be lawful to open books in the city of Richm
andria and Winchester, in this State, for receiving an
tions for the said undertaking, under the management o
and John Beckley at the city of Richmond, of John Fitz
Hartshorne, at the town of Alexandria, and of Joseph H
Smith, at the town of Winchester, and under the mana
sons, and at such places in Maryland, as have been ap
of Maryland, which subscriptions shall be made perso
attorney, and shall be paid in Spanish milled dollars,
in foreign silver or gold coin of the value; and that the
opened for receiving subscriptions on the 8th day of
continue open for this purpose until the 10th day of M
and on the 17th day of the said month of May, there
meeting of the subscribers at the town of Alexandria
notice shall be given by the said managers, or any four
ginia and Maryland gazettes, at least one month next b
ing; and such meeting shall, and may be continued, fr
the business is finished; and the acting managers, at
hereinafter mentioned, shall lay before such of the subs
according to the said notice, the books by them respec
ing the state of the said subscriptions; and, if one-half t
inafter mentioned, should, upon examination, appear n
scribed, then the said managers at the said meeting, are
and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency;

criptions above one share, and lots shall be drawn between the sub- of equal sums, to determine the numbers in which such subscribers and, on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum ed still exceeds the capital aforesaid, then to strike off by the same til the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the ptions are reduced to one share: and if there still be an excess, then be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded, to the subscriptions to the capital aforesaid, which striking off shall be d in the list aforesaid, and the said capital sum shall be reckoned and l into five hundred shares, of four hundred and forty four dollars and ths of a dollar each, of which every person subscribing may take bscribe for one or more whole shares, and not otherwise: *Provided*, unless one-half of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all ptions made in consequence of this act, shall be void, and in case one- d less than the whole of the said capital shall be subscribed as afore- en the president and directors are hereby empowered and directed to d receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up, a certificate of additional subscriptions shall be made under the hands of the presi- d directors, or a majority of them for the time being, and returned recorded in the general courts, aforesaid.

nd be it enacted, That in case one half of the said capital, or a great- , shall be subscribed as aforesaid, the said subscribers, and their heirs igns, from the time of the said first meeting, shall be, and are hereby d to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Potomac ny," and may sue and be sued as such; and such of the said sub- as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are empowered and required to elect a president and four directors, for ting the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's s and concerns, for and during such time, not exceeding three years, said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit. And in g the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each mem- ll be allowed one vote for every share, as far as ten shares, and one r every five shares above ten, by him or her held, at the time, in the mpany; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, ex- before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to d act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting.

nd be it enacted, That the said president and directors so elected, ir successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power thority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of said com- o cut such canals, and erect such locks, and perform such other works shall judge necessary for opening, improving, and extending, the tion of the said river, above tide-water, to the highest part of the branch to which navigation can be extended, and carrying on the rom place to place, and from time to time, and upon such terms, and manner, as they shall think fit; and out of the money arising from bscriptions and the tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, to pay for ns, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges: and also to t a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll-gatherers, managers, rvants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their tive wages or allowances, and settle, pass and sign their accounts;

enacted, That every president and director, before he acts
ike an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his

enacted, That the presence of proprietors, having one
at the least, shall be necessary to constitute a general
hat there be a general meeting of proprietors on the first
ust, in every year, at such convenient town as shall from
appointed by the said general meeting; but if a sufficient
not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may
eeting, from day to day, till a general meeting of proprie-
d, which may be continued from day to day, until the
company is finished, to which meeting the president and
nake report, and render distinct and just accounts of all
s, and, on finding them fairly and justly stated, the pro-
esent, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof,
hich shall be entered on the said company's books; and
general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treas-
as the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge neces-
and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net
rom the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered, and made
ll the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to
ares; and, upon any emergency in the interval between
meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said
ppoint a general meeting of the proprietors of the said
y convenient town, giving at least one month's previous
aryland and Virginia gazettes, which meeting may be ad-
ntinued as aforesaid.

further enacted, That, for and in consideration of the ex-
proprietors will be at, not only in cutting the said canals,
and other works, for opening the different falls of the said
nproving and extending the navigation thereof, but in
d keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works,
profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the
, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common,
their respective shares; and the same shall be deemed real
or ever exempt from payment of any tax, imposition, or
tsoever; and it shall and may be lawful for the said pres-
tors, at all times for ever hereafter, to demand and receive,
onvenient place below the mouth of the South branch,
Payne's falls, and at or above the Great falls of the river
very of these places separately, for all commodities trans-
either of them, respectively, tolls, according to the follow-
ites, to wit:

TOLLS.

	At the mouth of the South Branch.			At Payne's Falls.			At th F
	Sterling.			Sterling.			Ste
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Every pipe or hogshead of wine, containing more than 65 gallons -	0	1	6	0	1	6	0
Every hogshead of rum or other spirits - - - -	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Every hogshead of tobacco - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Every cask between 65 and 35 gallons, one-half of a pipe or hogshead, barrels one-fourth part, and smaller casks or kegs in proportion, according to the quality and quantity of their contents of wine or spirits - - - -							
For casks of linseed oil, the same as spirits - - - -							
Every bushel of wheat, pease, beans, or flaxseed - - -	0	0	0½	0	0	0½	0 0
Every bushel of Indian corn, or other grain, or salt - - -	0	0	0¼	0	0	0¼	0 0
Every barrel of pork - -	0	0	6	0	0	6	0 1
Every barrel of beef - -	0	0	4	0	0	4	0 0
Every barrel of flour - -	0	0	3	0	0	3	0 0
Every ton of hemp, flax, potash, bar or manufactured iron - -	0	2	6	0	2	6	0 5
Every ton of pig iron, or castings -	0	0	10	0	0	10	0 1
Every ton of copper, lead, or other ore, other than iron ore - -	0	2	0	0	2	0	0 4
Every ton of stone or iron ore -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0 0
Every hundred bushels of lime -	0	1	3	0	1	3	0 2
Every chaldron of coals - -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0 0
Every hundred pipe staves - -	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0 0
Every hundred hogshead staves or pipe or hogshead heading -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0 0
Every hundred barrel staves, or barrel heading - - -	0	0	1	0	0	1	0 0
Every hundred cubic feet of plank or scantling - - -	0	0	10	0	0	10	0 1
Every hundred cubic feet of other timber - - - -	0	0	5½	0	0	5½	0 0
Every gross hundred weight of all other commodities and packages -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0 0
And every empty boat or vessel which has not commodities or board to yield so much, except an empty							

TABLE OF RATES—Continued.

TOLLS.

	At the mouth of the South Branch.	At Payne's Falls.	At the Great Falls.
	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
ator vessel returning, whose load s already paid at the respective ces the sums fixed at each, in ich case she is to repass toll - - - - -	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 0

ich tolls are rated in sterling money, and may be discharged in for-
gold or silver coin of the present fineness, at the following rates, to

sh milled piece of eight, or dollar - - -	£0 4 6
coined silver, of equal fineness, per ounce - -	0 5 1¼
sh milled crowns - - - - -	0 5 0
h silver crowns - - - - -	0 5 0
nes, weighing eighteen pennyweights - - -	3 12 0
Johannes, weighing nine pennyweights - -	1 16 0
res, weighing six pennyweights, eighteen grains -	1 7 0
sh guineas, weighing five pennyweights, six grains -	1 1 0
h guineas, weighing five pennyweights, five grains -	1 0 10
oons, weighing seventeen pennyweights - -	3 6 0
sh pistoles, weighing four pennyweights, six grains -	0 16 6
h milled pistoles, weighing four pennyweights and four ns - - - - - - - -	0 16 4
n chequins, weighing two pennyweights, three grains -	0 8 6
gold coin (German excepted), by the pennyweight -	0 4 0

if any of the coins aforesaid, should hereafter be rendered less valu-
tan they are at present, either by lessening their weight, or therewith
; a greater quantity of alloy than is in them respectively, at present,
much of any of the said coins, the value of which is so reduced,
eceived for the tolls aforesaid, as is equal in value to the said coins
r present state of fineness and weight, shall be payable for the said
their reduced value only. And in case of refusal or neglect to pay
ls at the time of offering to pass through any of the said places, and
us to the vessel's passing through the same, the collectors of the said
ay lawfully refuse passage to such vessels; and if any vessel shall
rithout paying the said toll, then the said collectors may seize such
wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money,
so far as is necessary, shall be applied toward paying the said toll,
l expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid

to the owner, and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by sale of such vessel, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding, at least, three hundred shares, shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said tolls or any of them; or to determine that any article may pass free of toll.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the said river, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce, whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever for the use of the water of the said river, and the works thereon erected, shall, at any time hereafter, be imposed, by both or either of the said States, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the Legislatures of the said States may concur in, to prevent the importation of prohibited goods, or to prevent fraud in evading the payment of duties imposed in both or either of the said States, on goods imported into either of them. And whereas, it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose:

11. *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owner of any land, through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, *non compos*, or out of the State, on application to any two justices of the county, in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four inhabitants of his county, of property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, nor less than ten, nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, provided that not less than twelve do appear, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman that shall appear: "That he will faithfully, justly, and impartially, value the land (not exceeding in any case the width of one hundred and forty feet) and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by the cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that in such valuation, he will not spare any person through favor or affection, nor any person grieve through malice, hatred, or ill-will." And the inquisition thereupon taken, shall be signed by the sheriff, and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded: and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors, to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such land, as if conveyed by the owner to them, and their successors, by legal conveyance: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any farther damage shall arise to any proprietor of land, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new

shall happen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two jus-
the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued
:y in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said
ıt and directors. But nothing herein shall be taken or construed to
he proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any
s which may happen to any mills, forges, or other waterworks or
ements, which shall be begun or erected by such proprietor, after
st valuation, unless the said damage is wilfully or maliciously done
aid president and directors, or some person by their authority.

12. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors,
ajority of them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprie-
· the purchase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at
each of the said places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose
ing necessary buildings; and in case of disagreement, or any of the
ies aforesaid, or the proprietor being out of the State, then such
ıy be valued, condemned, and paid for, as aforesaid, for the purpose
d; and the said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of
l land, be seized thereof, in fee simple, as aforesaid. And whereas,
the places through which it may be necessary to conduct the said
nay be convenient for erecting mills, forges, and other waterworks,
persons possessors of such situation may design to improve the
ıd it is the intention of this act not to interfere with private proper-
or the purpose of improving and perfecting the said navigation:

e it enacted, That the water, or any part thereof, conveyed
any canal or cut made by the said company, shall not be used
purpose but navigation, unless the consent of the proprietors
ınd through which the same shall be led, be first had; and the said
ıt and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and
, if it can be conveniently done, to answer both the purposes of
on and waterworks aforesaid, to enter into reasonable agreements
ı proprietors of such situation, concerning the just proportion of the
s of making large canals or cuts, capable of carrying such quanti-
vater as may be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and also
such waterworks as aforesaid.

e it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for every of the
ıprietors to transfer his share or shares, by deed, executed before
nesses, and registered after proof of the execution thereof, in
ı company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which
hall also be exhibited to the president and directors, and registered
ompany's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to
y part of the profits from the said tolls: *Provided*, That no trans-
soever shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares,
for part of such shares, and that no share shall at any time be sold,
d, transferred, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the
another, whereby the said president and directors or proprietors of
company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to
concerning any such trust, but that every such person appearing as
l, to be proprietor, shall, as to the others of the said company, be to
tent taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee and the
or whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy
pursued. And whereas, it hath been represented to this General
y, that sundry persons are willing and desirous, on account of the

action of debt, or upon the case, in any court of record

16. *And be it enacted*, That, if the said capital an granted by this act shall prove insufficient, it shall an the said company, from time to time, to increase the sai dition of so many more whole shares as shall be judg said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at shares, present at any general meeting of the said com president and directors, or a majority of them, are he required, after giving at least one month's notice thereof Virginia gazettes, to open books at the beforementioned and entering such additional subscriptions; in which the said company for the time being, shall, and are have the preference of all others for the first thirty days shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing shares as any of them shall choose. And the said pre are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, th as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusti tions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of them, an exact list of such additional subscribers, wi respectively subscribed, into the general courts afore corded; and all proprietors of such additional sums s declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the sai

17. *And it is hereby declared and enacted*, That t allowed to be demanded and received at the nearest co the mouth of the South Branch, are granted and shall only that the said Potomac Company shall make the r being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one place on the north branch at which a road shall set o agreeably to the determination of the Assemblies of Vir

s hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the Great
e granted and shall be payable on condition only that the said Po-
Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated in
ons, from Payne's falls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot
and from the Great falls to tide-water, and shall, at or near the
falls, make a cut or canal, twenty-five feet wide and four feet deep,
ifficient locks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet
dth, and capable of conveying vessels or rafts drawing four feet wa-
the least, and shall make, at or near the Little falls, such canal and
if necessary, as will be sufficient and proper to let vessels and rafts
id into tide-water, or render the said river navigable in the natural

And it is hereby provided and enacted, That, in case the said com-
all not begin the said work within one year after the company shall
ed, or if the navigation shall not be made and improved between
at falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner hereinbefore men-
within three years after the said company shall be formed, that then
l company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege, or advan-
der this act. And in case the said company shall not complete the
ion through and from the Great falls to tide-water, as aforesaid,
ten years after the said company shall be formed, then shall all in-
f the said company, and all preference in their favor, as to the navi-
and tolls, at, through, and from, the Great Falls to tide-water, be
l and cease.

And be it enacted, That all commodities of the produce of either of
States, or of the western country, which may be carried or trans-
through the said locks, canals, and river, may be landed, sold, or
se disposed of, free from any other duties, impositions, regulations,
ctions, of any kind, than the like commodities of the produce of the
which the same may happen to be so landed, sold, shipped, or dis-

And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of this Commonwealth
authorized and directed to subscribe to the amount of fifty shares
f of the same; and the money necessary in consequence of such
tion shall be paid as the same shall be required. And the treasurer
time being shall have a right to vote according to such shares, in
or by proxy appointed by him, and shall receive the proportion of
aforesaid which shall from time to time become due to this State
shares aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That so much of every act and acts with-
urview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

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for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies estab-
or opening and extending the navigation of Potomac and James rivers.—[Passed Oc-
4.]

hereas, it is the desire of the Representatives of this commonwealth
ace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexam-
erits of George Washington, Esq., toward his country; and it is
sh, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which,
springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in

establishing, and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments, also, of the gratitude of his country:

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the Treasurer be directed, in addition to the subscriptions he is already authorized to make to the respective undertakers for opening the navigations of Potomac and James rivers, to subscribe to the amount of fifty shares to the former, and a hundred shares to the latter, to be paid in like manner with the subscriptions abovementioned; and that the shares so subscribed, be, and the same are hereby vested in George Washington, Esq., his heirs and assigns, for ever, in as effectual a manner as if the subscriptions had been made by himself or by his attorney.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Potomac rivers."—[Passed October, 1785.]

1. Whereas, by an act, entitled "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Potomac rivers," and reciting that, "whereas, it is the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, Esq., toward his country; and it is their wish, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which both as springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in establishing, and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments, also, of the gratitude of his country," it is enacted, "that the Treasurer be directed, in addition to the subscriptions he is already authorized to make to the respective undertakings for opening the navigations of Potomac and James rivers, to subscribe, to the amount of fifty shares to the former, and one hundred shares to the latter, to be paid in like manner with the subscriptions above mentioned; and that the shares so subscribed be, and the same are hereby, vested in George Washington, Esq., his heirs and assigns, for ever, in as effectual a manner as if the subscriptions had been made by himself or his attorney: And whereas, the said George Washington, Esq., in his letter addressed to the Governor, which has been laid before the General Assembly, hath expressed his sentiments thereupon, in the words following, to wit:—"Your excellency having been pleased to transmit me a copy of the act appropriating to my benefit certain shares in the companies for opening the navigation of James and Potomac rivers, I take the liberty of returning to the General Assembly, through your hands, the profound and grateful acknowledgements, inspired by so signal a mark of their beneficent intentions toward me. I beg you, sir, to assure them, that I am filled on this occasion with every sentiment which can flow from a heart warm with love for my country; sensible to every token of its approbation and affection; and solicitous to testify, in every instance, a respectful submission to its wishes: With these sentiments in my bosom, I need not dwell on the anxiety I feel, in being obliged, in this instance, to decline a favor, which is rendered no less flattering by the manner in which it is conveyed, than it is affectionate in itself. In explaining this obligation, I pass over a comparison of my en-

in the public service with the many honorable testimonies of ap-
ı which have already so far over-rated and over-paid them; reci-
consideration only, which supersedes the necessity of recurring to
ıer. When I was first called to the station with which I was hon-
ng the late conflict for our liberties—to the diffidence which I had
reasons to feel in accepting it, I thought it my duty to join to a
lution to shut my hand against every pecuniary recompense; to
ution I have invariably adhered—from this resolution (if I had
nation) I do not consider myself at liberty to depart. While I re-
refore, my fervent acknowledgments to the legislature for their
l sentiments and intentions in my favor, and at the same time beg
be persuaded, that a remembrance of this singular proof of their
toward me, will never cease to cherish returns of the warmest
and gratitude, I must pray that their act, so far as it has for its ob-
ersonal emolument, may not have its effect: But if it should please
ral Assembly to permit me to turn the destination of the fund vest-
, from my private emoluments, to objects of a public nature, it will
ıdy, in selecting these, to prove the sincerity of my gratitude for
r conferred on me, by preferring such as may appear most sub-
to the enlightened and patriotic views of the Legislature:" And
the desire of the General Assembly to mark, by the provision above
d, their sense of the illustrious merits of the said George Wash-
sq., at the same time that it is strengthened by this fresh and en-
proof of his title to the gratitude of his country, is superseded by
ect for his disinterested wishes and patriotic views:
it enacted, That the said recited act, so far as it vests in George
ton, Esq., and his heirs, the shares therein directed to be subscribed
me, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
l be it further enacted, That the said shares, with the tolls
its hereafter accruing therefrom, shall stand appropriated to such
f a public nature, in such manner, and under such distributions,
id George Washington, Esq., by deed during his life, or by his last
testament, shall direct and appoint.

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giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac and James River Companies.—[Passed December 1, 1787.]

as, it hath been represented to the General Assembly that the
of the navigation in Potomac and James rivers, hath been retard-
failure of many of the members of the companies instituted for
ose of effecting the same, to pay their respective subscriptions;
reas, the mode of recovery now established by law, hath been
holly inadequate thereto; and works of such general utility, to
e commonwealth hath already advanced several sums of money,
e to time, as the same have been called for, ought not to be frus-
the delinquency of individuals:
therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That, if any sub-
o the Potomac or James River Company now is, or hereafter
in arrear for any sum or sums of money called for in pursuance
of the two acts of General Assembly, the one entitled "An act

for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river;" and the other, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of James river;" it shall and may be lawful for a majority of the directors of each company, to recover any such sum or sums of money from such subscriber in the General Court at any additional or other session thereof, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court: *Provided*, The person against whom such motion may be made, hath ten days' previous notice thereof: *Provided, also*, That if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empannelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately charged to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid. But the said directors shall not be required to prove that he did so assume, until he shall first have made oath that he did not so assume. And it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered upon the verdict rendered, with costs; and execution shall issue thereupon, returnable to any day of the said sessions of the General Court, which the said court shall direct. So much of the said recited acts of Assembly, as comes within the purview of this act, is hereby repealed: *Provided, always*, That so much of this act as relates to the Potomac Company, shall be suspended until the Legislature of the State of Maryland shall pass a law to the same effect.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river."—[Passed December 16, 1790.]

Whereas, it has been represented to the present General Assembly, by the president and directors of the Potomac Company, that the time allowed by law for making and improving the navigation of the Potomac river, between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner therein mentioned, is found not sufficient to perform the work:

SEC. 2. *Be it therefore enacted*, That the further time of three years shall be allowed the said company for making and improving the navigation of the said river above the Great falls.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the shares not already subscribed for, be hereafter taken up, but on first paying the amount of the previous calls, and interest from the time the calls ought to have been complied with, and that delinquent subscribers shall pay interest from the time the money called for ought to have been paid, with the actual expense of notice, and that the same shall be recovered with, and in like manner, as the principal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the place of collection of tolls shall be at or near Hook's falls, instead of being at or near Payne's and that one-fourth of the tolls made payable at Payne's falls, shall henceforth be demandable and received at Hook's falls, and one-fourth of the tolls payable at the Great falls, shall be demandable and received at the Great falls, and also on goods and produce landed at or near *Watts's* branch.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the said company are hereby empowered to apply so much of the capital subscribed, and tolls as may arise, as they shall judge necessary toward opening, improving, and extending navigation on the branches of Potomac river, above Seneca.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for persons, not citizens of this commonwealth, to purchase and hold the

ıcribed shares of the said Potomac Company: *Provided*, That ɔns so purchasing shall not thereby become citizens of this com-lth.

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to amend the act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for open-extending the navigation of the Potomac river.'"—[Passed November 21, 1791.]

:as, on application of the president and directors of the Potomac y, an act was passed during the last session of the General As-which, among other things, did grant to the said company the right extend, and improve, the navigation of the branches of the Poto-r, above Seneca, which grant was made from an expectation that company would forthwith proceed in improving the navigation of branches:

it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That the said grant forfeited, unless the company aforesaid proceed, within twelve rom the date hereof, in the opening and improving the naviga-he said branches.

l be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for per-citizens of this Commonwealth to purchase and hold the sub-as well as the non-subscribed shares of the Potomac Company:

l, That the persons, so purchasing, shall not thereby become cit-this Commonwealth.

Assembly, begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Rich-on Monday the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord

it enacted, That so much of the act of General Assembly, passed :ar 1787, entitled "An act giving a more speedy remedy against nt subscribers to the Potomac and James River Companies," as o the Potomac Company, shall be, and is hereby, repealed; and of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for open-extending the navigation of Potomac river," as directed the sale hares of delinquent subscribers, shall be and remain in full force :t.

l be it further enacted, That the time for the completing the naviga-'otomac river, between the Great falls and the head, shall be, and y, extended, until the first day of January, one thousand seven and ninety-five; and that no privilege or advantage granted by be forfeited or lost, in case the navigation aforesaid shall be fin-:hin the time hereby limited, any thing in any act to the contrary otwithstanding.

l be it further enacted, That the several tolls made payable by f General Assembly, entitled "An act for opening and extending ɡation of Potomac river at Payne's falls," shall, instead thereof, be at Hook's falls; and the tolls by said act made payable at the ls shall be payable at the Great falls and at Watts's branch, in portion as shall be directed by the president and directors of the Company; and that the tolls by the said act made payable at the f the South branch shall be, and are hereby, made payable at

6. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of July next.

[By act of Virginia, concerning the General Court of the State, jurisdiction is granted to the General Court to hear and determine motions against delinquent subscribers to Potomac Company. December 18, 1819, act of Virginia relating to the powers of the superior court of the State, grants to circuit courts, jurisdiction to hear and determine motions against sheriffs and other law officers for refusing to pay moneys due to them and the Potomac Company and others.]

AN ACT to prevent obstructions to the navigation of Potomac river, above the falls.—[Passed January 7, 1800.]

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly that the water carriage above the falls, in the river Potomac, and also in a branch of the said river, commonly called the south branch, as high up the said branch as to Moorfield, in Hardy county, is greatly obstructed by erecting fish-dams and other obstructions therein: for remedy thereof,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That all fish-dams and other devices for catching fish, and all other obstructions already made, or hereafter to be made, in the river Potomac, between the Little Falls and Savage creek, or in the branch of the said Potomac, commonly called the south branch, shall be, and they are hereby, deemed and declared nuisances, and may be pulled down, abated, and destroyed, as such, by any person or persons whatsoever. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, upon information given to him on oath of the existence of any such nuisance, to issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff, or any constable of his county, requiring such officer to remove the said nuisance without delay, who shall, thereupon, execute and effect the same; and, if necessary, he may summons sufficient aid for that purpose. No person or persons, whatsoever, shall, hereafter, put, place, or erect, any fish-dam or other obstruction, or place or make any heap of stones within the said parts of either of the said rivers, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in any court of record within this commonwealth, with costs, by action of debt or information (wherein but one imparlance shall be allowed), one-half to the use of the informer or the party prosecuting, and the other half thereof to the justices of the county where the said prosecution may take place, and applied toward clearing and improving the navigation of the said river.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall obstruct or hinder the pulling down, destroying, or abating any such nuisance as aforesaid, or shall assault, beat, or wound, any person, for having pulled down, destroyed, or abated any such nuisance as aforesaid, or for attempting so to do, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs, by action as aforesaid, and applied in like manner; and, moreover, be subject to the action of the party injured for damages.

SEC. 3. In every action or suit commenced for the recovery of any of the penalties imposed by this act, and, also, in every action for an assault and battery, for any thing [done], or attempted to be done, in pursuance of this act, on an affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, to the court in which the suit is depending, that there is just cause for bringing the same, the defendant shall and may be compelled to give sufficient bail.

SEC. 4. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect any legal right now possessed by Robert Walker to keep up a mill upon the south branch of the said river Potomac, under the regulations and conditions by law established.

SEC. 5. This act shall commence, and be in force, from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river.—[Passed January 13, 1802.]

1. Whereas, the extension of the navigation of the river Shenandoah will be of public utility, for which purpose it may be necessary to cut lands and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river; and the Legislature of Virginia being impressed with the importance of the object, and desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking; and whereas, it is in proof before the legislature that the endeavors to form a company for that purpose, under the act of legislature, passed January 23, 1798, have been ineffectual; and the Potomac Company having, by their board of directors, communicated to the present legislature their willingness to undertake that important work:

2. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly*, That, for and in consideration of the expenses the said company will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, erecting locks, and other works, for opening the falls of the said river, and the north and south branches, to wit, the north branch up to the mouth of Smith's creek, in the county of Shenandoah, and the south branch to a place called Carthraes, in the county of Rockingham, where the said south branch forks, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, with all their profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the stockholders of the Potomac Company, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be for ever exempt from the payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment, whatever: and the said president and directors shall be entitled to demand and receive at such place or places on the said river as they shall think proper, the same tolls which were allowed the Shenandoah Company under the act of General Assembly, passed the 23d day of January, 1798, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Shenandoah river," but which tolls shall be subject to a reasonable deduction by the legislature after the end of seven years from the completion of the said navigation; and they shall demand the said tolls immediately after they have rendered the mouth of the said river Shenandoah navigable, which tolls may be discharged in dollars and cents, and other coin made current by law.

3. And, in case of refusal or neglect to pay the tolls at the time of offering to pass through the place aforesaid, and previous to raft or vessel passing through the same, the collector of these tolls may lawfully refuse passage to such raft or vessel; and if any vessel or raft of timber shall pass without paying the said tolls, then the said collectors may seize such vessel or raft of timber wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money, which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied toward paying the said tolls, and

ıll expenses of seizure and sale; and the balance, if any, shall be paid to he owners: *Provided, always*, That any person having the direction of ıuch vessel or raft of timber shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not ɔaid by the sale of such timber or vessel, as aforesaid; and that the said company, or a majority thereof, holding at least four hundred shares, shall ıave full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said ɔlls, or any of them, or to determine that any vessel may pass free of duty.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said river, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce, whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for he use of the water of the said river, and the works thereon erected, shall, ıt any time hereafter, be imposed by the General Assembly of Virginia.

5. And whereas, it is necessary, for making the said canals, locks, and ɔther works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of and for the purpose: *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which a canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State, on application to any two justices of the county in which such land shall lie, the said ustices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four freeholders of his county not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, on a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the jury; and, when met, provided that not ess than twelve do appear, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially value the land (not exceeding in any case the width of one hundred and forty feet), and all damages the owners thereof shall sustain, by cutting the canal through such and, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person through fear or affection, nor any person grieve through malice, hatred, or ill-will; and the inquisition thereıpon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the ury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded; and, upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and, on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such land, as if conveyed to them and their successors by legal conveyance: *Provided, nevertheless*, That, if any further damages shall arise to any proprietor of lands, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as such new damage shall happen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president and directors; but nothing herein shall be taken or construed to entitle the proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills,

lawful for them to open books, and receive subscriptions therein of one ıdred shares, in addition to the shares now held by the present Poto- : Company; and such subscribers, on the payment of the sum of one ıdred and forty-five pounds sterling each, to the said president and di- ors or their treasurer, in such proportion and times as they, the said ıident and directors, shall appoint, shall thenceforth be deemed and sidered as members of the said company, and entitled to receive their dividends and proportions of the tolls herein mentioned.

2. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing reof.

ACT to repeal a part of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river."—[Passed January 4, 1803.]

. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That so much of the act sed at the last session entitled "An act authorizing the Potomac Com- y to open the Shenandoah river," as reserves to the Legislature the ıt of reducing, after the expiration of seven years from the completion he navigation of said river, the tolls by the said act allowed, shall be, . is hereby, repealed.

. And the tolls hereby granted by the said act are hereby secured to stockholders of the Potomac Company, their heirs and assigns, for r, in the same manner that the tolls on the Potomac have been hereto- secured by the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland.

. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of five years, allowed by the ›rerecited act, for completing the navigation of the Shenandoah river, ll be computed from the time of passing this act.

. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 27, 1803.]

. Whereas, it appears, by a memorial from the directors of the Potomac npany, that the locks erected at the Great falls are only twelve feet in adth, instead of fourteen feet, as the law directs:

:. *Be it enacted and declared*, That the said locks which have been al- ly erected and completed, shall be deemed and taken as sufficient and ctual, as if the same had been constructed and erected of the breadth ourteen feet: *Provided, always*, That nothing herein contained shall be ıstrued to authorize the erecting in future any lock or locks for the im- ıvement of the navigation of the said river, of any dimensions less than hty feet in length and twelve feet in breadth: *Provided, also*, That ry lock which shall hereafter be repaired or erected, shall be repaired erected of stone, or such materials as a general meeting of the proprie- s shall deem most conducive to the public interest and convenience.

3. And whereas, it appears by the said memorial, that doubts have arisen ative to the true construction of the seventeenth section of the act enti- d "An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac 'er," in the specification therein mentioned and expressed of the seasons

in which the said river shall be made well capable of being navigated: *Be it therefore enacted and declared*, That, by the words "dry seasons," as used in the said section, were, and are to be intended and understood, all seasons, so far as relates to the navigation of the said river from Fort Cumberland to tide-water.

4. *And be it enacted*, That Tobias Lear, Stevens Thompson Mason, Lawrence A. Washington, Hugh Holmes, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Osborne Sprigg, and Edward McCarty, shall and are hereby appointed commissioners to explore and review the said river at any time before the 1st day of November, when the water is in such a state as to enable them to judge most accurately of the work which has been done by said company; and they shall report to the next General Assembly the manner in which the said work is done, the depth of water in the shallowest places where boats generally pass, and all other necessary information that can be procured relative to the subject, together with their own opinions thereon.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Potomac Company are hereby authorized and empowered to employ from the State of Maryland slaves, for the purpose of further improving the navigation of the said river, and that the slaves so employed shall not be entitled to their freedom in consequence of such removal from Maryland, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. *Be it enacted*, That the further time of three years, to be computed from the expiration of the term already given, shall be, and is hereby, allowed the Potomac Company, to complete the navigation of the said river.

7. *Provided*, That a majority of the said commissioners shall be sufficient to execute the duties assigned them by this act, who shall be paid for their services by the Potomac Company.

8. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 5, 1808.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the president and directors of the Potomac Company shall be, and they are hereby, allowed the further term of three years, from the expiration of the time heretofore allowed by law, to complete the navigation of the Shenandoah river.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 11, 1811.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the further term of three years, to be computed from the expiration of the term heretofore granted, shall be, and the same is hereby, allowed to the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act of the State of Virginia.

from "AN ACT incorporating a new company, to open and extend the navigation of ıdoah river and its branches, and for other purposes."—[Passed February 3, 1814.]

ıereas, the extension of the navigation of Shenandoah river will be ic utility, and the Potomac Company, which has failed to complete l navigation within the time limited by their charter, has, on certain ɔns, agreed to relinquish any further claim thereto: and whereas, be necessary to cut canals and erect locks and other works on both f the river; and the General Assembly, impressed with the im- e of the object, and desirous of encouraging so useful an under- ;"

And be it further enacted, That the president and directors of the mpany shall pay and reimburse to the Potomac Company the value locks and other works done and erected in the Shenandoah river branches by the said company; to be ascertained and fixed by more reputable and disinterested persons, to be appointed by the ɪs of the respective companies; which valuation shall be paid in ıal annual instalments, with legal interest, commencing from the y of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: *Provided*, ·, That if the tolls herein allowed shall not, in any year, amount nstalment payable in that year, the balance shall not be required ıid in that year, but the payment thereof shall be postponed until ıe paid out of subsequent tolls."

And be it further enacted, That if the said company shall not be on or before the first day of December next, or the work com- l within eighteen months from and after the formation of the said ıy; or if the navigation shall not be made and improved as afore- the manner hereinbefore mentioned, within five years after the npany shall be established, that then the said company shall not led to any benefit, privilege, or advantage, under this act; and the the Commonwealth to extend to the Potomac Company, upon d equitable conditions, a further time to open and improve the ion of said river, or otherwise to dispose of the subject, in such as to them may seem wise and just, shall thereupon revest and be te."

Act of the State of Virginia.

f extending the time of completing subscriptions, and organizing the New Shenandoah Company, and for other purposes.—[Passed November 9, 1814.]

enacted by the General Assembly, That the period of six months, omputed from the termination of the present war between the States and Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby, allowed to r Shenandoah Company, to complete the subscriptions and organ- said company, instead of the time prescribed by the act incorpo- ıe same. And all the interest arising under any contract or con- ɜtween the said company and the Potomac Company, shall cease ıe until the said Shenandoah Company shall be organized and ıed.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of five years, c from the time the said company shall be organized and est and is hereby, allowed them, to open and extend the navig Shenandoah river and its branches.

3. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

[By act of the State of Virginia, 2d January, 1824, the New Company are allowed five years, to be computed from 1st A to comply with the conditions of the act incorporating said co

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Memorandum of an agreement made between the president a of the New Shenandoah Company on the one part, and t Company, by Jonah Thompson, their agent, on the othe nesseth :

That, for and in consideration of the conveyance of the car locks erected, and all and every of the rights, claims, and interest tomac Company heretofore cut, erected, and claimed, by the sai Company, on the Shenandoah river, hereby conveyed and ceded Shenandoah Company by the said Potomac Company, the said Ne doah Company do agree to pay to the said Potomac Company the teen thousand dollars, to be taken in shares of fifty dollars each, o of the New Shenandoah Company, to be redeemable by the last pany, agreeably to a resolution of the Potomac Company, passed last. And further, that the Potomac Company do bind themsel cure, by indisputable title, their rights to the said canals, locks, &c the adverse claims of the United States and individuals, to the N andoah Company, especially of the United States armory, Wilson's and Craighill's mills.

It is understood that the foregoing agreement is subject to the ra of the several companies at their general meeting. The New She Company being about to have their general meeting on the fifteen imo, and the Potomac Company to be called into general meeting a possible; unless the president and directors of the Potomac Compa take upon themselves the responsibility of the said ratification.

Given this 24th day of October, 1815.

CHAS. STUART,
President of New Shenandoah Com
DAVID GOLLADA
GEO. HUSTON,
CHAS. LEWIS.
JONAH THOMPSO
For the Potomac Com

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company on th August, 1816, the following resolution was entered into:

Resolved, That this meeting do ratify the agreement entered in the New Shenandoah Company by Jonah Thompson, in behalf of th ident and directors of the Potomac Company, on the 24th of Octob It being, however, expressly understood, that the Potomac Compan in no way, be bound to guaranty against the adverse claims of the

any canals or locks, or other matters; and that they will merely
ıeir rights to such canals, locks, &c., and place the Shenandoah
as to those in their shoes; and further, that the president and di-
the Potomac Company have drawn, by some competent person,
nent of writing fully expressing the intention of the parties, and
same legally executed and recorded.

ıllowing further time to the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the Potomac.—[Passed 18th of February, 1817.]

ıacted by the General Assembly, That the further time of three
ɔe computed from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hun-
seventeen, be allowed the Potomac Company to complete the nav-
the river Potomac.
ı act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

ION concerning the upper navigation of the Potomac, and a communication be-
Ohio, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers.—[Agreed to by both Houses of the
e of Virginia, January 8, 1820.]

d by the General Assembly, That the board of public works be,
ıre hereby, requested to inquire into the expediency of directing
:ipal engineer to examine the waters of the Potomac above the
: of the District of Columbia, with a view to ascertain and report
most effectual means of improving the navigation of the same;
plore the country between the Potomac and the Ohio on the one
:he Potomac and the Rappahannock on the other, with a view to
ınd report upon the practicability of effecting a communication
between the three rivers.

ſ ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 29, 1821.]

s, it is represented to the General Assembly that the Potomac
have failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the acts of
atures of the States of Virginia and Maryland incorporating the
any, for the purpose of opening and extending the navigation of
Potomac and its branches: and whereas, it is the interest of this
ealth that such measures should be conjointly adopted by the
es of the said States as shall insure to the people thereof the at-
ıf the important objects for which the charter of the said company
ɔd:
erefore enacted by the General Assembly, That, so soon as the
e of Maryland shall pass an act corresponding with this act in its
, the Governor of this commonwealth, by and with the advice of
il of State, shall appoint two commissioners, to meet such com-
as may be appointed on the part of the State of Maryland, whose
ıll be to examine into and report the state of the navigation of the

or establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac.—[Passed November Session, 1784.]

ereas, the extension of navigation of Potomac river, from tide-water highest place practicable on the north branch, will be of great public and many persons are willing to subscribe large sums of money to o laudable and beneficial a work, and it is just and proper that they, eirs, and assigns, should be empowered to receive reasonable tolls for satisfaction for the money advanced by them in carrying the work ecution, and the risk they run: And whereas, it may be necessary canals and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river, Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, impressed with the impor- f the object, are desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking: e,

e *it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall y be lawful to open books in the city of Annapolis, Georgetown, and cktown, in this State, for receiving and entering subscriptions for l undertaking, under the management of Christopher Richmond in Davison, merchant, or either of them, at the city of Annapolis; a Deakins and Benjamin Stoddert, or either of them, at Georgetown; seph Sim and Abraham Faw, or either of them, at Frederick- and under the management of such persons, and at such places, in a, as shall be appointed by act of Assembly of that Government, subscriptions shall be made personally, or by power of attorney, and made in Spanish milled dollars, but may be paid in foreign silver coin of the value; that the said books shall be opened for receiv- bscriptions on the eighth day of February next, and continue open purpose until the tenth day of May next, inclusive; and on the enth day of the said month of May, there shall be a general meeting ubscribers at the town of Alexandria, of which meeting notice shall n by the said managers, or any four of them, in the Maryland and a gazettes, at least one month next before the said meeting: *Pro-* That if the same time of receiving subscriptions, and of meeting, not be appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, then there shall be ng of the subscribers at the time by them appointed at the place d, notice whereof to be given as aforesaid, and the subscriptions t the times and places appointed by Virginia shall be then received, ch meeting shall and may be continued from day to day until the s is finished; and the acting managers, at the time and place afore- all lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the tice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the state of the bscriptions; and if one-half the capital sum aforesaid should, upon ation, appear not to have been subscribed, then the said managers, said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to p the deficiency; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with as subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said rs, or any four or more of them, under their hands, into the general of each State, to be there recorded; and in case more than two d and twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars o-ninths of a dollar shall be subscribed, then the same shall be re-

; from the subscriptions and the tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, her works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges; so to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll gatherers, ers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and heir respective wages or allowances, and settle, pass, and sign, their ts; and also to make and establish rules of proceedings, and to trans- the other business and concerns of the said company, in and during rvals between the general meetings of the same; and they shall be , as a satisfaction for their trouble therein, such sum of money as y a general meeting of the subscribers, be determined: *Provided al-* That the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty and with such se- s the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, rue and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the ce to be made to him for his services shall not exceed thre pounds undred for the disbursements by him made, and that no officer in company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing his own

d be it enacted, That the said president and directors, and their rs, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, from time, as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that , and direct at what time, and in what proportion, the proprietors vance and pay off the sums subscribed, which orders shall be ad- at least one month in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes; and hereby authorized and empowered to demand and receive of the proprietors, from time to time, the sums of money so ordered to be d, for carrying on and executing, or repairing and keeping in order, works, until the sums subscribed shall be fully paid; and to order sums to be deposited into the hands of the treasurer, to be by him d and paid out, as the said president and directors, or a majority of all order and direct; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse ct to pay their said proportions within one month after the same so and advertised aforesaid, the said president and directors, or a major- em, may sell at auction, and convey to the purchaser, the share or f such proprietor so refusing or neglecting payment, giving at least nth's notice of the sale in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes; and, aining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced , they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner; uch sale shall not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be d as aforesaid, with the incidental charges, the said president and s, or a majority of them, may, in the name of the company, sue for, over the balance, by action of debt on the case: and the said pur- r purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as id sale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor.

d (to continue the succession of the said president and directors, keep up the same number) *be it enacted*, That, from time to time, e expiration of the said term for which the said president and direc- re appointed, the proprietors of the said company, at the next general , shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of r choose others in their stead; and in case of the death, removal, tion, or incapacity, of the president, or any of the said directors, may,

and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors, in the room of him, or them, so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

7. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the presence of proprietors, having one hundred shares at the least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting, and that there be a general meeting of proprietors on the first Monday of August in every year, at such convenient town as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said general meeting; but if a sufficient number should not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn such meeting from day to day till a general meeting of proprietors shall be had, which may be continued from day to day until the business of the company is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the said company's books; and at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares; and upon any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the proprietors of the said company, at any convenient town, giving at least one month's previous notice in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid.

9. *And be it enacted*, That for and in consideration of the expenses the said proprietors will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, erecting locks and other works for opening the different falls of the said river, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, with all their profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be for ever exempt from payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment whatsoever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times for ever hereafter, to demand and receive, at the nearest convenient place below the mouth of the south branch, and at or near Payne's falls, and at or above the Great falls of the river Potomac, and every of those places separately, for all commodities transported through either of them, respectively, tolls, according to the following table and rates, to wit:

	At the mouth of the South Branch.			At Payne's Falls.			At the Great Falls.		
	STERLING.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ıe or hogshead of wine con- more than sixty-five galls.	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	3	0
ıd. of rum, or other spirits	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	6
gshead of tobacco - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
sk between sixty-five and ive gallons, one-half of a r hogshead; barrels, one-part; and smaller casks or ı proportion, according to ality and quantity of their ts of wine or spirits. ı of linseed oil, the same as									
.shel of wheat, peas, beans, seed - - -	0	0	0½	0	0	0½	0	0	1
ushel of Indian corn, or rain, or salt - -	0	0	0¼	0	0	0¼	0	0	0½
.rrel of pork - -	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	1	0
.rrel of beef - -	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8
.rrel of flour - -	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6
n of hemp, flax, potash, bar ıufactured iron - -	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	5	0
n of pig-iron or castings -	1	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	8
n of copper, lead, or other her than iron ore - -	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
n of stone, or iron ore -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10
ındred bushels of lime -	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	6
ıaldron of coals - -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10
ındred of pipe staves -	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	4½
ındred hogshead-staves, or r hogshead-heading -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	3
ındred barrel-staves, or bar- ıding - - -	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
ındred cubic feet of plank ıtling - - -	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	8
undred cubic feet of other - - - - -	0	0	5½	0	0	5½	0	0	11
'oss hundred weight of all commodities or packages -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	3
ery empty boat or vessel has not commodities on to yield so much, except pty boat or vessel returning, ı load has already paid, at espective places, the sums at each, in which case, she ıass toll-free - -	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	5	0

ınd whereas, it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks, er works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quan- ınd for the purpose: *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be law- he said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with ers of any land through which the said canal is intended to pass, ırchase thereof; and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owner shall be a feme covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State, cation to any two justices of the county in which such land shall aid justices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four inhabitants of his ıf property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any nterested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed ırrant, not less than ten, nor more than twenty days thereafter; sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon jury; and, when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to yman that shall appear, that he will faithfully, justly, and impar- ue the land (not exceeding in any case the width of two hundred all damages the owner thereof shall sustain, by the cutting the ɔugh such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, in such valuation, he will not spare any person for favor or affec- any person grieve for hatred, malice, or ill-will; and the inquisi- upon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more y, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by rded; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed e and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such if conveyed by the owner to them and their successors by legal ıce; *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any further damage shall ny proprietor of land in consequence of opening such canal, or in such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new damage pen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the here the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury ıanner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president ctors; but nothing herein shall be taken or construed to entitle the rs of any such lands to recover compensation for any damages nay happen to any mills, forges, or other works or improvements hall be begun or erected by such proprietor after such first valua- less the same damage is wilfully or maliciously done by the said it and directors, or some person by their authority.

nd be it enacted, That the said president and directors, or a ma- f them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietor for hase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at or near such aid places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting y buildings; and, in case of disagreement, or any of the disabilities l, or the proprietor being out of the State, then such land may be condemned, and paid for, as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid; said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of the said seized thereof in fee simple, as aforesaid.

nd whereas, some of the places through which it may be necessary ıct the said canals, may be convenient for erecting mills, forges, or

e said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby em-
wered and required, after giving at least one month's previous notice
ereof, in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, to open books in the be-
rementioned places for receiving and entering such additional subscrip-
ons, in which the proprietors of the said company, for the time being,
all, and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others, for the
st thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking
d subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose;
d the said president and directors are hereby required to observe in all
her respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for re-
iving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return,
der the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such ad-
tional subscribers, with the sums by them respectively subscribed in the
neral courts as aforesaid, to be there recorded; and all proprietors of
ch additional shares, shall, and are hereby declared to be, thencefor-
ard, incorporated into the said company.

17. *And it is hereby declared and enacted*, That the tolls hereinbefore
lowed to be demanded and received at the nearest convenient place below
e mouth of the south branch, are granted, and shall be paid, on condi-
on, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well
pable of being navigated, in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot
ater, from the place on the north branch, at which a road shall set off
the Cheat river, agreeably to the determination of the Assemblies of
irginia and Maryland, to and through the place which may be fixed on
low the mouth of the south branch for receipt of the tolls aforesaid;
it, if the said river is only made navigable, as aforesaid, from Fort Cum-
rland to and through the said place below the mouth of the south
anch, then only two-thirds of the said tolls shall be there received; that
e tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at or near
ayne's falls are granted, and shall be payable, on condition, only, that
e said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being
vigated, in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot water, from the
id place of collection, near the mouth of the south branch, to and
rough Payne's falls, aforesaid; that the tolls hereinbefore allowed to
demanded and received at the Great falls are granted, and shall be
yable, on condition, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make
e river well capable of being navigated, in dry seasons, from Payne's
lls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot water, and from the
reat falls to tide-water; and shall, at or near the Great falls, make a
it or canal, twenty-five feet wide, and four feet deep, with sufficient
cks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet in breadth,
d capable of conveying vessels, or rafts, drawing four feet water at the
ast; and shall make, at or near the Little falls, such canal, and locks,
necessary, as will be sufficient and proper to let vessels and rafts,
foresaid, into tide-water, or render the said river navigable in the natural
ourse.

18. *And it is hereby provided and enacted*, That, in case the said com-
any shall not begin the said work within one year after the company
hall be formed, or if the navigation shall not be made and improved be-
ween the Great falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner hereinbefore
entioned, within three years after the said company shall be formed,
at then the said company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege,

occasion considerable delay in the work, and render it, in a degree, less secure: and have therefore prayed that acts of both Assemblies may pass, making it necessary that such canals contain two only, instead of the four feet required by the said acts; or that, if the level should be broke by locks placed apart from each other, that the first level may necessarily contain only two feet depth, and the other, or rest, four: all which suggestions appearing to this General Assembly to be true, and the prayer of the said petition to be reasonable,

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any canal which shall be cut or made on one level bythe Potomac Company, at the Great or Little falls of Potomac river, supplied by the current of that river, containing two feet depth of water, at the least, in dry seasons, and communicating again with the river, by locks, if necessary, the spaces between the locks, if they should be placed distant from each other, containing four feet depth of water, shall be equally available, to every intent and purpose; and the said company shall be entitled to the same tolls, and shall have all the rights whatsoever, as if the whole of such canals had been made to contain four feet depth of water, agreeably to the directions of the said acts: any thing in the said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. This act to take place as soon as a similar law shall be passed by the Legislature of the commonwealth of Virginia.

A second supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac.—[Passed November session, 1786.]

1. Whereas, the last two summers have been so unfavorable to the work of making and improving the navigation above the Great falls in the Potomac river, that the same cannot probably be perfected within the three years limited and allowed by the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac; therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the said Potomac company shall have, and be allowed, until the 17th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for making and improving the navigation between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland; and that, on the same being done, in the manner prescribed by the said act, before the said seventeenth day of November, the said company shall be entitled to all tolls, profits, and advantages, as if the same were done within the three years allowed by the said act, any thing contained in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. This act to take place as soon a similar law shall be passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

AN ACT giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac Company.—[Passed November session, 1787.]

Whereas, it hath been represented to this General Assembly that the opening of the navigation of the Potomac river hath been retarded by the failure of many of the members of the company, instituted for the purpose

any part of the capital of the said company, and also the tolls as
y arise, in opening, improving, and extending the navigation on the
s of the said river above Seneca; which being thought reasonable—
it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said
Company have, and be allowed, until the first day of January,
isand seven hundred and ninety-five, for making and improving
gation between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland; and, on the
ing done in the manner prescribed by the original act, shall be en-
all tolls, profits, and advantages, as if the same was done within
e years allowed by the same act.
d be it enacted, That no share in the said company, not already
ed for, shall be taken up or filled, but on first paying the full amount
evious calls, with interest from the time the calls ought to have been
d with; and that delinquent subscribers and holders of shares shall
rest from the time the money ought to have paid by them respect-
any calls made, or to be made, together with the actual expense
l by the company on serving notice on which to ground a motion
ment against any such delinquent; and that the interest shall be re-
with, and in the same manner, as the principal; and the expense of
hall be taxed with the other costs.
d be it enacted, That foreigners shall be, and are hereby, enabled to
e for, purchase, and hold shares in the said company.
d be it enacted, That the tolls which were granted to be demand-
received at or near Payne's falls may be demanded, collected, and
l, at or near Hook's falls, in the same manner as they might have
llected and received at or near Payne's falls aforesaid, and in the
ereof; and that one-third part of such tolls as would be payable at
at falls on the navigation being completed at and through those falls,
nce to tide-water, may henceforth, until the whole shall become pay-
demanded, collected, and received, at the Great falls, and, also, at
nvenient place at or near the mouth of Watts's branch, on all goods,
dities, and produce landed at the Great falls, or at or near the mouth
s's branch, respectively; and the same mode may be pursued for
ing payment thereof, as may be lawfully used to compel payment
tolls to the said company.
d be it enacted, That the president and directors of the said com-
or the time being, may, from time to time, apply any part of the cap-
k of the said company, and, also, the tolls, as they may arise, in
, improving, and extending the navigation of the branches of the
er above Seneca: *Provided*, That no such application shall be
ntil the main river, from tide-water, is cleared to Fort Cumberland.
his act to take place and be in force on a similar act thereto being
by the General Assembly of Virginia, and not otherwise.

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to repeal part of an act entitled "A further supplement to the act for establishing a
y for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac."—[Passed April
, 1792.]

enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the proviso
end of the sixth section of the said act, in the following words:
ded, That no such application shall be made, until the main river,
de water, is cleared to Fort Cumberland," be, and the same is hereby,
d.

:t for establishing a company for opening and extending the naviga-
the river Potomac," as directed the sale of the shares of delinquent
bers, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

nd be it further enacted, That the time for completing the naviga-
the Potomac river be, and is hereby, further extended until the first
January, seventeen hundred and ninety eight; and that no privi-
advantage granted by law, shall be forfeited or lost, in case the
ion aforesaid shall be finished within the time hereby limited; any
ı any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

nd be it further enacted, That the several tolls made payable by the
he General Assembly, entitled "An act for establishing a company
ıing and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," at Payne's
hall, instead thereof, be payable at Hook's Falls; and the tolls by
t made payable at the Great Falls, shall be made payable at the
'alls and at Watts's branch, in such proportion as shall be directed by
ıident and directors of the Potomac Company; and that the tolls by
; made payable at the mouth of the south branch, shall be, and are
made payable at some convenient place between the mouths of
'acapon and Conococheague, to be appointed by the president and
's of the Potomac Company; any thing in any former act or acts of
ıly to the contrary notwithstanding.

' in favor of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings.—[Passed November session, 1794.]

reas, the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the
sioners of the Federal buildings, heretofore, by their petition to this
l Assembly, set forth, that the labor of the Potomac Company is best
ıed by negro-slaves; that it is highly expedient that the laborers
be frequently removed from one side of the river to the other, as the
ınnot, with convenience, be effected by distinct sets of laborers for
le of the river, and that a great deal of labor will be necessary in
of Washington; and the masters of slaves in each State, as well as
lic, may reap considerable benefit from the privilege of taking them
:her State; and that it is but just that the citizens of both States
share in the advantages, as they have united in liberality toward
city; and have prayed that a law might be made, permitting negro-
ɔ be employed by the public on either side of the river Potomac,
ı the works of the Potomac Company, or of the city of Washington;
ppearing to this General Assembly, that the prayer of the said peti-
ght to be granted in part: therefore,

e it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be
or the said Potomac Company, and for the said commissioners, to
any male slaves of the State of Virginia in any part of the public
committed to their respective charge, and not otherwise, on either
the river Potomac, and to remove them as often as may be necessary
from either of the said States; and that the slaves so employed shall
uire any right to freedom in consequence thereof: *Provided, always*,
very slave brought from Virginia to Maryland, by virtue of this act,
ı carried back to Virginia within twelve calendar months from the
mpletion of the public works, either of the said city of Washington,

) authorize and empower the president and directors of the Potomac Company to he breadth of the locks at the Great Falls of Potomac.—[Passed November Ses- .]

ıs, by an act of the General Assembly, passed November session, and seven hundred and eighty-four, entitled " An act for establish- mpany for opening and extending the navigation of the river it is, among other things, provided, that the tolls therein es- shall be payable only on condition the said Potomac Company e the river well capable of being navigated in dry seasons, from alls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot water, and Great falls to tide-water, and shall, at or near the Great falls, :ut or canal twenty-five feet wide, and four feet deep, with suffi- :s, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet in and capable of conveying vessels or rafts drawing four feet least: and whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, :sident and directors of the Potomac Company, that the breadth :ks, as above directed, is unnecessarily great, and that the con- f the same to the breadth of fourteen feet, would render the said e complete, and considerably lessen the expense of finishing the

t enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the presi- directors of the said Potomac Company, or a majority of them, ıey are hereby, authorized and empowered, to contract the locks eat falls of Potomac to any breadth they may think proper, pro- same be not of less breadth than fourteen feet; and, that when ocks are completed of the breadth hereby authorized, the said be entitled to all the tolls, benefits, and advantages therefrom, law they would be, provided, the said locks had been comple- breadth of sixteen feet, any thing in any act to the contrary not- ling.

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o authorize the Potomac Company to receive tolls on produce carried through the ıe Great Falls, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—[Passed November ses- .]

ıs, the Potomac Company have by their petition set forth to this .ssembly, that they have at a great expense removed most of the ›ns in the Potomac river, from Savage river to tide-water, except he Great falls; that considerable quantities of produce are now lown by boats to Williams Port, Watts's branch, and the Great vhich much time, labor, and expense, are saved to the owners ›roduce; that many articles are now transported through the he Little falls without paying any toll whatever; that the com- ıcilitate the transportation of produce down said river, have con- ın inclined plane from the lower end of the canal to the surface 'er below the Great falls, by means of which machine all articles : down, and those not of great bulk or weight taken up, with nd despatch; that a warehouse is also provided, for storing such 'hen found necessary, or when boats are not ready for transport- ›roduce down the said river; that those now navigating the said ive great benefit from the improvement of the navigation by the expenditures of said company; they conceive it to be just and

ment to the act, entitled "An act in favor of the president and directors of the .c Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings.—[Passed November 1804.]

'eas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that cer- ıers of slaves in the State of Maryland are in the habit of hiring ed male slaves to the Potomac Company, to be by them employed ›rs upon the public works of the said company on the Shenan- ıd elsewhere in the State of Virginia, and doubts having arisen the said slaves can, under the existing laws of this State, be brought this State, after a year's residence in the State of Virginia, without ıtitled to freedom: and whereas, it appears both reasonable and hat citizens of this State should be allowed the privilige of hiring ıves to the best advantage, when no injury to the State can result m, and that every facility should be given to works of public utility:

›,

: *it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall ; be lawful for the Potomac Company to hire any male slave or he property of any citizen of this State, and to employ every ave on any part of the works of which they may have the su- dence and direction within the State of Virginia; and that no ɔw employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by the Po- Company as aforesaid, shall in any manner be entitled to his ı when brought back to the State of Maryland: *Provided, never-* That in case any slave or slaves thus employed and hired shall ɔrought back to this State within the term of twelve months after pletion of such works, this act shall in no manner affect the rights slave to freedom.

' allowing further time to the Potomac Company for completing the navigation ıe Potomac river, and for other purposes.—[Passed November session, 1809.]

' *enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the fur- e of ten years, to be computed from the expiration of the term granted, shall be, and is hereby, allowed the Potomac Company to e the navigation of the Potomac river.

ıd *be it enacted*, That whensoever, any person or persons shall ı deliver an instrument of writing, purporting to be a convey- : any share or shares in the said company or of any interest share or shares, the said instrument of writing shall be suffi- r transferring such share or shares, or interest therein, if the : acknowledged by the party or parties making such conveyance, ›d by three witnesses of the sealing and delivery of the instrument ing, before any court of law, or two justices of the peace, or the or other chief magistrate of any city, town, or corporation, certified . court, justices of the peace, mayor, or chief magistrate, in such such acts are usually authenticated by them, and entered, registered, ded, in the books of the said company, within the time now allow- aw for making such entry, register, or record, as aforesaid; and *feme-covert* shall be a party making any conveyance as aforesaid, nowledgment thereof may be taken without the formality of a sion to be issued for that purpose, but shall be made by such *feme-*

covert privately and apart from her husband, as heretofore, in presence of the court or persons herein authorized to certify the same, before the said writing shall be considered as effectual for conveying the right or interest of such *feme-covert*.

AN ACT to authorize the president and managers of the Potomac Company to raise a sum of money by lottery or lotteries, for the purposes therein mentioned.—[Passed November session, 1809.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of the Potomac Company, to propose a scheme of a lottery or lotteries for raising a sum of money, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river Potomac and the tributary streams thereof, and to sell and dispose of the tickets thereof in any part of the State of Maryland, provided the said president and managers, before they shall undertake to act under this law, shall, before the sale or disposal of any ticket or tickets in said lottery or lotteries, give their bond to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of six hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that they will well and truly apply so much of the money arising therefrom within six months after the drawing of said lottery or lotteries shall commence, as will satisfy the fortunate adventurers for prizes drawn by them, and after deducting the necessary expenses incurred in said lottery or lotteries, shall, within twelve months from the time the drawing of said lottery or lotteries shall commence, apply the money raised by such lottery or lotteries for improving the navigation of the river Potomac and the tributary streams thereof.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said president and managers, before they act as such, to lodge the bond made and entered into as aforesaid in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, there to be recorded, and upon such bond, or any office copy thereof, suit or suits may be instituted against the obligors therein, or any of them, or their legal representatives, for any breach or non-compliance with the condition of the same.

AN ACT further supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac." [Passed November session, 1811.]

Whereas, doubts have arisen whether the act of assembly, entitled "A further supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," passed at November session, seventeen hundred aud ninety, authorizes the president and directors of the said company to condemn lands on the branches of the Potomac river, for the purpose of making canals and locks, in improving the navigation of such branches, and to make agreements with the proprietors of lands whereby the water may be used for navigation:

Be it enacted, That the president and directors shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to exercise the same powers, and to pursue the same measures, for acquiring and condemning lands for the purpose aforesaid on the branches of said river, and under the same re-

:tions as are given and directed by the fourth, eleventh and thirteenth ions of the act of assembly, passed at November session, seventeen ıdred and eighty four, entitled "An act for establishing a company for ning and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," relative to acquiring and condemning lands for erecting locks and making canals :hat river; and moreover, that the president and directors of the said ıpany shall have, on the said branches, power to agree with the pro- tors of the adjacent lands as to the manner of erecting dams and con- ting the water, so as to answer the purposes of navigation in such :es as in the opinion of the said president and directors it may be con- iently done: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the privileges and power by act conferred shall be construed to extend only to the principal branches treams emptying into the Potomac, to wit: The Monocacy, Antietam, Conocogig, leaving the others and smaller ones free and unoperated a or bound by this act.

ınd whereas, persons owning land on the said branches, may be desirous ıprove the same for the purposes of manufacture, the said president and ctors are hereby fully authorized and empowered to grant to the said ons the privilege of using the surplus water for said purposes from time ıme as they may be required so to do.

OLUTIONS passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the ncil of this State, shall appoint two commissioners, to meet such com- ıioners as may be appointed on the part of the State of Virginia, whose it shall be to examine into and report the state of the navigation of Potomac river and its branches, and to inquire into and report the ation and condition of the affairs of the Potomac Company, the amount character of its receipts and expenditures, and to advise and consult the commissioners on the part of the State of Virginia, as to the meas- most advisable to be recommended to, and conjointly adopted by, the States, either for giving aid to the said company in the further prose- on of the said work, or for the more effectual improvement of the navi- on of the said river, by such other means as may be deemed most ex- ent.

Be it further resolved, That the commissioners aforesaid shall report r proceedings, under these resolutions, to the Governor of the State, as as practicable, after they shall have executed the duties prescribed to n by these resolutions.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of the State communicate the age of these resolutions, as soon as possible, to the Governor of Virginia, a request that it may be laid before the General Assembly of that State, oon as practicable.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to notify, within venient time, each commissioner of his appointment.

Be it further resolved, That each commissioner, appointed under these olutions, on the part of this State, shall receive four dollars per day, for time he shall be necessarily employed in the performance of the duties scribed by this act, to be certified by the said commissioners, and that

SECTION VI.

noney shall be drawn from the funds of the company but in conse-
ı of some prior resolution or order of the board authorizing the same,
ıll the treasurer of the company pay any order therefor but upon the
ion of the president, or two directors of the board, countersigned by
k, upon the face of which requisition the treasurer shall draw his
ıpon any bank in which the funds of the company are deposited:
ed, That the president and directors may, at any time, by a resolu-
the board, authorize a requisition for any sum not exceeding five
ıd dollars, to be placed to the credit of the treasurer, for the payment
contingent expenses as may be required to be expended under the
n of the board, and to be renewed, from time to time, as may be ne-
and after each sum previously deposited shall have been regularly
ed for to the satisfaction of the board. Each requisition shall ex-
e purpose for which it is drawn. The clerk shall keep a register
ıch requisitions, noting their number and date, as well as the names
ersons in whose favor they are drawn.

SECTION VII.

se of the death, inability, or absence, of the president, from any
of the board of directors, a majority of the directors may appoint
heir body to perform the duties of president *ad interim*.

SECTION VIII.

president and directors of the company shall designate the banks
the District of Columbia within which the funds of the company
deposited; and whenever any money shall be payable to the com-
ı pursuance of any call upon the stockholders, or on any other ac-
he person from whom the same is due shall make payment to the
or other proper officer, of any one of the banks so designated. The
ıte of payment by such cashier or officer delivered to the treasurer,
received by him as evidence of payment, and authorize him to pass
ipt.

SECTION IX.

pening new subscriptions, and in all calls upon the stockholders
alments of their stock, public notice shall be given by the presi-
d directors, of the names of the banks designated as above: *Pro-*
That where payments are to be made by subscribers residing with-
District of Columbia, such other banks may be designated for the
thereof as the president and directors may deem expedient.

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lved, That the commissioners, originally appointed to receive sub-
ns to the stock of the company, are, in the opinion of this meeting,
zed to continue to receive additional subscriptions, until the whole
t of subscription shall amount to the sum of six millions of dollars.

Volunteer rod-men may be admitted into the corps of engineers ›ut compensation—to be appointed and dismissed by the president e company.

The cashier of each bank, which may be authorized to receive lments on the stock of this company, is required to transmit to the urer of the company, within five days after any instalment may be- due, a return of all payments which he may have received since the of making his last return.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

He shall attend at the meetings of the board, and preserve a record .eir proceedings, which record shall be signed by the president, or : presiding officer of the board.

He shall keep his office open every day in the week, except Sunday, year's day, the fourth day of July, and Christmas day, from 9 o'clock, l., to 3 o'clock, P. M., from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and . 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., the residue of the year.

He shall, immediately after every meeting of the board, transmit to reasurer a copy of all resolutions or orders which may have been pass- rarranting any disbursement from the contingent fund.

He shall keep a record of all conveyances made to the company; a f all the stockholders, with their respective amounts of stock; and he keep the letter-book of the president; and perform such other duties e president, or the president and directors, may require of him.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

He shall keep an exact and regular account with all the different s wherein may be deposited the funds of the company by order of the l: of these he shall exhibit a monthly abstract to the board, showing ınds of the company and where deposited, and shall, at intermediate ds, when required by the board, make similar exhibits for their in- ation.

He shall deposite to his name, as "treasurer of the Chesapeake and Canal Company," in such bank as shall be deemed by him most con- nt for the operations of the company, the "contingent fund," for cur- xpenses, and shall render to the board, monthly, or oftener if required, stract of the same, together with his vouchers, for settlement.

He shall keep an account with the stockholders, at all times accu- made up; which account shall be exhibited to the board whenever ed, and shall be accessible to each stockholder for a view of his own nt.

In the event of delinquencies of payment by the stockholders, or f them, of the several instalments which may be required, he shall notify such of them as may thus prove delinquent, and require prompt iance or payment. All failures, in this particular, he shall, without notify to the board of president and directors.

For the disposition of the funds deposited in bank to the credit of hesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, he shall account by the requisi- drawn by the president or two directors, and countersigned by the as prescribed by the by-laws of the stockholders.

Charles Ellet, jr., of Pennsylvania,
James Mears, jr., of New York,
Lanadar G. Davis, of Vermont,
Peter Schmidt, of Russia,
R. G. Bowie, of Maryland.

Volunteer Rod-Men.

Thomas D. Hewitt, of Pennsylvania,
Randolph Coyle, of Washington.

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elfth annual report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the stockholders, made June 2, 1840.

'he stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company convene .er circumstances peculiarly embarrassing. One great cause of anxiety ll connected with, or interested in, the proceedings of the company fortu- ly no longer exists. The enormous debt which pressed like an incubus ll its affairs has been liquidated; to do this, the pecuniary resources of company were nearly exhausted. The residue is not more than ade- e to meet existing engagements. The whole work in progress must, efore, be immediately abandoned, unless measures are now devised to ent that catastrophe. Knowing that the losses to all concerned must ery large, if this great work is now suspended, the board of directors reason to rejoice that an opportunity offers to refer to the stockholders lecision of every question connected therewith. To assist in the execu- of this interesting trust, we propose, in accordance with the requirements e charter of the canal company, to lay before the stockholders a de- l statement of the proceedings of the board of directors within the last ve months. With that view we invite attention to the communica- to the Governor of Maryland from the president of the canal com- appended to this report. These communications were submitted to Legislature of Maryland by the Governor; and it is gratifying to be orized to remark that no report of a committee or resolution from an ridual member was ever offered in either branch of the Legislature emnatory of the measures therein explained. These facts give pleas- o those who have had to manage the affairs of the canal company r circumstances most trying, and they are creditable to the sense of e of those persons by whom that management has been reviewed. e communications to Governor Grason contain the proceedings of the from the first of June to the first of January last, touching the prog- f the canal and the management of its finances, a very brief report needed to put the stockholders in possession of full information as present condition of the canal company.

propose to treat first of the work in progress.

the first of January, the work to be done to complete the canal to erland is estimated at $2,410,222; since then the work ascertained done by the first of May, and believed to be done in that month, ts to $257,866. On the first of June, then, the sum of $2,152,356 is ed to open a canal communication between Cumberland and tide-

ıssume, then, that in no event will more than $2,152,000 be required
plete all that part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal which it is
t ought for the present to be undertaken by the stockholders; indeed
ırd believe that for that object $1,700,000 will be sufficient, if pres-
ces should not appreciate, and if Kyanized wood instead of stone is
s it may properly be in the construction of one of the aqueducts, and
of the locks yet to be built.

ing to the small amount of money required for the canal, and to the
-ge losses which must be incurred if the work is now suspended, it
earnestly hoped that the stockholders will devise some measure to
gainst such a disastrous occurrence. In inquiring very briefly into
oable extent of these losses, we will first advert to those to which the
lders are liable, and then to the amount of injury to be done to a
ıd meritorious class of citizens.

, as to the stockholders.

ıis subject we invite particular attention to the following extract from
ort of Mr. Fisk, chief engineer, made to the board of directors on
ı of March last:

on the six-sevenths of the canal that has been constructed, there
en expended, including interest on loans, &c., a little more than
),000.

hus appears that the six sevenths of the finished canal, costing
),000, must continue valueless and unproductive to the stockholders
e remaining one-seventh shall have been constructed; and, further,
e deferring of the completion of the canal, for any length of time,
effect, add to its cost the interest for the same period on $10,000,000
expended.

enter more into detail—

The total suspension of operations upon the canal that must follow
ent failure to obtain a further subscription from the State of Mary-
nders it certain, even if there should be every thing done by that
ext year that can then be asked for by the company, that the canal
t be completed to Cumberland in less than four years from this time.
ıt easily have been finished in two years with a rate of progress
ı 1840, and until completion no greater than in 1838 and 1839.

peat, the gradual lessening of operations for a few months past, and
l suspension of work for one year, for want of means, will add two
the time required for the completion of the canal to Cumberland,
Maryland, a year hence, should do all that the friends of the canal
n desire.

ere is evidence that cannot be questioned to sustain the assertion
de. It will be recollected that, five years since, when the canal was
l up to dam No. 5, there was a total suspension of work for upward
ır. During which time the company was in debt, and in very bad
and could scarcely raise the means to pay the laborers engaged upon

In the spring of 1835 money was obtained for the further prose-
of the canal; but, with every effort that could be made—sending
for laborers, and paying high wages—there was less than $220,000
t done within the first year after the resumption of operations (in-
; the time required for a letting of the work), and less than $600,000
ıecond year, and it was not until the third year that the amount a

Two years' interest on the $7,000,000 already paid by the te toward the construction of the canal so far as finished, tly at 5 per cent., and partly at 6 per cent., say - -	$800,000
dditional cost of work, in consequence of high prices to paid upon the resumption of work, beyond what would erwise be required, as above explained - - -	345,000
lditional expense of officers, &c., for four years in place of years, not less than - - - - - -	50,000
There should be added, for interest on the sum required nish the canal, beyond what would otherwise be paid ions to completion, in consequence of three years being ired to do the work instead of two years, say - -	70,000
Total - -	1,265,000

is sum of $1,265,000 may be regarded as the loss to the State of nd, caused by one year's suspension of operations upon the canal. o years' interest on the $3,000,000 of stock not owned by the State yland, viz: $360,000, and we have $1,625,000 for the loss to the body of stockholders from the suspension of work—equal to upward 00 per day for each day of the two years that the completion of the will be deferred thereby.

e above are not speculative calculations—they may be regarded as rtain and positive character, and in nowise contingent, as time will "

e we have set forth, it is confidently believed, the consequences of a sion of the work on the canal to the stockholders. Let us now look effect of such a measure on the contractors and laborers in the ement of the company. Many of them are highly meritorious citizens, l of them have rights in this matter entitled to the most tender conion.

re were, on the first of May instant, on the line of the canal in prog- ,902 laborers, accompanied in many instances by their families. Are work now, and this mass of human beings are turned loose upon without employment, and without means of support.

contractors and laborers on the line, have in use numerous drags, s, and carts, three hundred and thirty horses, have a very large amount e goods and provisions on hand, and have built for the accommodation nselves and families 300 houses; these articles of property may be safeed, in the aggregate, at $150,000. Arrest the work in progress, and ole of it must be forced into a market where there can be but little d, and it will not command one-half its value. A loss of more than 0 would be inevitable. This sum may not seem large enough to atarticular attention in a report treating of millions instead of hundreds. is enormous to men whose means are very limited. It is large to make many of them bankrupts and beggars. In fact, the sudstruction by fire of one of our most populous villages could not be productive of human suffering than the threatened abandonment of al. It is difficult to believe that any man or set of men, would dely plan and execute measures intended to produce such a contin- Their fame could not but be of the same ignoble character of the

nience to the public than at this time, when the trade on the very active. It will be finished by the 15th of July next. The anal may now be estimated at $45,000 per annum; of that sum, l be required to keep the canal in good navigable order, and to ries of all the officers, exclusive of engineers and other officers the line beyond the point to which the canal is completed. ll have at least $15,000 to pay the interest, annually, on any er evidences of debt which the stockholders may direct to be is- sing that Maryland would consent to such an application of a olls, in the event of there being made no further subscription of the Canal Company.

ey ordered to be made west of Cumberland, with a view to the t some future day, of the canal to the Ohio, was suspended last reduction of the engineer corps in December last, and the con- ve employment of the engineers on other duties, has prevented a to the board of a full report of this survey. A report on the ow being prepared with that care and accuracy which its im- mands. It will suffice now to say, in the language of the chief hat the facts disclosed by the survey, place beyond a doubt the of water on the Allegany summit for a continuous canal from Washington to the Ohio river."

date of the communication to Governor Grason of the 10th of st, no sales to any considerable amount have been made of the ve per cent. sterling bonds held by the canal company, either try or in Europe. Mr. Peabody has handed over to our pres- agents, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., all the bonds be- he canal company which he had not disposed of, amounting to f Maryland 5 per cents sterling, and £51,000 of 5 per cent. ia certificates. And we learn from Messrs. B. B. & Co., body, that no sales can, for the present, be effected for either of s of securities; the prices at which they are quoted being nom- stated "that the financial difficulties of the States, as represented ctive Governors in their messages," and the omission on the nsylvania to provide for her dividends due on the 1st January," ner causes, "has put a stop to all negotiations."

nd other matters, showing fully and clearly the condition of the the canal company, will be found set forth in the statements nief clerk and treasurer, appended; to which reference is most made.

ding that there are persons who still speculate upon the propri- ituting a slack water navigation for the independent canal be- No. 6 and Cumberland, we have a few remarks to make on that a report made to the board of directors on the 21st of April, nief engineer estimates that this proposed slack-water naviga- ermanent, would cost $2,709,450; which exceeds the whole eded to finish the independent canal. This we suppose ought all doubts as to the propriety of changing the character of the t. Besides, the location of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is igh-water mark on that part of the Potomac where it is propos- for creating the slack-water navigation are to be built; and, y, if they were built, every freshet would flood the whole of ork, to its most serious injury. These considerations, we pre-

sume, will be conclusive in favor of the policy of persevering in the line of improvement which has been determined upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order and in behalf of the president and directors.

FRANCIS THOMAS,
President of the Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June* 2, 1840.

Notes in circulation, issued by the company, viz:			
Under the denomination of $5 - - -		$8,463 50	
Of $5, $10, and $20, not bearing interest -		4,695 00	
Of $5, $10, $20, bearing interest, viz:			
Issue of 1837 - - -	$575 00		
Issue of 1839 - - -	300,000 00		
	300,575 00		
Interest on same, six months -	9,017 25		
		309,592 25	
			$322,770 75
Acceptances in favor of contractors and others - -			218,107 58
Final estimates unpaid - - - - - -			40,954 77
Retained on contracts partly executed - - - -			140,892 34
Work done in May, estimated at - - - -			45,000 00
Due for lands condemned - - - - -			41,000 00
Interest due to the State of Maryland, on loan of $2,000,000 to June 1 - - - - - - - -			105,000 00
Other outstanding claims, estimated at - - - -			50,000 00
			963,705 44

Five per cent. Maryland State bonds in the hands of trustees, to secure the redemption of scrip or notes in circulation £92,525 sterling, estimated at 87 per cent. of its par value - - - - - - - -		$357,761 00
Advances made to the commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland to negotiate loans - - -		8,000 00
Due by stockholders - - - -	$157,096 72	
Deduct for bad debts - - - -	100,000 00	
		57,096 72
Cash in banks - - - - - - -		26,608 01
No account has been received from the agent of the company in London, by which it can be known what amount of the State bonds sent to him have been sold; but it is presumed, from the last advices, that, after deducting all bills of exchange drawn upon him before the 1st of June, the balance of means in his hands will be equivalent to - - - - - - - -		300,000 00
Balance - - - - - - - -		211,236 68
		963,705 44

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY,
Washington, June 1, 1840.

JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk C. & O. C. C.*

Statement by the Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, of the funds received and requisitions paid by him in the year ending May 31, 1840; showing, also, the aggregate receipt and expenditures of the company to the same period.

The aggregate amount which has passed into the treasury of the company to this date (May 31, 1840) -	$9,765,013 48	
The same to May 31, 1839 - - -	8,904,370 42	
Amount in the year ending this date -		$860,643 06
Which arose from the following sources, viz:		
Capital stock - - - - - -	1,443 92	
Profit and loss - - - - - -	358 09	
Interest - - - - - - -	2,941 96	
Law expenses - - - - - -	18 57	
Tolls - - - - - - -	34,413 70	
Post notes, 1839 - - - -	300,000 00	
George Peabody - - - -	1,210,868 10	
Exchange on drafts on ditto - - -	86,042 99	
Bonds discounted (including renewals) -	1,166,000 00	
Maryland 5 per cent. bonds - - -	631,645 45	
Maryland 6 per cent. certificates - -	31,500 00	
		3,168,262 78
Out of which were redeemed:		

The aggregate amount of requisitions issued upon and paid by the treasurer to this date (May, 31, 1840) -		$9,618,405 44
The same to May 31, 1839 - - - -		8,751,329 69
Amount issued and paid in the year ending this date -		867,075 75
The funds of the company at this date, are:		
Balances in banks to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company - -	$26,608 04	
With the State of Maryland - -	120,000 00	
		146,608 04

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1840.

LEMEN: In obedience to your order, I respectfully submit the fol-
·eport upon the present condition of the work along the line of ca-
the operations thereon during the past year.

·7½ miles of new canal between dams Nos. 5 and 6, was filled with
r the first time in April, 1839, and from the day it was filled until
·r was drawn off at the close of the season, early in December,
ıs not one day's interruption to the navigation from any cause
r. The success attending the opening of this portion of the canal,
m the usual apprehensions in such cases, was the more unexpect-
ɜ present instance, as much trouble had been feared from lime-
the limestone district near to Prather's neck. But even as it was,
the navigation was uninterrupted throughout the season, there was
ɜ obtained from close observation, that this limestone part of the
ıd also another point four miles below Hancock, could not be
. as permanent, and would never be secure against destructive
until some extensive and costly precautions should be taken in
of security. Accordingly, therefore, without waiting until breaches
occur, it was recommended and approved of by the board, to
ıand at once the repairs and improvements now in progress on the
ɜs. The work would sooner or later be required, and could never
with less inconvenience than with the present comparatively small
of trade. It was supposed also, that the work would be finished
ısual time for the opening of the spring navigation or soon there-

e 27½ miles sustained comparatively but little injury from the un-
severe ice freshet of last winter, not enough at any point to have
led the navigation for one moment, had the water been in the ca-
ıer during or subsequent to the freshet. The principal damage to
ks of the company was along the unfinished parts of the 50 miles
l between dam No. 6 and Cumberland. The total damage from
ıhet over the whole line of canal from Georgetown to Cumberland,
ɜd by the company and by the contractors for the works in prog-
.s been approximately established at $40,000, at least four-fifths of
vas sustained by the unfinished works. It may here be remarked
unfinished canal will be more or less subject to injury of this
m high-water until completion; though precautions have been
y temporary guard banks and otherwise to protect the works as far
icable while suspended.

amount of work that had been done on the 50 miles between . 6 and Cumberland, previous to May 1, 1839, was -	$1,414,860
which time, viz: from May 1, 1839, to May 1, ıere has been done - - - -	828,085
ng the total of work done on the 50 miles to the the present month (May) - - -	2,242,945

› little done upon the canal as not to require in addition, at this time, han a few general remarks to show the present condition of the line. ill speak of the works upon the fifty miles as divided into sections, ry, and the tunnel.

The sections, generally, are very much in advance of the masonry. of the heaviest sections are finished, and but four or five of them ich backward and require to be pressed forward to keep pace with ieral progress. Some few of the light sections have been completed, : greater part of them have never been commenced.

re are 99 sections in all. Twenty-nine of these sections (or fourteen ıalf miles in length), have been been completed and finally settled to the embankment over and around the masonry yet to be built hem. Eighteen sections are now under contract, and the work in ss upon them, or, as in some instances, nearly or quite finished and g for a final settlement. Seventeen sections have been under con- ıd a large amount of work has been done upon them, but are no under contract, owing to abandonments or other causes. The re- ıg 35 sections have never been under contract.

The masonry. This class of works, generally, is very much behind tions. It consists of 22 lift-locks of 182 feet total lift; 4 aqueducts arch each, averaging 60 feet span; 30 culverts of the aggregate f 248 feet; one dam and guard-lock, beside bridges, wastes, waste- &c.

ıe twenty-two locks, five are finished, or nearly so. The materials en mostly prepared for five others, but the remaining twelve locks regarded as not having been commenced.

ıe thirty culverts, five are finished, six others have been commenced, ıaining nineteen may be considered as not having been begun.

ıe four aqueducts, one is very nearly finished, another can be com- n a short time, the materials for the third have been, to a considera- ent, prepared, but the fourth can scarcely be said to have been com- l.

dam and guard-lock at Cumberland are more than half done.

king in reference to the whole of the masonry, there are at this time, ler contract, twelve locks and nineteen culverts that have never been ıced, and five locks, six culverts, and two aqueducts, that have been nced, beside all the bridges, wastes, and waste-weirs.

masonry done is mostly upon the ten miles next above dam No. 6, on the ten miles next below Cumberland. Along the intermediate niles there has been very little masonry, indeed, built. This has ring in a great degree to the difficulty along the thirty miles in ob- at reasonable cost, stone suitable for building purposes. I am still pinion given in former communications to the board, that structures nized wood may be resorted to as a temporary, if not permanent sub- or some of the works of masonry where this scarcity of stone exists. option of wood to the extent spoken of, and the use of brick in the arches laid in pure cement, as has also been advised by me on a occasion, would lessen somewhat the time otherwise requisite for the ion of the canal.

The tunnel is now well, but not so far advanced as it would have ıd there been a sufficiency of means. The entire length of the tun- be 3,118 feet. On the first of the present month, May, there were

ppears to me unnecessary to say more upon this subject. It is th while to speak of a certain plan that I have seen proposed in ıpers, as the plan, if carried out, would destroy almost every om land from dam No. 6 to Cumberland, and nearly all the farm- l would place the Baltimore and Ohio railroad several feet un- wrong information in regard to the river, &c., could alone have to such a proposition. And even any plan of *permanent* slack- gation that might have been advisable before the location of the ınd Ohio railroad, cannot now be adopted without destruction to ıpon its present location.

of the substitution of a *permanent* slack-water navigation over *fifty miles*, a *temporary* one of *two-dams* for the *thirty miles* dam No. 6 has been spoken of. A temporary improvement of ıuld certainly be constructed for less money than the completion l, that might answer the purpose for five years, but which might or one-year.

k or two upon the operations of the western survey that was last fall, will close this report. The reduction of the engi- , and those retained in service being mostly engaged in other prevented, as yet, the presenting of the results of this survey d. In drawing up a report upon the subject, I desire to give ne and care that its importance demands. I will merely say e, that the facts disclosed by the survey place beyond a doubt ency of water on the Allegany summit for a continuous canal ity of Washington to the Ohio river.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES B. FISK,
Chief Engineer.

ESIDENT and DIRECTORS
f the Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

No. 2.

CANAL OFFICE, *Washington*, *November* 9, 1839.

accordance with the request of the directors of the Chesa- Ohio Canal Company, I have the honor to communicate to ıclosed resolutions, this day adopted by the board:

ed, That the President inform the Governor of Maryland, that uence of the unexpected and unexampled depreciation in the he bonds of the State of Maryland, issued for the benefit of the ke and Ohio Canal Company, this board cannot command the pay the interest on the bonds of the State, which the canal contracted to do; to pay the debts of the canal company, g, as they did, on the 3d day of June last, to a sum not less 30,000, and at the same time comply with the engagements of ıard of directors for the further construction of the canal now s, which contracts require not less than $85,000 per month for lment, and cannot be abandoned by this board without the con- e other parties thereto, previous to the 15th of December. The ıard of directors have contracted no debts, have entered into no

were entitled to stipulated sums of money to be paid on terms
hey fulfilled; and in the peculiarity of their condition was to be
nducements quite as strong for punctuality on the part of the
could be created by an apprehension that bonds in pledge might
ted and sold.
contracts of this character, and debts to the amount, as stated, of
hree millions of dollars, the old board of directors gave place on the
ne to their successors. The present board received from their pre-
s nothing to meet these various engagements, but the right to the
t the State of Maryland, authorized to be issued at the last session
egislature, amounting to $4,575,000. Immediately after they qualis-
se bonds were prepared, and a very large amount of them were
he agent of the canal company, in London, for sale, and last advices
. Peabody, the agent, received recently, announce finally that no
he bonds can be effected for our purposes, and that no money can
hrough this means in Europe.
entrusted with the interest connected with a very highly important
rork, in which Maryland is very deeply interested, and seeing that
ls of that State, hypothecated for the debts of the canal company,
sold at a very great sacrifice at the present crisis, the board of
, through the means of the resolutions I have communicated, have
proper to make known these things to you, sir, the Chief Magis-
the State; being assured that you will do all which in your judg-
occasion requires of you, and the constitution of Maryland au-

ugh the board of directors cannot command the money required,
k in progress on the canal will not, for the present, be abandoned.
es of the canal company will be issued to their creditors, bearing
est of six per cent., and payable six months after date, to be redeemed
hereafter to be effected of the bonds of the State.

With high respect, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Excellency WM. GRASON,
Governor of Maryland.

No. 3.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CO.,
Washington, February 10, 1840.

When my letter, dated the 9th of November last, was addressed to
upposed that you might possibly think proper to convene the Legis-
f Maryland before the day fixed for its meeting by the constitution.
event, I had proposed forthwith to make that communication which
equired to submit to your consideration, in the resolution of the board
tors of the canal company, which I have the honor to enclose to
Learning that an extra session would not be called, I have, with the
ation of the board, postponed until now preparing a report of the
on and prospects of the canal company for your information, and that
Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. It is made more espe-

cially for the Legislature of Maryland, because the experience of some years past justifies the apprehension that to that State alone can we look, with any hope of success, for the means indispensable to realize any of the advantages anticipated by the completion of the canal to the mineral regions of the Alleganies.

This report, if made at the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, must have had a most injurious influence on the interests of the canal. At that time, the debts of the company were very large in amount. The bonds of the State, issued for the payment of the debts, were then unsold, and there was reason to believe that a further disclosure of the extent of the liabilities of the company, and of the sacrifices of its means which the general pecuniary condition of the country had made unavoidable, would so far have depreciated the bonds in this country and in Europe that utter bankruptcy would have been certain.

The arrival, too, of the 15th day of December, when the board of directors were legally authorized to suspend further operations on a large portion of the work put under contract by their predecessors, afforded an opportunity to get rid of most embarrassing engagements. And it was thought advisable to postpone the communication until supernumerary officers could be discharged, settlements could be made with numerous contractors, and time afforded to the officers of the company to prepare estimates and statements to be laid before the president and directors, that a plan of future operations might be designed and submitted in detail to the Legislature, that the proceedings of that honorable body may be adopted with a clear view of the nature and extent of the engagements which they are called upon to sanction. These estimates and statements are in the appendix to this report. The estimates have been carefully and skilfully prepared, and authorize me to state that the fifty miles of canal to be constructed between dam No. 6 and Cumberland will have cost when completed - - - - - - - $4,440,350

Of this were expended January 1, 1840 - - -	2,030,128
Leaving to complete the work - - - -	2,410,222

The resources of the canal company, on the 1st day of January, estimating £318,175 of Maryland 5 per cent. bonds at par, were - $1,189,571

Its liabilities were on the same day - - -	1,244,555
Leaving a balance for accruing debts, of - - -	245,[illegible]

The estimates of the probable cost of the canal are made out most carefully. To insure accuracy, the chief engineer has been requested to revise them again and again. The board believe they may be fully confided in. Experience thus far justifies the opinion. The cost of the work done does not exceed the estimates. The work to be done can proceed under such auspices as to make it morally certain that it will be finished for a sum less than $2,410,222. Prices of labor and provisions are now, and will for some time continue to be, moderate. The company is extricated, although at great sacrifices, from its most onerous and unfortunate pecuniary embarrassments; and the present board of directors will enter into no engagements without being well prepared to fulfil them with promptness and punctuality.

With this intention, and with a determination to practise economy in small as well as in large matters, every branch of the business of the company will be reformed. Every officer and agent whose services are not believed to be indispensable, has already been discharged. Instead of one hundred and eighteen officers and agents in appointment on the 10th of June, at a compensation of $70,635 75 per annum, the company have now in their employ seventy eight persons, to receive annually $43,911. Each and all the works in progress on the line of the canal have been particularly inspected by the chief engineer, and the result of his investigations were laid before the board. The facts adduced by these examinations produced a conviction, that an entire change in the plan of operations on our works in progress might be adopted with a certainty of economizing the funds of the company, without postponing the time when the whole line of canal from Georgetown to Cumberland may be ready to receive the valuable minerals of the mountains destined to be borne upon its bosom.

It is not proposed at present to construct a feeder for the canal at any point between the Great Cacapon and Cumberland. The board are satisfied that there are between these two points works to be constructed (the tunnel and tunnel deep cuts, the aqueduct over Town creek, and several others), which cannot with certainty be completed before the first day of January, 1842. It will be perceived, therefore, that a further expenditure at this time on works less difficult than those, would be unwise and improvident. The money expended upon them would be an investment that could yield no income until the whole of fifty miles were finished, that the waters of the Potomac, to be conducted into the canal by a dam at Cumberland, could pass without being obstructed, to the present western termination of the canal at the mouth of the Cacapon. Too little importance seems to have been attached to these considerations. More than one million of dollars of the debts, to pay which State bonds have been recently sold at a considerable sacrifice, were contracted to pay for work done which might have been commenced now and finished in due season. Other sections were in progress, involving a still further expenditure upon the same, as we believe, erroneous principles. They have been abandoned, and the board proposes to divide the work to be done into four classes, so as to complete the work almost simultaneously in the winter of 1842, in time for the spring trade of that year.

The first class should be prosecuted without delay or interruption, at a monthly cost of $30,000, it being impossible, from the nature of these works, to expend upon them more than that sum.

The second class ought to be commenced on the first of April next, making the monthly estimate $50,000.

The third class ought to be commenced on the first of October, 1840, making from that time, the monthly estimate $100,000.

The fourth class ought to be commenced on the first of April, 1841, making the monthly estimates not less than $145,000.

From these monthly estimates, according to the contracts as usually entered into, the board of directors have authority to deduct one fifth from each payment due, to be retained as a guarantee that the several contractors will execute their agreement, and to be paid on the completion of each undertaking. Deducting then from the gross amounts to become due within the several periods above-named this one-fifth, and the canal company will require—

ally deposited west of Cumberland. The present termination of the nal is at the mouth of the Great Cacapon river. Between that point nd Cumberland, a distance of fifty miles, there are obstructions to the avigation of the Potomac river, making it impossible to carry on an ex-nsive and profitable trade of any character by means of the river and e canal. All of the estimates that have been made showing that the ockholders may expect good dividends, are founded upon the supposi-on that there is to be an uninterrupted canal communication between de-water and the coal fields. The coal is immense in quantity, and of quality superior to any bituminous coal yet discovered in this country. he canal is most admirably constructed, and is of dimensions sufficient bear to tide-water in the course of a year, coal enough, paying toll at e rate of one cent per ton per mile, to produce an annual income of more an $1,000,000. It is not probable, however, that the capacity of the nal will be fully tested in this respect, for several years after its comple-on; and as the board have no means of ascertaining with certainty what ill be the demand for this coal, they cannot undertake to say that there ill be within a short period of time, an income from the canal sufficient make a good dividend upon the whole amount of its cost. That the lls would afford the means to keep it in repair and to make an annual vidend of much more than 10 per cent. on the $2,410,000 now applied r, there can be no reasonable doubt. It is the province of the Legisla-re, and not of the board, to decide whether it is most politic and prudent r the State to abandon the canal in its present condition, and by doing create a necessity of levying an annual tax on the property of the peo-e to pay the interest on the $7,197,000 already invested; or to make the propriation required, with a certainty that it will be a profitable invest-ent, and that its expenditure may, and probably will make available and ighly valuable the very large amount of stock already paid for.

The board of directors are deeply sensible that the prices at which the nds of the State, issued for the benefit of the canal company, at the st session of the Legislature, have been disposed of, is well calculated discourage a further exertion of the generous enterprise in the cause of ternal improvements which has characterized the Legislature of Mary-nd. But when the circumstances under which these bonds were un-rtunately forced upon the market are adverted to, it will be seen that the nounts for which they were severally sold are no test of the credit of the ate, nor evidence of the price which bonds hereafter issued would adily command.

When the present board of directors entered upon the discharge of their ties, on the 10th day of June last, the debts of the company then due, d to become due in a very short period of time, were $2,968,948 08

addition to this very large ascertained debt, there were in the employment of the company, contractors holding the promises of the old board to pay them for work to be done in monthly instalments (amounting generally to $100,000) the sum of - - - - - 1,917,288 00

aking the whole obligations of the canal company amount to - - - - - - - $4,886,236 08

To comply with these very large engagements, the present board re-

ted, the holders having powers in nearly every case to sell them privately or publicly. A similar distribution of other debts of the company, and of other six per cent. bonds of the State, had been made by their agent, Mr. Peabody, in London. The laws of the last session of the Maryland Legislature, authorizing an issue of five per cent. sterling bonds of the State to the amount of $4,575,000, required that the six per cent. bonds should be redeemed and cancelled, by substituting for them the sterling bonds. This took away from the new board the authority to decide upon the time, terms, and manner in which a large proportion of the sterling bonds should go into the market. The Legislature had directed that they should be placed in the hands of different parties, and the board had no power, if they felt the disposition, to disregard this mandate. The board saw, however, the inevitable consequences which must ensue upon such a disposition of the sterling bonds at a time when the difficulties with which those who had to hold them were to struggle were almost without example.

The Bank of the United States, one of the institutions concerned, was making immense sacrifices, spasmodic efforts, to save its charter, and preserve its credit; and each and all of the other banks named, were struggling against one of those tides in the credit system which periodically sweep broad and wide over the land, and bury in irretrievable ruin hundreds and thousands of its victims. To have placed these sterling bonds in the hands of parties thus situated, on the terms upon which the six per cents. were held, must have eventuated in their sale at prices below even 50 cents in the 100. Lots of them would have been offered at public auction in the midst of the money crisis of August and September last, when money was worth from two to three per cent. per month, equivalent to 24 and 36 per cent. per annum; and it cannot be supposed that a large amount of them would have commanded even 50 in the 100, the price at which Indiana five per cents. were selling at the same period. That you and the Legislature may judge of the necessities of the banking institutions referred to at the time mentioned, letters from their officers, numbered from 1 to 18, are appended to this report. In these letters further indulgence is peremptorily refused to the canal company, and notice is given in some of them, that the six per cent. bonds which they then held, would be sold at public auction, unless the debts for which they had been hypothecated were promptly paid. To avoid, if possible, proceedings so disastrous, and to keep, if practicable, all the sterling bonds in the hands of but one party, the president determined, and this determination was sanctioned by the board, to forward a large amount of them to Mr. Peabody, in London, with instructions to dispose of them, if possible, without delay, that he might be prepared to honor bills of the company to be drawn upon him for the payment of these urgent demands. Letters of the president, containing these instructions, with Mr. Peabody's replies thereto, detailing the difficulties he has had to encounter, and the manner in which, at great sacrifices, a large amount of the bonds have been disposed of, and concluding with his resignation and the appointment of Baring Brothers & Co., as the agents of the canal company in his stead, are appended, numbered from 19 to 32.

At the time Mr. Peabody made sale of £500,000 of the bonds, he had bills drawn on him by the canal company, then to be provided for, to the amount only of £82,743 17*s.* 5*d.*, beside the loans for which he was responsible in Europe, and had received from the company bonds to the

ors on the line was equally palpable. It may be very bad policy to hypothecate bonds to procure the means of fulfilling contracts afterward to be made; and yet it may be wise policy, as it is certainly nothing but strict honesty, to pledge bonds, or any other property, which a debtor may hold, to obtain the means to pay existing debts, when such debts cannot be paid in any way more judicious. At the time when these hypothecations were made to Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, and E. Riggs, Esq., and others, there were good reasons to believe, that sales could be effected in Europe, by the agent of the canal company in time to pay the debts when due in New York by bills on London. By referring to copies of the letters of Mr. Peabody, appended, marked 19 and 20, which were in possession of the president, when these contracts were made, it will be seen that we then had good reason to anticipate that sales could be effected in London on terms to which we were willing to submit.

After these loans and advances were negotiated, a letter was received from Mr. Peabody declining to accept any bills of the company, and announcing his inability to dispose of the bonds in Europe. This made a sale of the hypothecated bonds unavoidable; and they were disposed of on terms to be seen in the appendix, No. 39.

The terms of sale were very low indeed; and it is proper, therefore, to remark, in proof, that the prices were as good as the money-market would at that time justify, that eighty of those bonds were afterward offered by the purchaser from the company, at public auction, and were, according to the auctioneer's statement, "sold in twenty lots of four bonds each, as follows: 1 lot at 72, 1 lot at 65, 1 lot at 62, 1 lot at 61, 1 lot at 58, 1 lot at 57, and the balance at 60 per cent." In fact, only two lots, one for 72 and the other 61, actually changed owners. The others were bought in for want of purchasers. On the same day Illinois six per cents. were offered publicly, and a sale could be made of but one of $1,000, at 66 per cent. These facts are stated, in the hope that they may satisfy the Legislature that the sacrifices made were unavoidable, and do not serve to show that the credit of the State is such as to make a further issue of the bonds inexpedient.

After this most disastrous issue to exertions to meet the engagements of their predecessors, the board determined to pay no more interest to the State, nor money to the contractors, until a favorable change should take place in the condition of the money-market. Neither of these decisions ought, it is believed, to be condemned. The canal company never had an income sufficient to pay the officers in its employment, and keep the work in repair. When my predecessors entered into an obligation to pay the interest to the State, they knew it could only be done by a sale of the bonds of the State itself. The present board know that the Legislature has authorized the treasurer of the State to use the surplus revenue of the State, for the payment of this interest, in the event of a failure of the canal company to comply with its engagement. Could the present board be justified, under such circumstances, in selling the bonds of the State at less than 70 in the 100, to pay a debt to the State, when the treasurer could get for the same purpose their full nominal value for the bonds of banks held by the State, and bearing an interest of but 5 per cent. per annum? The board believed that such a proceeding would not be approved; and they have left the interest unpaid, considering that it will be their solemn duty to make payment of the whole amount due, as soon as it can be done without too much sacrifice of the State securities.

ystem—a State to whose liberality the friends of the canal are so much ndebted. It is due to the indicated wishes of the House of Delegates; it is lue to the whole people of the State of Maryland, who have a right to expect that the managers of a corporation which owes all its present power to them, will not attempt even to exert that power in defiance of any public policy which the authorized representatives of the people may adopt. The assurance is given with much pleasure by the president and directors, who ought to do, and are disposed to do, nothing calculated to interfere with the designs of the Legislature of a State of which some of us are citizens, and to which all of us owe a debt of gratitude for the benefits the communities in which we severally reside are destined to derive from the noble efforts made by that State in behalf of the canal.

The board have studiously and purposely avoided all reply to the singular publications intended to affect injuriously the canal, which have emanated from the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. If we could show that the affairs of the railroad company are not judiciously managed; or that investments made in that highly important work will not be advantageous, we do not perceive how, by so doing, we should further the interests of the improvements we have in charge. Each undertaking must rely for public patronage on its own merits, and the good conduct of its directors, and not upon the actual or supposed demerits of the other. So believing, the board declines encouraging a public controversy between two companies, with the fortunes of each of which those of all the people of Maryland are too intimately connected.

With high respect, I am your obedient servant,

FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

His Excellency Wm. Grason,
Governor of Maryland.

Due bills in circulation, viz:			
Issued prior to June, 1839 - $23,673			
Issued since June, 1839 - 240,360			
	-	264,033	
Acceptances in favor of contractors - -	-	35,826	
Final estimates unpaid - - -	-	41,360	
Money retained under contract - -	-	216,336	
Work done in December, estimated at -	-	60,000	
Due on lands condemned - - -		57,000	
Interest due to the State of Maryland, on loan,	-		
$2,000,000 - - - - -	-	55,000	
Other outstanding claims, estimated at -	-	50,000	
Balance - - - - -		245,016	
		1,489,571	

Of which he has sold - - -	565,000		
	211,500 par		$940,000
Same bonds conveyed to James Swan, J. S. Gittings, and W. Gunton, trustees to secure redemption of due bills - - -	100,925		
Less to be exchanged for $35,000 6 per cent. bonds - - - - -	7,930		
	92,995		413,311
Same bonds in hands of canal company -	5,750		25,555
Stocks of the district cities, viz:			
Washington - - - $8,649			
Georgetown - - - - 11,180			
19,829	-		17,846
Advanced to J. Buchanan and T. Emory, State commissioners, to negotiate loan -	-		8,000
Due by stockholders - - $157,141			
Deduct for bad debts - - 100,000			
	-		57,141
Cash in bank - - - -	-		27,718
			1,489,571

fficers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in service day of February, 1840, with the rate of compensation paid to

mas, President (compensation per annum)	-	$3,000
vies, unlop, Duval, ney, ury, te,	*Directors.*—$4 per day to each, during the time he shall be actually engaged in the duties of his office, provided the pay of each director shall not exceed $300 per annum.	
le, clerk - - - - -	-	1,800
ard, treasurer and accountant - -	-	1,400
lebrown, jr., clerk - - - -	-	1,000
in, messenger - - - - -	-	250
ompensation if each director shall receive $300	-	9,250

ung, superintendent 1st division canal -	-	$800 00
Elgin, do. 2d do. - -	-	800 00
Rogers, do. 3d do. - -	-	800 00
ne, do. 4th do. - -	-	800 00
eiley, collector and keeper locks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	-	1,200 00
an, collector, Point of Rocks - -	-	300 00
in, collector, Williamsport - -	-	400 00
kwell, collector, Hancock - -	-	400 00
ton, keeper of tide-lock B - -	-	50 00
. Offut, keeper lock No. 5, and guard-lock	-	250 00
ell, do. do. No. 6 - -	-	150 00
rt, do. do. No. 7 - -	-	150 00
t, do. do. No. 8 - -	-	150 00
ung, do. do. Nos. 9 and 10 -	-	250 00
rgess, do. do. No. 11 - -	-	150 00
letts, do. do. Nos. 12, 13, and 14	-	250 00
letts, do. do. Nos. 15 and 16 -	-	276 00
lwell, do. do. Nos. 17 and 18 -	-	276 00
ins, do. do. Nos. 19 and 20 -	-	200 00
ls, do. do. No. 21 - -	-	150 00
is, do. do. No. 22 - -	-	150 00
mondtree, do. do. No. 23 and guard -	-	200 00
Shanks, do. do. No. 24 - -	-	150 00
do. do. No. 25 and outlet -	-	250 00
h, do. do. No. 26 - -	-	150 00
alter, do. do. No. 27 - -	-	150 00
is, do. do. No. 28 - -	-	150 00
alter, do. do. No. 29 - -	-	175 00
ihn, do. do. No. 30 - -	-	100 00
l, do. do. No. 31, &c. -	-	175 00
, do. do. No. 32 - -	-	175 00
n, do. do. No. 33 and collector	-	300 00
ley, do. do. No. 34 - -	-	175 00
cKay, do. do. Nos. 35, 36, and guard	-	300 00

ıere are a few other officers in the service of the company but as their term of service will expire on the first of March e not entered on this list.

ıns in the employment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal ny on the 1st July, 1839, with the compensation of each.

ırd, treasurer and accountant, Washington, per - - - - -	$1,400 00	
e, clerk, Washington - -	1,800 00	
ebrown, jr., assistant clerk - -	1,000 00	
Ioward, assistant clerk - -	1,000 00	
n, messenger - - -	250 00	
		$5,450 00
hief engineer, entire line canal	$5,000 00	
rs, principal assistant, between	2,000 00	
'is, do. dam No. 6 -	2,000 00	
:andolph, do. - - -	2,000 00	
do. Cumberland -	2,000 00	
son, assistant, - - do. -	1,200 00	
ıngan, do. - - do. -	1,200 00	
'illiams, do. - - do. -	1,200 00	
'atterson, do. - - do. -	1,200 00	
Coote, do. - - do. -	1,000 00	
ıdge, do. - do. -	800 00	
draughtsman, $3 per day - do. -	1,277 50	
Bryan, rodman, - - do. -	780 00	
yle, do. - - do. -	720 00	
Brannan, do. - - do. -	540 00	
ıng, do. - - do. -	540 00	
, do. - - do. -	540 00	
:, do. - - do. -	540 00	
an, do. - - do. -	540 00	
'ard, vol. do. - - do. -	360 00	
Teaver, do. - - do. -	360 00	
enderson, do. - - do. -	360 00	
sor, vol. chainman, - do. -	360 00	
, do. - - do. -	360 00	
		26,877 50
axeman, $26 per mo. Cumberland,	312 00	
, do. do. -	312 00	
:hain and axeman do. -	396 00	
ɔ, $20 per mo. and found do. -	396 00	
tree, equal, per year do. -	396 00	
'ent, do. do. -	396 00	
		2,208 00
ro), $15 per month, found, equal -	336 00	
:, chainman, $20 per month, and 6 - - - -	396 00	
axeman, $17 - - -	360 00	

Waller, lock-keeper, lock No. 27, -	$150 00	
ıghan, collector, Point of Rocks -	300 00	
avis, lock-keeper, lock No. 28, -	150 00	
Waller, do. No. 29, -	175 00	
Kuhn, do. No. 30, Berlin	100 00	
ırd, do. No. 31 -	175 00	
›pe, do. No. 32 -	175 00	
gin, lock-keeper and collector, No. 33, tlet lock Harper's ferry - -	300 00	
›wley, lock-keeper, lock No. 34, -	175 00	
McKay, do. Nos. 35, 36, guard-'o. 3, Harper's ferry falls - -	300 00	
eval, lock-keeper, lock No. 37 -	150 00	
ıghes, do. No. 38, and river lock, Shepherdstown	200 00	
wyn, do. No. 39 -	150 00	
y, do. No. 40 -	150 00	
ıw, do. guard-lock No. 4, dam No 4	150 00	
›yd, do. locks Nos. 41 & 42 -	200 00	
an, do. No. 43 - -	150 00	
ırwin collector, Williamsport basin -	400 00	
rten, lock-keeper, guard-lock No. 5 -	150 00	
		$4,450 00
ammel, do. locks Nos. 45 & 46 -	200 00	
rewer, do. locks Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50 -	300 00	
›wland, do. Nos. 51, 52 -	200 00	
do. No. 52 - -	150 00	
do. guard-lock, dam No. 6 -	150 00	
		1,000 00
ıng, superintendent, from Georgetown › Edward's ferry outlet-locks - -	1,000 00	
3. Elgin, ditto, thence to Harper's ferry - - - - - -	1,000 00	
/. Rogers, superintendent, from Harper's lls to dam No 5 - - -	1,200 00	
Stone, ditto, thence to dam No. 6 -	1,200 00	
		4,400 00
		62,210 00

Western Survey party (temporarily engaged).

3. McColloh, acting assistant, entered service May 19, 1839, at month.

l S. McColloh, rodman, entered service June 8, 1839, at $45 per

Videner, chainman, entered service May 24, at $1 per day, Sunısive.

'aw, chainman, entered service May 22, at $1 per day, Sundays —transferred from another party.

l Davis, axeman, entered service June 2, 1839, at $1 per day.

ıs Taylor, axeman, entered service May 22, 1839, at $1 per day.

ated, and that they are obliged to continue under advance for a period be-
nd 90 days, they will be entitled to claim any expense that may be incur-
d for raising money on the stocks, and an additional 1-3 per cent. per
onth, commission, until reimbursed.

Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS.

To the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company agreed to accept the above
oposal.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the seal of
[L. S.] the said canal company, this 27th day of April, 1839.

G. C. WASHINGTON, *President.*

$100,000.

Counter report of Jervis Spencer, Esq.

HAGERSTOWN, *August* 8, 1839.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio
nal, on the 5th instant, and during my short sojourn in the city of Wash-
gton, after the adjournment, I had not an opportunity of drawing out a
itten statement of the reasons which forbade my uniting in the report of
e committee.

Forms I consider of very little consequence, and I wish you to file and
at my letter, in other respects, as if it were a protest or counter report for-
ally made.

It was my intention not to make more than a mere oral statement in the
eting of the stockholders, of the reasons which prevented my concurrence;
t it seems that another course would give greater satisfaction, and is, per-
ps, required of me by considerations of justice to myself and others.

It is unnecessary for me to follow the minute details of the report, inas-
ich as its general features furnish ample ground of exception to it. The
st feature that strikes my mind as remarkable is, the positive certainty
th which facts are stated and deductions made with regard to the pro-
edings of all the officers of the company, and the high praises uniformly
ven for *diligence, fidelity, and skill*, without any fact to predicate them on.
is said to be charitable to praise. True, it may be so when your praises
n do no evil. But when the report is considered a certificate of the effi-
ncy of officers filling important stations, I am not prepared to give it un-
the evidence shall have been furnished, inasmuch as it would be mani-
tly calculated to expose the directory to unmerited reproach, if, in the
thful performance of their duty, the interest of the company should re-
ire their removal.

The report is occupied, to a great extent, with the proceedings of the en-
neer department, and facts are stated with earnestness, as if they were the
velopments of an investigation upon the sworn testimony of disinterested
tnesses. The committee remark, after an elaborate detail of proceedings
e page 31): "*They are, however, prepared to speak with great confi-
nce of the diligence, fidelity, and skill, with which the affairs of the com-
ny are conducted at the office in Washington, by the very valuable of-*

for bringing into such complete regularity and efficiency, every department under their control, as well as for the promptitude, energy, and ability with which they have performed their own more especial functions; with the arrangements that have been made, and thus far executed, every thing is in the best possible train." I could not justify myself to the State of Maryland, after the investigation and developments made in the Legislature, during the last session, if I were to make such a report. A few extracts from the report of the committee on internal improvements, will show how far such opinion comports with the views of that committee, after a laborious and searching investigation into the affairs of the company. With regard to the proceedings in reference to the 6 per cent. bonds of the State, they say, "the committee are unable to account for the conduct of the company, in relation to these very bonds. In the first place, they gave more for them than they would have brought in the market, at the time they purchased them. In the second, they proceeded to hypothecate them at once, on terms so disadvantageous as rendered their retention of them utterly impossible. Did they intend to procure the means to carry on the work at any sacrifice; and did they adopt the hypothecation process as one most likely to conceal their intention? To have sold the bonds at once, much as they wanted money, would have been too palpable. They hypothecated them, however, upon terms which may bring them into market; and thus, what was the product of design, may seem to be the result of accident." Again, the committee of the Legislature say, "the hypothecation in this country is represented by the company as having been made at par, while the fact of their having received a part, if not the whole amount, in Virginia paper, is concealed in the general statement of the company. To illustrate this matter, we will suppose a loan to have been effected in the Bank of North America for $100, on a pledge of that amount of State bonds: if the amount received by them was in Virginia paper, 5 per cent. below par, the hypothecation was, unquestionably, not made as represented." And, again, they say: "Twice already, has the State contributed what the company has assured her would be amply sufficient to complete the work. Twice has this money, or part of it, been applied, not to the object for which it was asked and obtained, but to relieve the company from embarrassments which they have improvidently incurred, or devoted to objects as unauthorized as they were unwarranted." This report was made as late as the 8th of March, 1839, and the paragraphs are quoted, not for the purpose of imputing any unworthy motives to the old board, but to do justice to the new. These loans, and these hypothecations, have been a fruitful source of embarrassment, and will continue to be so. It does not appear to me to be true, that "*every thing is in the best possible train.*" The obvious construction of the language of the committee of stockholders is, that the new board have to navigate a smooth sea. This construction is very much helped by a paragraph in page 6. Speaking of the future prospects, they say: "*No danger can be apprehended, unless from those derangements which occasionally occur in the money market, and by prudence, judgment, and skill, these may, in general, be anticipated and guarded against.*" When it is observed, that the entire report preceding the last paragraph is taken up in proving the "sagacity, the firmness, and the ability, with which the affairs of the company have been conducted" by the old board, whatever may have been the intention of the committee, the obvious construction of the lan-

gladly pay the debt in that form, if the terms you could offer would be made acceptable.

An early answer is respectfully asked for.

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President.*
PHINEAS JANNEY, *Director*
and Finance Committee C. and O. C. Company.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the U. S.*

Letter from Bank of the United States.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 10 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 8th inst. has this moment reached, and I cannot allow an instant to elapse without expressing to you the extreme surprise it has occasioned. When the difficulty and embarrassment which your company experienced in March and April last, were represented to this bank, Mr. Washington and Mr. Gunton were both distinctly informed that it would be very inconvenient to the institution to make the loan at that moment, and, in fact, it was absolutely declined. Upon the renewal of the application, it was upon the positive offer and assurance upon your part, that it should be paid in sixty days, probably in thirty days, and that in no event should a renewal be applied for. I quote from the letter of Mr. Washington of the 13th of April last: "As no renewal is contemplated, it is hoped that it may be viewed as *strictly* a business operation." Upon this expectation the fund is already appropriated, and I am under the necessity of saying that the further accommodation asked for in your letter of the 8th cannot be acceded to. We are compelled to ask for the punctual payment of your note at maturity. Every favorable disposition to your company, but the performance of your contract has been counted upon with certainty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DUNLAP, *President.*

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President,*
P. JANNEY, *Director,*
Finance Committee of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter to Bank of America, July 10, 1839.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be indebted to the Bank of America two hundred thousand dollars on the 28th of the present month. This amount the canal company will not be prepared to pay on that day, unless the means are raised by making great sacrifices, and I am obliged to ask the favor of the directors of the bank to extend the accommodation to the canal company for ninety days after the 28th of July.

I have forwarded to the agent of the canal company in London a large amount of bonds of the State of Maryland, and shall instruct him to make sale of them as soon as that can well be done, to pay the debt to your bank; and I flatter myself that a further renewal, beyond that now asked for, will not be sought.

Letter from Bank of America.

BANK OF AMERICA, *July* 27, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th inst., and I do exceedingly regret that your company have not transmitted us the money to pay their bonds for $200,000, due this day. It is, indeed, an unfortunate result of loan that we have, with no little inconvenience, extended for some months past, and a result that we could not believe that the company would have permitted to occur under the special and peculiar circumstances of the case. You have, however, thrown on the bank the very unpleasant duty of obtaining, or endeavoring to obtain, the amount of the debt, by a sale of the stocks held by us as security; and it is probable that the board of directors, at their meeting on Tuesday next, will order the said stocks to be sold for that purpose. Whether they will sell for enough to pay the debt we cannot now determine, but there is abundant reason to believe that they cannot now be sold unless at a very reduced rate, and at no inconsiderable sacrifices to the company. Such an issue we would gladly avoid, and for that purpose I now propose to take your sterling bills, on your agent Mr. Peabody, at four months date from this day, for the amount of the debt, in an exchange of 7½ per cent.—the stock security now held by the bank to remain with it until the bills are paid.

If you shall accept this proposition, you will be pleased to draw three bills, for £10,000 sterling each, and another for the balance, and transmit them to me, in time to enable us to forward them by the Great Western, to leave here on the first of August, and I will thank you to advise me of your determination by the return mail.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. NEWBOLD, *President.*

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
Pres. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co., Washington.

Letter from Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE,
June 15, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Your communication addressed to the president and directors of this bank was yesterday laid before the board, who have consented to the renewal of your note for $20,000 for ninety days, payable at New York; but have directed me to inform you that they will then expect it to be paid without fail, otherwise they will be under the necessity of selling the stock to meet it. They have also directed me to say, they have renewed this note under the full expectation that the one falling due in July will then be paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. DUNBAR.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
Pres. of the C. & O. Canal Co.

Letter from Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE,
November 9, 1839.

SIR: The extension of the credit given on the debt due by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to this bank has expired, and expect to be placed in funds for the amount and interest.

Your answer will oblige your obedient servant,

GEO. T. DUNBAR.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
President Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Western Bank of Baltimore.

WESTERN BANK OF BALTIMORE,
August 30, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 29th instant, and am surprised at its indifferent tone.

I have only to say that the loan cannot be renewed, and that the State stock will be sold at any sacrifice to pay the debt, unless it is paid by the company at maturity.

Your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES, Jr., *President.*

J. P. INGLE, Esq., *Clerk*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Western Bank of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, *November* 21, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you as you passed through town, but have understood that you did not delay on your return from New York.

My object was to inquire whether some arrangement could not be made between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the banks to which the company is indebted here, to purchase the 5 per cent. Maryland bonds, and so close the indebtedness of the company here. I have had some conversation with one of our bank officers, and I think a liberal arrangement might be made.

I have had an inquiry for the 6 per cents., but would not do any thing without consulting you. Would you like any of them to be sold? and at what rate?

An early answer is requested.

Yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
President Western Bank of Baltimore.

HON. FRANCIS THOMAS.

ate this bank would receive the State stock hypothecated, to avoid ınd secure a prompt adjustment, the president is hereby invested ıll power to negotiate with the canal company, as to the rate at the bank will receive the State stock in payment of the note, and :lose the same.

further ordered, that, in the event of private adjustment not being l on or before the 20th instant, that then, in the case, the president by authorized and directed to expose for sale, at public auction, the f Maryland stock hypothecated to the bank, to secure the payment one hundred thousand dollar note of the canal company, due on ıt the 11th of September.

Letter from Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BALTIMORE, *July* 6, 1839.

R SIR: The amount of interest, premium, and expenses, on the ny's bond of $50,000 is $1,034 83, per the annexed statement.

will please send your requisition for the amount, and as soon as ıd shall have been returned it will be enclosed to you.

board will expect the debt of the company to be paid at maturity.

Yours respectfully,

D. SPRIGG.

ı P. INGLE, Esq., *Clerk*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Bank of Washington.

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *November* 2, 1839.

TLEMEN: About two weeks since, I addressed a communication to lative to the state of your liabilities to this institution, and more larly as to the sterling bills of exchange on which it is endorser, ith regard to which I requested to have further collateral security l over to us, or else that some other arrangements might be effect- ınerating the bank from calls upon it by the holders of the bills, but, , have not been favored with any reply. I enclose a copy of a re- demand of the president of the Bank of America, in relation to some e bills, and beg your early attention to the subject, as the receipt of ommunication is extremely unpleasant to me. Allow me to avail of the occasion to say that your note for $25,000 is now laying that one for $20,000, payable in New York, will be at maturity in a ys; and that, as it is our desire to reduce our discounts, we will ıstrict funds in payment of them both, if paid any time before the ıf them falls due. Should this proposition, however, not meet your ;, I should be pleased to know what arrangements you intend to respecting them, that the subject may be referred to the board of di- , on Tuesday next, for their action thereon.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

W. GUNTON, *President.*

time, she has been under the necessity of contracting her issues by of stocks and exchanges; but, finding that course insufficient to stop xport of bullion, the directors have to-day issued a notice advancing ate of interest on bills of exchange (they take none longer than three ths) to 5 per cent., which has had an important effect on the money-et; and the best London acceptances, at four months, have been dis-ted at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, and many bankers refuse altogether. It is the opinion of the best informed on the subject, that rice of money will rate high all the summer, but be subject to changes ding on continental exchanges and the prospect of the growing st.

few sales of American stocks have been made within a few days, at llowing prices:

6 per cents. ex. July dividend, at	93
is 6 per cent., do.	87
na 5 per cents.	80
of the United States shares	£24
ama 5 per cent. sterling bonds	84

e latter six months since sold at 92.

here have been no large sales of American securities: the great scarcity oney rather operating to prevent forced sales than otherwise. Could asers be found, there is a very large amount of stocks that would be far below the present nominal quotations.

e late comparatively favorable accounts carried out by the "Great ern," induced several persons to come out in that vessel, for the pur-of making money negotiations. One from Ohio, one from Illinois, ne from New York are now here; but they cannot effect sales, unless ry low prices indeed. In fact, capitalists show no disposition to hase American securities to any extent, at the present time, on any s. This feeling has rendered hypothecations almost impracticable; for the loans I have contracted for you falling due, I am called upon ery case, as the wants of parties here induce them to offer at the rate and 10 per cent. for moneys for short periods, pledging stocks, say lly, as Maryland, and with a margin of 20 to 30 per cent. This, you readily suppose, tends to embarrass my operations for you, but my le attention and resources are devoted to the subject; and I trust to be to surmount all the difficulties that surround me; and I do not fear necessity for a sacrifice of the stock.

have been obliged to use my credit for an additional sum of £15,000, ur months, on a banking-house, paying an increased rate of interest, shall be under the necessity of adopting this course to a much greater nt, unless a material change takes place in the value of money.

he London Joint Stock Bank wants the £40,000 due 1st June, but I now negotiating for a renewal of a part, and hope to induce them to ive the amount in monthly instalments, if no longer time can be ob-d. A portion must be paid at maturity. My credits with bankers es me feel tolerably strong, and to act accordingly, which, in many s, enables me to renew loans or borrow money when a less independent se would fail. The business is difficult, and, for considerable sums, I be obliged to pay a high rate of interest. I must, therefore, ask from

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *June* 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a press copy of my last letter to you, dated 16th ultimo, per "Great Western," since which the "Liverpool" has arrived without any letter from you.

I have now to confirm all I expressed in the enclosed, and it is a source of much anxiety and regret that it is not in my power to inform you of any favorable change, either in the money or stock markets; and, from the great number of gentlemen from different States of our country, who have come out in the "Great Western" and "Liverpool," and are now here endeavoring to sell bonds, or borrow money on them, the prospect of any material improvement appears more remote than ever.

Mr. Williams, the President of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, has put into the market $800,000 Ohio 6 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1860, and has sold nearly $600,000, at a price to produce, clear of commission, about 91¼; but, although it has been in the market three weeks, buyers cannot be found to take the remainder. Most of this stock cost the company 109, in New York. Six months since it was worth here 101.

Ohio has been a favorite stock in this country, and so large a sum having been put into the market, through Messrs. Baring Brothers, at so ow a price, has had a most unfavorable effect on all others; and capitalists eem to have lost all confidence in the prices of our best State stocks being naintained; and I think with reason, for, during the last year, they have o sooner made investments at what they considered low prices, than the ame stock has been offered still lower; and this feeling has become so trong that nearly all operations have ceased.

If this state of affairs continues, I know not what I can do with your tate bonds. In my last, I recommended you to effect sales in the United tates, if par could be obtained, and I hope you have done so. It is my uty to be candid in my communications to you, and although I would not xpress the opinion to any other party, I most sincerely believe that if the per cent. certificates were pressed upon the market, they would not bring 7½, the price at which they are pledged.

As anticipated in my last, the great scarcity of money, and the very high ates other parties are offering for loans on American stocks, have tended reatly to embarrass my operations for you; but my whole attention has een devoted to this subject, and thus far I have succeeded in meeting the alls upon me better than I expected. I have had to pay £30,000 since my ast: £10,000 to the London Joint-stock Bank, and £20,000 for small loans o other persons. To meet this, I have borrowed £10,000 for a few weeks, t the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, £10,000 for three months, at 7½ per ent.; and for £10,000 I was obliged to use my bills on Morrison, Cryder, & Co., bankers, at four months, allowing 1 per cent. commission, and at he rate of 5⅔ per annum, to get them discounted. The London Joint-tock Bank have called for the balance in monthly payments of £10,000, ut I hope to be able to induce them to give me a longer time.

I have nearly £50,000 sterling to provide for this month, by renewal or otherwise. I am in correspondence with some capitalists in the country, and have a prospect of getting along without serious difficulty; but money is valuable, and I must pay a rate in some measure proportionate to what all other parties are offering.

ed in the packet President, which sails from this port for London on the 30th instant. The lastnamed bonds are directed to the Messrs. Brown, of Liverpool, formerly of Baltimore, who will make arrangements with you to exchange them for the six per cents. hypothecated in London. By one of the steamships to sail from here on the 1st of August, you may expect to receive from me an amount of bonds amply sufficient to meet all the engagements I have invited you to assume; and by one of the same vessels, Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, who have been appointed agents for the purpose, by the treasurer of Maryland, will be prepared to send to you five per cent. bonds sufficient to exchange for all the six per cents. you have in charge.

Having seen in one of your letters to Colonel Washington, a suggestion from you that Mr. McLane could probably facilitate your negotiations, I take the liberty to remark upon the proposition: There is, you know, an essential difference between the condition of the canal company and that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The latter company is out of debt, has no contractors demanding funds, and can wait for a more convenient season. The canal company is deeply in debt. They owe very nearly $3,000,000. In addition to this, about $1,500,000 will be required within the next twelve months, to progress with the work now under contract. The canal company, then, must have $4,500,000 before the 1st day of July, 1840. We shall need $2,000,000 in this country by the 1st of December next; and you will probably be called upon, peremptorily, to pay all, or nearly all of the money borrowed in London, by the same day; at all events, you cannot hope to postpone payment of any considerable portion of the debt you have contracted longer than this time next year. Can you, without injustice to the canal company, thus circumstanced, allow Mr. McLane, or any other agent of any of the companies to whom Maryland has issued bonds, to go into the market with you? Is it not our duty to anticipate his and their movements? Have we not cause to apprehend a stagnation in the market for Maryland bonds? These questions you are well prepared to decide. You are at the centre of information, and have doubtless taken the precaution to obtain the best information, so as to be ready to determine to what extent you ought to act in concert with Mr. McLane. The whole matter, with the time, place, and manner of discharging the trust confided to you, is submitted to your discretion, in the full belief that you will, as far as you can, consistently with your obligations to act within a limited time, make a judicious disposition of the securities committed to your care.

In execution of an agreement entered into by my predecessor, I have drawn bills on you in favor of Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, of the value of $100,000, to be sent out after the 27th of this month, payable at 60 days after sight. Beside these, you need not apprehend that you will be called on for funds until after the 15th day of November, as before stated; by which day you will have looked fully into the condition of the European money-market, and be ready to do the best that can be done under circumstances not of our creating.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

The Bank of the United States has received from me sterling bonds for the sixes held by that institution, and by the Bank of Potomac and Bank of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and will forward them by one of the steam packets to sail to-day, to an agent in London, to be handed to you, when the debts they are hypothecated for are paid. Further particulars you will learn from the agent of the bank in London.

I do not propose to send any more bonds myself. Those I hold will be retained to afford the means to purchase bills, if you should require them.

I shall hand to the Baltimore banks, in place of the sixes they now hold, sterling five per cents. to be sent to an agent of Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, in London, to be there retained, subject to the several orders of the banks with which they are hypothecated, and to be handed to you, if hereafter you should be required to pay bills of exchange drawn to satisfy the debts which these bonds are pledged to secure. By these arrangements you may confidently expect that more than $4,000,000 in sterling bonds will be in London or on the way there before the first of September next, to afford you the means to meet your over engagements, and to honor the bills the canal company may hereafter invite you to accept.

Cherishing the hope that your visit to Amsterdam will eventuate advantageously to the important interests confided to you, I shall look with some anxiety for your advices by the Liverpool.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *July* 31, 1839.

SIR: I refer you to my letter of the 29th, by this conveyance, accompanying my account current to the 1st instant. The account represents the loans, &c., as they were on that day. The heavy payments of the 15th, I succeeded in meeting by drawing bills at four months, on Morrison, Cryder & Co., for £15,000, and renewing and borrowing £15,000 more for one month. Several small loans, on a week's notice, have been called for, and I have had to provide for them. The London joint-stock bank want the entire $30,000 due to-morrow, but I have the influence of several of the directors, and have no doubt of a decision of the board to-day, to continue $20,000 to a future period.

I have before omitted to apprize you that I made a most fortunate negotiation with with a country banker to continue £33,000 from the 19th of June to the 19th of December next, at the rate of 7 per cent. to be paid in advance, as stated in my account-current. This arrangement was made through my friends, Overend, Gurney, & Co., at a time when 10 per cent. would have been paid by other parties, pledging our best state stocks, with a margin of 25 per cent.

The "Liverpool" brought me a letter from Elisha Riggs, New York, with a bill of lading for a box of Maryland bonds, sent by your order, which I have requested Messrs Brown, Shipley, & Co., to receive, and deposite in safety, until I visit Liverpool, which will be in a few days. The "Liver-

From what I have here said, you will at once conclude that it is indispensable that I should be placed in bills of exchange to meet the £18,000 due 9th September, as stated in my last, and I must rely on you to send me that amount by the "Liverpool," if not before, at any rate send the first or second of the bills by that vessel. If they should be drawn on a house in Liverpool, please to send them to Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., requesting them to get the bills accepted, and to forward them to me by first post. The bills you will please have drawn in my favor, or endorsed payable to my order.

Mr. H. T. Jenkins, who is shortly to become a partner in my house in Baltimore, but to reside here, went out in the "Great Western." I have requested him to call on you, and he will be able to communicate much valuable information relative to the state of affairs up to the time of his departure.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. Francis Thomas,
President Ches. and Ohio Canal Co.

Letter to George Peabody, Esq., London.

New York, *October* 1, 1839.

Dear Sir: The verbal explanations which you will receive from Mr. Jenkins, will be so full, that I need not say much in reply to your last letters, by the "Great Western" and the "British Queen."

Your refusal to accept the bills of the canal company, has placed us in a most painful situation. Every creditor of the company who holds stock of the State of Maryland, seems disposed to offer it at auction, without further delay. One of the banks of Baltimore has advertised the stock held by it, for sale, on the 9th of October; and Mr. E. Riggs offers for sale in this city, to-day, £11,000 of the five per cents. which were deposited with him in July last as collateral security for certain acceptances of his, given to obtain a monthly estimate. I have made an effort to procure money, by hypothecating a portion of the five per cents., to rescue the stock to be sold here; but such is the condition of affairs, that I have not been able to obtain a loan, although I am willing to allow two per cent. per month. This state of things was apprehended by me, when my letters, urging you to accept and sell, were written. I foresaw that we could not keep the stock out of the market, and preferred that you should dispose of it in Europe. The whole board of directors deeply regret that you have not complied with the requests made, and see very clearly that enormous sacrifices will be inevitable, if the Liverpool should bring information that you have dishonored all our bills. The stock offered by Mr. Riggs will not bring more than 76, I fear; and immediately upon that fact being known, all the parties who hold Maryland stocks, in this country and in Europe, will come into the market, under an impression that delay will make these securities less and less valuable. I still hope that you have concluded to accept the bills. As the stock will be sold at all events, we should be benefited by your accepting, as that would postpone sales for

I have made application to the treasurer of the State of Maryland, as desired in your letter, and send his reply, which can be returned to me. He has no authority, as you will perceive, to appoint a particular agent abroad for the payment of the interest on the sterling bonds. That authority has not been expressly parted with by the Legislature of Maryland. But the directors of the canal company, to whom I have shown your letter, stand prepared to sanction any thing that may be done on that subject by you, and the Legislature, at its next session, will, I have no doubt, ratify our proceedings.

The board of directors of the canal company also consent cheerfully to pay such *interest on advances* as you may think proper to contract for with any house who will undertake, on the receipt of the bonds you hold, to accept your drafts, from time to time, for sums sufficient to pay the bills which have been drawn upon you, if it should happen that bonds for that purpose cannot be sold in due season. In the event of your failing to provide for all the bills, I must hope that you will, at all events, take care of Nos. 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, and those for £19,000 above mentioned. From the holders of these I have no right to expect any indulgence. They would claim all damages and costs allowed by law, and would sell, without delay, the stock hypothecated to secure the payment. This being the case, a sale of bonds by you to meet them at maturity, at any price, could not but be approved. But I will not urge you further. You see clearly the condition of the affairs of the canal company; and, from the ability and zeal with which you have devoted yourself to the discharge of your trust, I have every reason to anticipate that every thing will be done that can be effected by the means in your hands, and am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President.*

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

P. S. I have enclosed a letter from Mr. Ingle of the 16th October, accompanied by a copy of my letter of the 1st of the same month, and a copy of Mr. Ingle's letter to you of the 28th September.

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *October* 18, 1839.

SIR: Since writing you by the "Liverpool," 20th ultimo, I have been favored with your letter of the 1st instant.

I have now the pleasure to advise of the following sales of Maryland bonds in addition to the £22,000 before stated. In Bremen, £1,250, at 87, for bills payable in London next month, and in various sums here, amounting to £18,000, at 80. The latter sales were made to country gentlemen for investment.

From Messrs. Livingston & Prime I have received bills of exchange on your account amounting to £9,121 7*s.* 8*d.* I have also, conformed with your request and fulfilled the arrangement entered into with Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime. I have accepted your bills Nos. 201 and 209, in favor of the Bank of Washington, amounting to £10,000, due the

no instance have I refused *any* offer that has been made. If I had re-ced the price to 70 I doubt whether I could have sold much more than ave. I confidentially stated to one or two of the principal houses in asterdam the absolute necessity of my raising a large amount of money, d that I was willing to pay a high rate of interest, or sell the stock at a w price; but they have continued to reply, that *no terms* would tempt em to entertain a proposition for either.

In July I consulted the principal capitalists and brokers here on the sub-t of forming a list for the stock, but not one gave me the least encour-ement, and their remarks generally were, "if you put the bonds as 70 a could not get £50,000 subscribed for."

In August when I ascertained what were your wants, I applied to four or e banking houses with whom I am intimately acquainted, offering them e entire sale of the bonds, and a good commission, if they would make a large advance, but I could find none that would, even for this advan-ge, advance *one fifth* the sum you are indebted to me.

When I accepted the agency of your company, I did so in the full belief at I could serve you as well as any other person, and I feel confident at no house in Europe could have been found that would afford you cilities to half the extent which I have done. As I before observed, how-er, since I have been apprized of your large engagements, I have endeav-ed to find a house that would serve you better, and if one can be found isfactory to you, I will most cheerfully resign the trust. Until then, wever, I can only reassure you of my sincere desire to meet the views yourself and board of directors by every practicable means consistently th the preservation of my own credit, and that my whole time is now voted to that desirable object, with, however, I regret to say, but little pe of success.

Mr. McLane will return by this conveyance, and to him I must refer you more particular information regarding the state of affairs here. This ntleman has made an arrangement with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., d placed with that house, for sale, the entire amount of Maryland bonds longing to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Messrs. Baring others & Co. have agreed to make a small advance next spring, and for e present the bonds will not be offered for a low price. In the present ate of the market, Mr. McLane could not have made a better arrange-ent than he has done.

Mr. Jaudon, you will learn, with ten millions of American stocks on nd, and wielding the credit of an institution with thirty-five millions pital, has been on the eve of stopping payment. He has paid for short ans 16 and 18 per cent, and the parties who have come forward to his sistance with a loan of £800,000 for two years, obtained for their money arly 11 per cent. per annum. If sales of American stocks could have en made to any extent *at any price*, Mr. Jaudon would have sold and pported the credit of the bank for which he is agent.

I am in treaty with a party in the country for the sale of from £6,000 £10,000 of bonds, and hope to succeed at a price equal to 75. I shall rite you again per "British Queen."

And am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

liate means. In fact the offering of the bonds publicly, will have a cial effect upon my negotiations. They stood the test better than bonds of other States; and that has caused capitalists to inquire their value. I have consequently, reason to hope, that I shall, before this city, be able to dispose of all the 5 per cents. hypothecated for n this country on terms highly advantageous. In that event your on will be more comfortable. When the 5 per cents. in this country aced quietly, you will not have cause to apprehend their sacrifice o as to shake the credit of those you hold in Europe; and you may d to pay your old debts, and in a few months be prepared again to 1 aid to the canal company.

he present aspect of affairs, I shall ask for nothing from you except ou will take care to have paid the interest on the 1st of January, and ible, aid the board of directors in the redemption of the canal scrip, they have been compelled to issue to pay the contractors on the line canal. We are about to circulate £200,000 in canal scrip, dated nber 9, 1839, bearing an interest of six per cent., per annum, and pay- ix months after date. Canal notes of a like character will be issued amount of about $80,000, on the 9th of December, and the same it on the 9th of January next, founded on the bonds you hold, and full belief that you may be able to assist in their redemption at ma-

ow me to call your attention specifically to a letter which you will re- from Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, in the steampacket that this, and to express the hope that the bills referred to, for the reasons in this letter, will be honored.

ll also again call your attention to the bills heretofore given to the Gi- Bank, to the Bank of America, and to the bill for £14,000 given to the of Washington, and sent forward by the Bank of America; and still hat you will be able to make some arrangements by which the canal ny may be protected from the claim for damages, which will be made e bills are not paid at maturity. I understand and appreciate the dif- es you have to contend with, and have consequently but little expecta- at my wishes in this respect can be realized. Still, as you have a arge margin, I venture to express the deep anxiety of the board of di- s that some arrangements may be made by the payment of a liberal st on advances which will protect these bills, and at the same time rom sacrifice the bonds accompanying them.

ping that the clouds which now hang gloomily over the path of all re connected with the proceedings of the canal company, may speed- ss away, and that your private fortune may not in any event be inju- y affected by your agency,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

ORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *November* 30, 1839.

AR SIR: I wrote you under date of 25th instant, to which I beg refer-

was my wish not to have sold at present more of the bonds than suf-
: to pay your bills; but this point I could not carry, and had to give
ivilege stated in section 4.
e contract requires but few explanations. Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,
n the principal arguments which I have used in my interviews with
s. Baring Brothers & Co., to induce them to afford me the required
ıd I am sure they are not such as to give my part of the contract the
:ter of being influenced by interested motives. If they result, as I
they must, to your interest, and advantageous to the State of Mary-
I shall be perfectly satisfied; and you will remark that, if carried into
as I trust they will be, my services as agent for your company will
: much longer required.
pledges to Messrs. Baring have been strong, and I trust you will
l them by every means in your power. That of State's agent for the
ent of the dividends, I have represented to them as certain, having
he united influence of your company and that of the Baltimore and
railroad.
.ı will observe that I am to provide funds, and they are to advertise,
ay the coupons 1st January next. This was my own suggestion,
ng that it would give additional character to the bonds.
: most important to all parties interested, that Messrs. Baring Brothers
should have the control of the remainder of the stock now in the
l States, and I have made some suggestions relative to the subject,
seem to meet their views; but they require a few days (until the
.t Western" arrives) to decide. You shall hear from me on the sub-
r next packet; in the meantime, I trust you will endeavor, by every
in your power, to prevent the bonds coming into the hands of any
party in Europe but mine; and I look upon this course to be so es-
. to the interests of yourself and the parties who have contracted with
at, if it cannot be accomplished by other means, you may draw on
favor of any of the banks to whom you are indebted at three or four
ıs' sight, for not exceeding £20,000, and I will accept, for that amount,
:eiving bonds to cover the same, at about 60. I mention this as an
ative; but hope you will not be obliged to avail yourself of the
ege.
ssrs. Baring Brothers & Co., having now so great an interest in the
land bonds, will, in my opinion, be the best you can select as agents,
ıgh they are acting for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
hould meet your views to give them the appointment, and you should
:e my services to make the necessary arrangements with them, under
e and suggestions, such as you think proper to make, I will do all I
) meet your views.
ave accepted all your bills that are in the hands of parties who hold
; to be handed over to me on their payment. On the subject of the
ou shall hear from me by next conveyance. It is my wish to prevent
ill of yours being returned, and shall do so, if my securities will jus-
ıe in paying them.
hall pay Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., the entire amount of the bills
have returned, with interest, according to contract; and any damages
ı they may have claimed, and received from you, must be refunded.
nclose copies of my correspondence with Messrs. Rothschild & Sons,
Sanderson & Co.; also the account of the latter, which I have agreed

: no advances are required, our commission is to be reduced to one nt., it being distinctly understood, that it is most material to our in- that we should have the sole and entire control of the sale of these , and that it is your wish to do every thing in your power to give us :ontrol.

o. It is also understood, that the sale of the remainder of the State of Maryland, issued for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, may now be, or hereafter come under your control, shall also be y us on the terms before stated, we understanding with you for the ds.

o. You agree to provide funds for the payment of the dividend fal- ıe 1st January next, which are then to be paid by us.

o. You engage to use your influence with the Chesapeake and Ohio Company to obtain for us the agency of the State of Maryland, for ymment of its dividends in London.

o. It is also understood, that you will relinquish the agency of the peake and Ohio Canal Company to us, should such a change be lly agreeable to that company and ourselves.

ill be necessary, for the completion of this agreement, that you trans- copies of the acts of the Legislature of Maryland, having reference e bonds; as well as of the authority by which you act, for the sale . bonds; and we beg you will signify to us by writing, your full t to the contents of this letter.

have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

RGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

No. 2.

'ter from G. Peabody, Esq., to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

LONDON, *November* 27, 1839.

TLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter date, embracing fully the terms on which you have agreed to pur- from me, as agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 00 of Maryland five per cent. bonds, and stating the choice I have you of purchasing another portion of similar bonds, or to receive or sale on commission, which I fully confirm; as also, the other s to which you refer, and I beg to assure you, that it will afford me leasure, as far as practicable, to carry out the views and expecta- mbraced in your letter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

rs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *December* 9, 1839.

ı SIR: Under date of yesterday, I wrote you very fully, by this cop- ə, to which I beg reference.

into your hands, and of the January coupons which have been presented for payment, but which were not sold by you (if any), showing the number and amount of the respective bonds, and of the chapter under which they were issued.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. P. INGLE.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Extract from journal of proceedings of board of directors Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company

WEDNESDAY, *January* 8, 1840.

The board met this day.

Present Francis Thomas, president,
Robert P. Dunlop,
Phineas Janney,
John W. Maury, directors.

The president presented to the board three letters from George Peabody, Esq., of London, the first dated on the 24th, the second on the 25th, and the third on the 30th days of November, the last containing a copy of a proposal made to him on the 27th of November, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, to purchase £300,000 of the five per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, and provisionally a further amount of £200,000, and to become the agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the transaction of its business in London; and also asking to become the agent of the State of Maryland for paying dividends on its bonds; enclosing, also, a copy of the acceptance of the said proposal by the said Peabody, so far as he had authority to accept it.

The letters and papers enclosed having been read, the board unanimously and fully confirmed all that their agent Mr. Peabody, had done, and in accordance with his recommendation, constituted and appointed Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., the agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the transaction of its business in London. And it was

Resolved, That the president be requested to make application to the Governor of Maryland, earnestly requesting him to appoint Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., agents for the State, for paying dividends on its bonds, which may be payable in London.

Resolved, That George Peabody, Esq., be requested to transfer to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., any State bonds or securities belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company which may be in his hands.

The above is a correct extract from the journal of the proceedings of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

JNO. P. INGLE, *Clerk,*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	In favor of	Amount sterling.	Amount sterling.
1839.			
Aug. 22	President and directors of the Bank of Washington	£500	
		500	
	90 days.	1,000	
		1,000	
		1,000	
		1,000	
		1,000	
		1,000	
		1,000	
		1,000	
		1,500	
		1,500	
		2,000	
		2,000	
		2,000	
			£33,000 0 0
26	Francis Thomas, presid'nt	10,000	
	90 days.	5,000	
		5,000	
		5,000	
		5,000	
		3,000	
		3,000	
		2,000	
	To pay debt of Bank of America.	2,000	
		1,860 9 3	
			41,860 9 3
27	U. D. Lewis - -	1,500	
	90 d'ys	2,000	
		1,000	
		1,808 8 2	
			6,308 8 2
Sept. 5	Theodore Chichester -	2,000	
	90 days.	2,000	
		1,500	
		1,500	
		1,500	
		1,500	
		1,000	
		1,000	
Sept. 5	To pay monthly estimate for August, 1839.	1,000	
		1,000	
		1,000	
			15,000 0

thing occur to prevent Brown, Shipley, & Co., being reimbursed as contemplated, and that they are obliged to continue under advance for the bills so drawn, they will be entitled to claim any expense that may be incurred for raising the money on the bonds, and an additional commission of ½ per cent. per month, until reimbursed.

E. Riggs's agreement.

NEW YORK, *June* 17, 1839.

In accordance with the conversation that has passed between us, I hereby agree to accept your drafts upon me for an amount not exceeding $100,000—say one hundred thousand dollars, to be drawn for as follows:

One-third at not less than 90 days' date from 1st July next; one-third at not less than 90 days' date from 1st August next; one-third at not less than 90 days, date from 1st September next; you placing in my hands as collateral security, sterling 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, interest and principal payable in London, of sufficient amount to leave in my possession an excess of 20 per cent. beyond the amount of my acceptances.

In entering into this arrangement, it is expressly understood and agreed upon between us, that you are to negotiate your drafts through some respectable and solvent bank or banks, that will undertake that in no event shall my name be offered for sale or discount in open market, either here or elsewhere; and it is further understood and agreed between us, that you are to place me in funds at or before maturity of my acceptances, for their payment when due, in default of which I have full power and authority to sell, without any limit as to price, a sufficient amount of said bonds, in this market or elsewhere, to produce the amount of my acceptances and commissions thereon, or send said bonds to London or elsewhere for sale, without any limit as to price, and drawing against each mission when and in what manner I think proper; and in the event of said bonds not producing the amount of my acceptances, interest and commissions, and expenses, you are to be bound to pay me any deficiencies.

My commission on said transaction to be one per cent. on your drafts, with an additional commission of one-half of one per cent., in case I am compelled to seek my reimbursement by sale of the bonds or otherwise, and, if sent to Europe for sale, the consignee then to charge a commission of one per cent. and usual brokerage, in addition to commissions charged by us.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. RIGGS.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., *President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., Washington City.*

Receipt of E. Riggs.

NEW YORK, *August* 1, 1839.

Received of Francis Thomas, Esq., president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as follows:

No. 1,645 to 1,657, thirteen bonds of the State of Maryland, dated July 1, 1839, at fifty years, for £500 each, £6,500; No. 798 to 885, fifty-eight

ner as we may think proper; and in the event of said bonds not producing the amount of our acceptances, interest, commission, and expenses, you are to be bound to pay us any deficiency.

Our commission on said transaction to be one per cent. on amount of your drafts, with an additional commission of one-half of one per cent. in case we are compelled to seek our reimbursement by sale of the bonds, or otherwise; and if sent to Europe for sale, the consignee there to charge a commission of one per cent. and usual brokerage, in addition to commission charged by us.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
President C. & O. C. Co., Washington City.

Receipt of Christmas, Livingston, & Prime.

NEW YORK, *October* 2, 1839.

DEAR SIR: We have this day received from you twelve bonds of the State of Maryland, bearing five per cent. interest, for £250 sterling each, amounting together to £3,000 sterling, say three thousand pounds sterling; No. 2,562 to 2,573 inclusive, being part of the loan under an act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1838, chap. 386. Said bonds are received, and are to be held in accordance with our letter of the 18th and 23d September, and of your reply thereto of 25th idem.

We remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

F. THOMAS, Esq., *Pres. C. & O. C. Co.*

Receipt of Christmas, Livingston, & Prime.

NEW YORK, *October* 19, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our respects of this date, we now beg to acknowledge having received from you eight bonds, £250 sterling each; Nos. 2,554 to 2,561, together £2,000 sterling, Maryland sterling 5 per cts. issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the December session of 1838, chap. 386, which bonds are to be held by us as collateral security for any engagements on advances we may or have come under for your account.

We remain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

F. THOMAS, Esq.,
President, &c., Washington.

Receipt of J. D. Beers.

Received, New York, 10th September, 1839, from F. Thomas, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 80 bonds of £250 sterling each, amounting to (£20,000) twenty thousand pounds sterling of the

peculiar situation. The Bank of Washington County holds a draft of the canal company for $10,000, payable in New York on the 6th of November. When this draft was negotiated the notes of all the banks in Maryland were equal in value to the notes of the banks of New York. At this time, as the banks of New York continue to pay specie, their notes are consequently worth nearly 10 per cent. more than those of the banks of Maryland, including your institution. If you require that this draft shall be paid in New York funds, the loss to the canal company must be very considerable. May I not, therefore, hope that you will consent to take in payment your own notes, or the notes of good and solvent banks of Baltimore? Do me the favor to let me hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience; and direct your letters to me at New York, where I propose to be in a few days.

Respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

JOHN VAN LEAR, jr., Esq., *Cashier.*

Letter from Washington County Bank.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK, *October* 16, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 12th inst., and have delayed my reply for one day, in order to ascertain the sentiments of those who have the government of this institution in relation to the proposition you have made as to the currency to be used in payment of our bill for $10,000, due in New York on 6th proximo.

I am now directed to say that no change will be made in the original agreement of the contracting parties, and that we will look for the payment in New York funds.

Many unanswerable arguments might be urged in favor of our course; but, as they will naturally suggest themselves to your mind, I will omit saying any thing more on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN VAN LEAR, JR., *Cashier.*

Letter from Bank of Washington.

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *October* 16, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th inst., proposing that this institution shall take in payment of the acceptances discounted for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and payable in New York early in the next month, the notes of the Bank of Washington, or the notes of good and solvent banks in Baltimore, the canal company paying one per cent. premium.

Having, as desired, submitted this proposition to the board of directors, I am instructed to say that they cannot give their assent to it. At the time of discounting the acceptances all of the banks were paying specie, and since then this institution has redeemed its notes in New York funds, without premium, to the amount of $78,000, and the whole came through

STATEMENT

SHOWING

POSITION OF THE FIVE PER CENT. STERLING BONDS

ISSUED BY

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

TO

E CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

e and Ohio Canal Company of the five per cent. sterling bonds issued been sold, in specie, and the equivalent value of it in Baltimore cur-

oceeds ce of le.	Exchange. New York on London.	Amount of exchange.	Value in New York. Sterling £ at $4 4·9.	Exchange. Baltimore on New York.	Amount of exchange.	Equivalent value in Baltimore. Sterling £ at $4 4·9.	Baltimore current bank notes.
s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
0 0 0	8¾	883 15 0	10,983 15 0	–	–	10,983 15 0	
6 14 0	8¾	727 14 0	9,044 8 0	–	–	9,044 8 0	
7 10 0	9¼	1,343 1 0	15,480 11 0	14	2,167 5 0	17,647 16 0	
6 14 0	9¼	98 13 0	1,165 7 0	12½	145 13 0	1,311 0 0	
3 15 0	9¼	54 0 0	637 15 0	12½	79 14 0	717 9 0	
1 5 0	9¼	266 10 0	3,147 15 0	12½	393 9 0	3,541 4 0	
2 2 0	9	803 18 0	9,736 0 0	12½	1,217 0 0	10,953 0 0	
6 9 0	9	437 19 0	5,304 8 0	12½	663 1 0	5,967 9 0	
8 7 0	8½	17,336 9 0	221,294 16 0	12½	27,661 17 0	248,956 13 0	
0 0 0	8½	11,602 10 0	148,102 10 0	8	11,848 4 0	159,950 14 0	
2 16 0	–	33,554 9 0	424,897 5 0	–	44,176 3 0	469,073 8 0	
0 3 0	–	–	2,240 3 0	–	–	2,240 3 0	
1 5 0	–	–	16,031 5 0	12½	2,003 18 0	18,035 3 0	
7 10 0	–	–	3,907 10 0	12½	488 8 0	4,395 18 0	
6 5 0	–	–	3,406 5 0	12½	425 16 0	3,832 1 0	
7 10 0	–	–	9,117 10 0	12½	1,139 14 0	10,257 4 0	
3 15 0	–	–	4,068 15 0	11	447 11 0	4,516 6 0	
3 6 0	–	–	1,458 6 0	11	160 8 0	1,618 14 0	
0 0 0	–	–	76,422 0 0	9	6,878 0 0	83,300 0 0	
5 0 0	–	–	12,037 3 0	9	1,087 17 0	13,175 0 0	
7 10 0	–	33,554 9 0	553,636 2 0		56,807 15 0	610,443 17 0	$2,713,084 10

	£ s. d.
ifference in value between a five per cent. and a six per cent. bond being per cent., then the value (under the present appreciation of money to six cent.) of the £740,000 sold by the company would be - - -	616,666 13 4
ross product of the sales in specie or its equivalent is found under the head lue in New York" to be - - - - - - -	553,636 2 0
a sum reduced to Baltimore Bank currency is found under "equivalent e in Baltimore" to be - - - - - - -	610,443 17 0

Mr. Snowden, of Alexandria, offered the following as a substitute for the ove resolution:

"That the standing committee ordered to be appointed under the rule be ected to take immediately into consideration the subject of the finances the company, and the means for carrying on the work, and report on that ject to a future meeting."

The question was taken on the adoption of the substitute, by ayes and s, and decided in the negative, as follows:

es,	the State of Virginia, by its proxy - - - -	570
	the corporation of Washington, by its proxy - - -	2,008
	the corporation of Georgetown, by its proxy - - -	508
	the corporation of Alexandria, by its proxy - - -	508
	Ayes - - - - - - -	3,594
,	the State of Maryland, by its proxy - - -	10,279

The motion of Mr. Key was then modified by himself, to read as follows:

Resolved, That the annual report of the president, now presented, to-her with the papers laid before the meeting yesterday, be referred to a nmittee of seven, to be chosen by the stockholders, whose duty it shall to report on the continuance of the work and the issuing of scrip; and t all rules heretofore adopted for the government of the stockholders in ieral meeting assembled, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are here- suspended.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as mod-d, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Aye, the State of Maryland and the corporation of Georgetown. No, the te of Virginia and the corporations of Alexandria and Washington.

On motion of Mr. Key, the following gentlemen were then appointed to the committee:

A. C. Cazenove, of Alexandria; G. C. Grammer, and James Carbery, of ashington; H. G. S. Key, and John B. Brooke, of Maryland; R. C. Ma-i, of Virginia, and Clement Cox, of Georgetown.

The meeting then took a short recess, to enable the committee to attend the duties assigned them; and, on again calling to order,

Mr. Key, from the committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president and directors of the canal company be, and ey are hereby, authorized and recommended to continue in progress the rk now under contract on the line of the canal, and to issue their scrip payment for the same, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, d redeemable at any time not exceeding twelve months, when money for it purpose cannot be readily raised by a sale of Maryland State bonds at easonable rate: *Provided, however*, That the aggregate amount of the d scrip, so to be issued, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and y thousand dollars.

Mr. Key moved to strike out the proviso, which motion prevailed; and, taking the question, the resolution, as amended, was passed without position.

Mr. Mason moved the appointment of the usual standing committee, as ovided for in the order of the stockholders of June 1, 1829.

On taking the question by ayes and noes, it was decided in the negative the following vote:

For President—	George C. Washington	2,578
	Francis Thomas	11,295
For Directors—	Richard H. Henderson	3,086
	J. J. Abert	3,086
	Wm. Gunton	3,086
	Walter Smith	2,578
	Thomas Carbery	3,086
	Bernard Hooe	3,086
	R. P. Dunlop	11,295
	F. A. Schley	10,787
	James Swann	10,787
	John McPherson	10,787
	Wm. Lucas	10,787
	Wm. Tyler	10,787

And that Francis Thomas was duly elected president, and R. P. Dunlop, F. A. Schley, James Swann, John McPherson, William Lucas, and William Tyler, were duly elected directors of said company until the first Monday in June next, and until successors be elected.

JOHN B. BROOKE,
R. C. MASON,
G. C. GRAMMER.

The chairman thereupon declared the following gentlemen duly elected, viz:

Francis Thomas, President;

R. P. Dunlop,	John McPherson,
Fred. A. Schley,	Wm. Lucas,
James Swann,	Wm. Tyler,

Directors; until the first Monday in June next, and until their successors are elected.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That until this company shall be in funds for the rapid prosecution of the canal, the salary of the president shall be fixed at $1,500 per annum, and the compensation of the directors at two dollars per day.

The question on the adoption of this resolution was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Aye, the State of Virginia. No, the State of Maryland, and the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Mr. Key offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all general meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, from and after the first day of August next, shall be held in the city of Frederick, until further orders; and that all rules, regulations, or laws, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and rescinded.

Mr. Bradley moved to amend the resolution by striking out Frederick and inserting Baltimore; which motion was rejected by the following vote:

Aye, the State of Virginia. No, the State of Maryland, and the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Mr. Bradley then moved to amend the resolution by adding these words: "provided rooms can be obtained in Frederick for the use of the company free of charge, as are those now and heretofore occupied in Washington."

The question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative, by the following vote:

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE 3D MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

AGAINST

The extension of the limits of the port of New Orleans.

JULY 16, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3.—SITTING OF THE 2D OF JULY, 1840.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Council of Municipality No. 3 of the city of New Orleans, it would be both unfavorable and prejudicial to the prosperity of the city to give a greater extension to its port.

Resolved, That this council cannot restrain themselves from censuring the presumption of the person who has taken upon himself to offer in Congress a measure so deplorable without the previous consent, and even without the knowledge, of the competent authorities of the city of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That, as soon as the present resolutions shall have been passed, the mayor is requested, and the secretary of this council is required, to forward a copy of the same, by duplicates, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

J. B. S. ST. AMAND, *Secretary*.

A true copy—New Orleans, July 3, 1840.

GEORGE Y. BRIGHT,
Recorder, 3d *Municipality*.
WM. FRERET, *Mayor*.

Blair & Rives, printers.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

mpliance with a resolution of the Senate, statements showing the daily employment of the several officers of the customs.

DECEMBER 24, 1839.
Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.
JULY 16, 1840.
Discharged, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 10, 1839.

R: This report is presented in compliance with the following resolu- of the Senate, passed the 19th of April, 1838:

esolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to cause, for rm of one year, each officer employed in the collection of the customs ep a daily account, in writing, of the time he is actually employed in ublic service, each and every day, and what his employment each day tating the same so much in detail as to exhibit a clear and intelligible nt of all his services from day to day.

esolved, That such memoranda as are made by each and every officer be quarterly sworn to as a full, just, and complete account of the ser- s actually rendered, and the time actually spent by him in public em- ment.

esolved, That the memoranda of each district be imbodied together for ise of Congress; and that the Secretary add to it the amount of tonnage red, cleared, or owned in such district, with the amount of revenue col- d therein, and the expense of collecting the same, showing what each er receives for all such services.

esolved, That where any officer discharges, or claims to discharge, the of more than one office, his services in each shall be distinguished, as as his compensation.

nmediately on the receipt of these resolutions, circular instructions issued by the department to the officers connected with the collection e customs. They were directed to comply with all the requirements ing to them; and, for greater convenience, to commence the daily ac- t of their doings with the 1st of July, 1838, being the beginning of the ensuing quarter of the fiscal year. A copy of the original circular is xed, (A,) and of a supplemental one (B.)

& Rives, printers.

But I regret to confess that, in this attempt, it was found impossible to rive at any general results which were just and satisfactory, on ac- ount of the broad scope of the resolution itself, and the manner in which ost of the memoranda had (perhaps necessarily) been kept and presented y different officers. The manner was found to be as diversified as the aracters of the individuals who executed them, varying according to eir different capacity, or their different views of duty.

A few of the subordinates, though endowed with the qualifications of gilant and useful guardians of the revenue laws, appear to lack the cessary clerical ability to respond very pertinently and correctly in all spects to the requisitions of such resolutions. Want of time may occa- nally have prevented others, whose official duties are many and ardu- s, to keep a journal with details, however brief, of their services in ach and every day" in the year.

Some few noted their services with such fidelity and minuteness as to count for the time spent, not only by hours but minutes; but many hers contented themselves with merely enumerating the days of the onth, and annexing to each day the general remark, "attended to the ties of my station," or, "on the look-out," or some other observation of similar character; expecting thereby they had satisfactorily complied th the requirements of the resolutions.

Some, again, evidently influenced by conscientious motives, enumerated ly those cases in which their services had actually been called into re- isition; while others, without distinctly stating their own individual ser- es, returned only copies from the books kept in the collector's office, hibiting the arrival and departure of vessels, or the touching of others ding coastwise, as presumptive evidence of the extent of their duties.

Others exhibited, in a tabular form, through many columns, not only the tionality, but also the species of all vessels which came under their offi- l cognizance, and the particular services they had to render during the m described.

But, without multiplying instances of diversity, the few here adduced ll show how abortive the attempt must necessarily be to present, in a ndensed and uniform manner, the whole information intended to be eli- ed by the requirements of the resolutions.

It also shows that, if accomplished in any manner, the result would be ely to prove unjust to those officers and districts where a more general brief manner of keeping the memoranda may have been adopted; or ere, under the present tariff laws, some of the most necessary and use- l officers, to prevent violations of them, and thereby both repress smug- ing and secure the revenue, are stationed at exposed points, near which tle *bona-fide* business is transacted; and hence, though they should be ery day very vigilant and watchful, few memoranda could be made of her the entry or clearance of vessels.

In view of these diversified circumstances, and of the obstacles they in- pose to prevent the preparation of any accompanying and useful abstract them, I have thought proper, on this point, not to go beyond the resolu- n itself, but merely, in conformity with its requirements, to submit the emoranda alone.

Pains have been taken to see that nothing improper has been introduced to them and laid before the Senate. But if any thing of that character s escaped notice, it will be regretted; and the Senate may be assured it

customs to keep a daily account, in writing, of the time he is actually employed in the public service, each and every day, and what his employment each day is; stating the same so much in detail, as to exhibit a clear and intelligible account of all his services from day to day.

Resolved, That such memoranda as are made by each and every officer shall be quarterly sworn to, as a full, just, and complete account of the services actually rendered, and the time actually spent by him in public employment.

Resolved, That the memoranda of each district be imbodied together for the use of Congress; and that the Secretary add to it the amount of tonnage entered, cleared, or owned in such district, with the amount of revenue collected therein, and the expense of collecting the same; showing what each officer receives for all such services.

Resolved, That where any officer discharges, or claims to discharge, the duty of more than one office, his services in each shall be distinguished, as well as his compensation.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

B.

Circular supplementary to the circular instructions to officers of the customs, dated April 24, 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 9, 1839.

SIR: The Senate of the United States, under a series of resolutions dated 19th of April, 1838, imposed a duty upon me, the discharge of which will be impossible unless the circular instruction of the 24th of April, 1838, based on those resolutions, is fully complied with.

I would, therefore, invite your immediate attention to the subject of that circular, which was sent to you, and desire that you will cause your subordinates, who have neglected the requisitions of that circular, to furnish, through you, the information called for by it, at as early a period as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

D—Continued.

Districts.	Revenue in 1838.		Tonnage in 1838.		
	Gross amount.	Expenses of collection.	Entered.	Cleared.	Owned.
			Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
rare - -	$418 91	$20,519 97	-	-	16,680
nore - -	1,201,509 65	74,680 62	84,238	65,996	66,482
polis - -	39 02	2,066 99	-	-	4,633
d - -	169 65	515 75	-	-	13,978
ary's - -	28 66	1,447 06	-	-	2,461
Hill - -	80 76	162 00	-	-	7,916
a - -	192 15	200 35	-	-	13,808
Creek -	28 53	450 00			
e-de Grace -	13 90				
getown, D. C. -	6,768 07	5,295 13	1,841	-	9,733
andria - -	27,751 12	6,455 24	4,156	6,024	12,533
lk - -	64,032 46	30,314 37	14,388	24,051	19,418
sburg - -	28,527 02	5,787 08	4,978	6,367	4,596
noad - -	77,933 65	8,568 71	7,804	15,220	5,848
own - -	127 46	305 34	-	-	789
mico - -	55 92	414 43	-	-	3,332
River - -	18 19	592 42	-	-	5,423
shannock -	50 23	1,972 08	-	115	3,663
Landing -	42 36	200 00	-	-	4,191
ystone - -	514 66	190 00	-	-	1,903
ling - -	31 17	356 17	-	-	305
ington - -	42,850 31	6,497 98	11,433	26,245	13,558
ern - -	8,051 20	1,023 76	3,590	5,609	3,594
on - -	2,137 11	1,204 52	823	1,039	3,693
ort, N. C. -	227 68	716 73	397	777	1,785
en - -	3,354 48	938 74	1,863	3,142	6,492
ington - -	5,718 45	817 71	2,377	4,473	4,445
outh - -	2,936 67	913 33	834	1,561	1,807
ock - -	551 13	2,781 39	200	799	3,007
eston - -	597,256 74	61,907 34	66,444	98,518	30,300
ort, S. C. -	-	250 50			
etown - -	12 03	253 15	100	1,071	3,992
nah - -	188,635 31	24,441 62	42,223	76,509	14,931
wick - -	-	680 00			
ry - -	-	730 00	-	-	100
wick - -	3,063 82	1,306 93	1,113	2,712	1,589
ary's - -	326 37	4,125 02	-	-	1,499
West - -	19,370 44	20,515 40	8,411	9,303	2,257
gustine -	4 95	1,515 30	-	-	1,945
lachicola -	16,794 21	7,371 38	-	-	2,129
ark's - -	1,250 03	5,322 25	188	421	
hn's - -	-	2,018 50			
cola - -	335 39	3,992 44	681	1,114	2,960
e - -	62,395 91	33,394 52	38,621	82,977	14,982
River - -	29 10	250 00			
ssippi - -	1,588,158 58	94,140 32	189,746	257,646	107,308
- -	50 42	1,044 88			
i - -	396 65	920 40	-	-	2,806
noga - -	2,102 04	2,129 09	2,235	3,681	8,281
isky - -	260 74	1,556 07	338	123	508
nnati - -	999 01	350 00	-	-	10,918
rille - -	275 47	371 09	-	-	5,481
uis - -	8,096 57	375 87	-	-	7,063
ville - -	2,275 30	413 32	-	-	4,152
it - -	12,609 75	9,148 91	1,746	2,351	9,478
dimackinac -	557 40	1,836 42	-	-	1,304
Total -	20,114,264 47	1,489,625 98	1,998,092	2,023,949	2,074,121

E—Continued.

t.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	Peter Peterson - - -	Boatman - -	$150 00
	John F. Bowen - - -	Do. - -	106 50
	George Blake - - -	Do. - -	58 50
	Lemuel J. Means - - -	Do. - -	246 33
	Horatio G. Hodgson - -	Do. - -	133 80
	Josiah Hook - - -	Measurer - -	137 90
	Moses Hook - - -	Dep. collector and clerk	300 00
-	Daniel Lane - - -	Former collector -	72 17
	Nathaniel B. Lowney - -	Collector - -	1,004 22
	N. H. Bradbury - - -	Inspector - -	270 00
	Joseph Carr - - -	Do. - -	159 00
	James Douglass - - -	Do. - -	240 00
	Benjamin Shaw - - -	Do. - -	270 00
	Joshua Dillingham - -	Do. - -	90 00
	Lewis C. Kelly - - -	Do. - -	79 50
	Richard Smart - - -	Do. - -	67 13
	Isaac Allard - - -	Do. - -	819 00
	David W Lathrop - -	Do. - -	777 00
	Daniel W. Bradley - -	Do. - -	660 00
	Frederick Conway - -	Do. - -	225 00
	Lyman Wiswall - -	Do. - -	225 00
	Isaac Allard - -	Gauger and measurer -	179 36
	Daniel W Bradley - -	Do. - -	123 95
	David W. Lathrop - -	Gauger and weigher -	73 53
	James Douglass - - -	Inspector - -	499 00
h -	D. McCobb - - -	Collector - -	900 25
	William Burnes - - -	Inspector - -	690 00
	Hezekiah Prince - - -	Do. - -	600 00
	Hezekiah Prince, jr. - -	Do. - -	528 00
	W R. Webb - - -	Do. - -	945 00
	Parker McCobb - - -	Do. - -	996 00
	Cornelius Madford - -	Do. - -	182 00
	J. Glidden - - -	Do. - -	659 00
	Francis Pearce - - -	Do. - -	506 00
	Daniel Sampson - - -	Do. - -	252 00
	Bede Fales - - -	Do. - -	525 00
	Josiah Stanley - - -	Do. - -	168 00
	Israel I. Perry - - -	Boatman - -	95 00
	W R. Webb - - -	Do. - -	5 00
	William Burnes - - -	Do. - -	106 00
	Amos Richards - - -	Do. - -	98 00
	Hezekiah Prince - - -	Do. - -	5 00
	Alfred Sampson - - -	Do. - -	43 00
	Nelson Burnes - - -	Do. - -	8 00
	Parker McCobb, jr. - -	Collector's clerk -	100 00
-	F. McCrate - - -	Collector - -	708 12
	W. M. Reed - - -	Inspector - -	30 00
	Marshal Smith - - -	Do. - -	747 00
	Henry Clark - - -	Do. - -	10 00
	Tyler Hodgdon - - -	Do. - -	318 00
	Thos. Cunningham - -	Do. - -	1,029 00
	Jas Taylor - - -	Do. - -	909 00
	William Clark - - -	Temporary inspector -	15 00
	John Cunningham - -	Do. - -	33 00
	William Clark, jr. - -	Do. - -	24 00
	Silas Turber - - -	Do. - -	27 00
	James Taylor - - -	Measurer - -	172 80
	Thos. Cunningham - -	Weigher and measurer	173 89
	Henry Barter - - -	Boatman - -	245 00
	Alfred McLean - - -	Do. - -	106 00
	Alexr. McFadden - -	Do. - -	6 00
	Eleazer Gould - - -	Do. - -	9 00

E—Continued.

	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	Ezra Carter, jr.	Inspector	$783 09
	K. Randall	Boatman	100 20
	Jonathan Chase	Do.	279 05
	A. H. Lock	Do.	91 50
	Charles Pote	Do.	276 26
	H Sturdivant	Do.	11 41
	Peter Merrill	Collector's clerk	900 00
-	B. Palmer	Collector	339 43
	Joshua Herrick	Inspector	600 00
	Elisha S. Goodwin	Do.	450 00
	E. Perkins	Temporary inspector	600 00
	E. Perkins	Weigher and ganger	191 45
	Joseph Wilson	Inspector	396 00
	Joshua Hubbard	Do.	179 00
-	M. Dennett	Collector	254 13
	A. Dennett	Inspector	247 50
	G. Weare	Do.	150 00
-	D. P. Drown	Collector	856 73
	W. Claggett	Naval officer	577 24
	Samuel Hall	Surveyor	574 45
	P. Wilson	Inspector	277 50
	N. Knowles	Do.	48 00
	E. Cross	Do.	600 00
	J. T. Gibbs	Do.	200 00
	John Gregory	Do.	204 00
	W. Lamprey	Do.	122 00
	G. Bell	Do.	500 00
	Joseph Walton	Do.	171 00
	John N Nutter	Do.	210 00
	J. Hodgson	Do.	196 00
	James Goodrich	Do.	253 22
	Joshua Jones	Do.	33 00
	J. M. Edmonds	Do.	22 50
	James M. Hilliard	Temporary inspector	132 50
	W. Walker	Weigher and ganger	324 70
	J. Hodgkins	Measurer	655 12
	J. Gregory	Do.	440 44
	Joseph Walton	Do.	655 12
	John N. Nutter	Do.	655 12
	Thomas Wiggin	Watchman	114 00
	Asa Frisbe	Inspector	500 00
	R. Neal	Temporary inspector	24 00
	W. D. Little	Appraiser	15 00
	Oliver Breard	Do.	15 00
	Joseph M. Edmonds	Occasional inspector	78 00
	Joseph Harrold	Do. do.	36 00
	A. W. Walker	Do. do.	9 00
	James Goodrich	Do. do.	27 00
	Joseph Harrold	Watchman	94 50
	Joseph M. Edmonds	Occasional measurer	79 22
	Joshua Jones	Watchman	7 50
	G. H. Perkins	Do.	6 00
	A. W. Walker	Do.	3 00
	Isaac Maxwell	Do.	3 00
	Oliver Ayers	Do.	3 00
	Daniel Payne	Do.	3 00
	Daniel Adwers	Do.	1 50
-	A. W. Hyde	Collector	1,091 57
	Z. Fisk	Inspector	500 00
	R. Enos	Do.	180 00
	J. Beckwith	Do.	360 00
	R. L. Paddock	Do.	360 00

E—Continued.

t.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	William Webb	Inspector	$303 00
	H. Tibbetts	Do.	315 00
	W. Allen	Do.	309 00
	Joseph Janes	Do.	321 00
	D. Dennis	Do.	339 00
	J. H. Lovell	Do.	38 10
	Perley Putnam	Gauger, &c.	317 52
	E. Slocum	Inspector	320 00
	Thomas West	Weigher and gauger	234 00
	John Saunders	Measurer	355 17
	Cyrus Chase	Inspector	444 00
	H. Prince	Do.	318 00
	L. Burchmore	Do.	423 49
	Jonathan Holman	Weigher and gauger	285 38
	William Story	Do.	227 41
	S. Haradin	Inspector	330 00
	R. Peele	Boatman	365 00
	W. Tozzer	Do.	365 00
	Devereux Dennis	Marker	85
	Jonathan H. Lovett	Measurer	107 40
	Edward Palfrey	Surveyor	631 68
	W. W. Oliver	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	Z. Burchmore	Collector's clerk	200 00
	Z. Burchmore	Surveyor's clerk	112 50
	Z. Burchmore	Naval officer's clerk	250 00
	B. Knight	Former collector	111 59
	E. T. Graves	Surveyor	50 00
	Ben. Wormstead	Do.	54 50
	J. G. Hooper	Inspector	181 94
	N. Lindsay	Do.	364 44
	William Marshall	Do.	13 66
	T. G. Silman	Weigher and gauger	179 24
	William Hawthorne	Inspector	68 75
	Franklin Knight	-	90 69
	J. G. Hooper	Measurer	62 96
	N. Lindsay	Do.	46 34
	John G. Hooper	Seaman	35 78
	Peter Dixey, jr.	Inspector	273 75
	Blaney Ingalls	Do.	206 25
	Daniel Hill	Do.	13 75
	Moses Hill	Do.	182 50
	Daniel Hill	Do.	27 50
	John Orme	Appraiser	10 00
	John Gilley	Do.	10 00
	John Goodwin	Do.	12 40
	William Johnson	Do.	12 40
	Peter Dixey	Boatman	108 00
	Moses Hill	Measurer	55 95
	Peter Dixey	Collector	109 42
	Peter Dixey, jr.	Collector's clerk	108 00
	S. Sampson	Collector	746 85
	B. Crandon	Inspector	400 00
	Eli Cook	Do.	300 00
	B. Thomas	Do.	160 00
	Jacob Jackson	Do.	800 60
	G. W. Young	Do.	700 00
	L. Lovell	Measurer	184 32
	Lloyd G. Sampson	Inspector	413 12
	J. Jackson	Weigher	96 81
	William Bishop	Inspector	200 00
	Benjamin Churchill	Do.	270 00
	William M. Jackson	Appraiser	2 50

E—Continued.

	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	J. L. C. Ames	Weigher and gauger	$844 61
	M. Pettengill	Inspector	459 00
	T. M. Vinson	Weigher and gauger	219 00
	George Horner	Boatman	546 90
	J. C. Grafton	Do.	275 40
	Samuel Wiswall	Do.	138 00
	H. Thaxter	Inspector	153 00
	D. Bryant	Do.	228 00
	J. Leach	Do.	120 00
	J. Bachelden	Do.	261 00
	T. Phinney, jr.	Do.	243 00
	E. Mudge	Weigher and gauger	735 90
	Chauncey Clark	Do. do.	582 08
	Joseph Hall	Measurer	1,155 00
	Adams Bailey	Deputy collector	1,125 00
	John Bingham	Collector's clerk	1,300 00
	Edward W. Parker	Do.	55 56
	W. A. Wellman	Do.	1,095 45
	John F. Prince	Do.	950 00
	Rufus M. Gay	Do.	1,095 45
	W. Alline	Do.	1,000 00
	E. Hawthorne	Do.	58 33
	Samuel Draper	Do.	804 25
	G. B. Wellman	Do.	800 00
	H. D. Clary	Do.	850 00
	W. Palfrey	Do.	704 25
	S. Andrews	Do.	1,000 00
	E. L. Frothingham	Do.	1,527 77
	N. M. Cutler	Do.	741 67
	W. W. Cowles	Do.	18 00
	H. Jamieson	Surveyor's clerk	1,500 00
	G. Gilpatrick	Do.	900 00
	Alfred Norton	Deputy naval officer	1,500 00
	Ethan A. Clary	Naval officer's clerk	900 00
	E. F. Bunnell	Do.	900 00
Fall	P. W. Leland	Collector	1,729 94
	Joseph Pitts	Inspector	440 49
	W. A. Waite	Do.	278 00
	Joseph B. Weaver	Do.	198 00
	W. A. Wood	Do.	276 00
	G. Munday	Boatman	300 00
	W. A. Waite	Weigh., gaug., & meas.	852 76
	W. T. Wood	Do.	653 46
	Joseph Pitts	Measurer	275 71
	G. H. Durfee	Insp., weigh., and meas.	693 09
	E. Atwood	Inspector and measurer	443 41
	Joseph B. Weaver	Measurer	412 15
-	Lemuel Williams	Former collector	143 53
	Robert S. Smith	Collector	1,326 12
	Z. M. Allen	Inspector	213 00
	W. Southworth	Do.	96 00
	J. Shearman	Do.	172 00
	W. White	Do.	45 00
	W. H. Taylor	Inspector, &c.	1,095 00
	James Cannan	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Cosey	Inspector	126 00
	N. E. Bates	Do.	99 00
	David Nye	Do.	700 00
	David Nye	Weigher and measurer	59 77
	W. H. Taylor	Weigher	90 47
	Green Carr	Boatman	210 00

E—Continued.

ct.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	William Turner	Surveyor	$316 06
	John Manchester	Inspector	291 00
	H. C. Wardwell	Do.	276 00
	John Haile	Do.	420 00
	S. Peck	Gauger and measurer	437 88
	J. Diman	Do.	183 08
	J. B. Pearce	Do.	174 60
	J. Salisbury	Inspector	291 00
	M. Barney	Do.	303 00
	W. Reynolds	Do.	840 00
	Benj. Pittman	Occasional inspector	27 00
	H. P. Dimond	Weigher	578 36
	Benj. Pittman	Boatman	240 00
	A. C. Howe	Do.	84 00
	J. Haile	Measurer	9 88
	A. C. Howe	Inspector	12 00
	S. Peck	Weigher	64 95
	Billings Waldron	Measurer	44 50
	William Littlefield	Collector	1,182 85
	Isaac Burdick	Naval officer	464 16
	William G. Hammond	Surveyor	431 84
	John Hull	Inspector	15 00
	George W. Ellery	Do.	1,002 00
	B. T. Coe	Do.	500 00
	John Hall	Do.	143 00
	George Brown	Surveyor	131 00
	David Pinniger	Inspector	159 75
	D. M. Coggeshall	Weigher, meas'r, & gau'r	323 94
	H. Gardner	Inspector	264 00
	G. Howland	Occasional inspector	249 00
	William Halloway	Surveyor	253 00
	John G. Mawney	Do.	265 00
	Thomas Durfee	Do.	158 10
	H. P. Hudson	Inspector	546 00
	Edward Willis	Do.	324 00
	C. Tripp	Do.	219 00
	Elisha Atkins	Weigher	13 05
	Benj. Barker	Inspector	178 00
	James Smith	Do.	240 00
	Nelson Brown	Do.	240 00
	J. H. Crosby	Do.	6 00
	David Pinniger	Measurer	38 10
	E. W. Danto	Appraiser	15 00
	Isaiah Croker	Do.	15 00
	H. Tilt	Boatman	240 00
	John Austin	Do.	240 00
	Simeon Weaver	Do.	240 00
	Allen Durfee	Do.	186 00
	Noah A. Phelps	Collector	1,073 74
	D. Burrows	Surveyor	341 38
	W. Willard	Do.	320 52
	W. Conner	Do.	372 72
	H. Stillman	Inspector	498 00
	L. Hubbard	Do.	498 00
	Joseph Dunning	Do.	498 00
	W. Conner	Gauger, weigh'r, & meas'r	53 37
	Joseph C. Burke	Inspector	498 00
	L. Hubbard	Weigher and gauger	160 86
	L. Hubbard	Dep. collector and clerk	100 00
n	J. W. Crawford	Collector	1,214 98
	John French	Surveyor	365 30
	D. Pomeroy	Do.	225 83

E—Continued.

ct.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	William Cowan	Boatman	$216 00
	R. Weatherhead	Do.	240 00
	L. Baldwin	Do.	204 00
	H. H. Holmes	Temporary inspector	321 00
	Z. King	Do.	120 00
	Z. King	Boatman	66 00
arbor	Thomas Loomis	Former collector	163 49
	Danforth N. Barney	Collector	554 29
	M. K. Stow	Inspector	164 00
	S. Lockwood	Do.	41 16
	F. Orton	Do.	55 53
	C. H. Stone	Do.	82 00
	Joshua Eaton	Do.	27 33
	George H. McWhorter	Collector	1,013 56
	D. S. Cole	Inspector	298 00
	Samuel Clesson	Do.	547 50
	A. C. Dickinson	Do.	599 75
	J. Meachamp	Do.	255 00
	G. S. Ferris	Do.	501 00
	J. W. Turner	Do.	508 00
	E. Moore	Do.	84 00
	G. W. Smith	Deputy coll. and insp'r	750 00
	J. Brown	Inspector	366 00
	A. B. Williams	Do.	400 00
	Ichabod Samson	Do.	54 00
	Seymour Scovell	Collector	1,359 12
	O. Grace	Inspector	1,095 00
	Jonathan Bell	Do.	224 00
	John Porte	Do.	730 00
	A. Butterfield	Do.	240 00
	C. H. Smith	Do.	71 00
	E. Jewett	Do.	300 00
	Timothy Shaw	Do.	328 89
	W. Durkee	Do.	360 00
	A. Hogsbroom	Collector and inspector	550 00
	R. H. Boughton	Inspector	506 00
	Jacob Gould	Collector	1,004 79
	B. Green	Inspector	362 00
	H. Benton	Temporary inspector	730 00
	A. S. Beers	Do. do.	730 00
	H. Bumphrey	Inspector	550 00
	W. Rodgers	Do.	368 00
	P. A. Barker	Collector	500 26
	George W. Clinton	Do.	1,688 52
	Charles W. Henderson	Inspector	250 00
	E. Mullet	Do.	25 00
	J. T. Bush	Do.	250 00
	R. G. Livingston	Do.	240 00
	E. Kimberly	Do.	600 00
	O. Graham	Do.	135 00
	G. S. Grosvenor	Do.	387 12
	O. F. Crary	Temporary inspector	500 00
	James W. Brown	Inspector	200 00
	M. B. Kellog	Temporary inspector	135 00
	C. L. Marthen	Do. do.	18 00
	O. H. P. Champlin	Inspector	16 50
	J. W. Newkirk	Do.	654 00
	James Fields	Do.	102 88
	A. Q. Stebbens	Do.	600 00
	T. C. Dwight	Do.	490 00
	R. H. Best	Do.	366 74
	W. T. Best	Do.	54 24
	W. W. Adams	Do.	83 2

E—Continued.

:t.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	E. Baldwin	Boatman	$300 00
	George Barnes	Do.	600 00
	J. Murry	Do.	600 00
	G. F. Taxton	Do.	600 00
	H. C. Atwood	Inspector	735 00
	Thos. Brownell	Do.	735 00
	D. Brink	Do.	735 00
	G. H. Biddle	Do.	735 00
	B. Bales	Do.	735 00
	W. Boggs	Do.	735 00
	Jeff. Brown	Do.	735 00
	A. Blackledge	Do.	735 00
	J. Conner	Do.	735 00
	C. P. Clinch	Do.	898 00
	A. W. Cooper	Do.	735 00
	J. Cox	Do.	735 00
	W. Currie	Do.	735 00
	N. Chamberlain	Do.	735 00
	J. Commerford	Do.	735 00
	Patrick Cafray	Do.	735 00
	Jerem. Dodge	Do.	735 00
	Ed. Driggs	Do.	735 00
	Thos. S. Day	Do.	723 00
	D. Darling	Do.	720 00
	A. G. Dixon	Do.	735 00
	P. Fairchild	Do.	735 00
	J. H. Frederick	Do.	735 00
	Edm. Gross	Do.	735 00
	N. H. Green	Do.	735 00
	J. H. Hunt	Do.	459 00
	J. A. Hooper	Do.	459 00
	E. A. Hopkins	Do.	459 00
	Thos. Hope	Do.	735 00
	A. Hill	Do.	735 00
	Chs. Hunder	Do.	735 00
	Thos. Hall	Do.	735 00
	Ob. Jackson	Do.	735 00
	Thos. L. Jones	Do.	735 00
	J. C. Keller	Do.	735 00
	G. H. Kellinger	Do.	735 00
	A. H. Leggett	Do.	735 00
	H. Liebenau	Do.	735 00
	H. McCaden	Do.	735 00
	J. McKibben	Do.	735 00
	W. B. Mott	Do.	663 00
	Jos. Marsh	Do.	732 00
	G. McCready	Do.	711 00
	W. McLaughlin	Do.	714 00
	George W. Matsell	Do.	717 00
	D. McGrath	Do.	522 00
	M. Oakley	Do.	735 00
	Cors. W. Oakley	Do.	735 00
	J. Orser	Do.	735 00
	J. Pierre	Do.	735 00
	Saml. D. Rouse	Do.	735 00
	Jas. K. Roe	Do.	735 00
	H. Storms	Do.	735 00
	Jas. Smith	Do.	735 00
	A. Surrie	Do.	726 00
	Thos. J. Stevens	Do.	735 00
	Daniel Sparks	Do.	735 00
	J. Salmon	Do.	735 00

E—Continued.

:t.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	J. Anderson	Weigher	$500 00
	Benjamin Fuller	Gauger	1,500 00
	A. O. Houghton	Do.	1,500 00
	E. R. Painter	Do.	1,500 00
	J. A. Walker	Do.	1,500 00
	Ebenezer Belknap	Measurer	402 50
	J. T. Boyd	Do.	677 17
	Edmund Fitch	Do.	1,852 67
	Jac. M. Vreeland	Do.	1,845 49
	Lemuel Pittman	Do.	1,715 31
	James V. Vanderpoel	Do.	1,894 43
	W. F. Boyle	Inspector	441 00
	W. Bruce	Do.	441 00
	W. Cairns	Do.	1,095 00
	Denyse Denyse	Do.	1,095 00
	D. J. Demarest	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Freeam	Do.	441 00
	Job Furman	Do.	1,095 00
	H. Fanning	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Gardner, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	W. H. P. Graham	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Garmes	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph L. Hoyt	Do.	441 00
	D. Henderson, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Hitchcock	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Honey	Do.	1,095 00
	Ward B. Howard	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Hopkins	Do.	261 00
	G. F. Hopkins	Do.	441 00
	A. Jackson	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Jenkins	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Kingsbury	Do.	441 00
	H. Keyser	Do.	1,095 00
	James Ladd	Do.	1,095 00
	Girard Lathrop	Do.	441 00
	J. M. Lester	Do.	1,095 00
	H. G. Lewis	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Lupton	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Lloyd	Do.	1,095 00
	A. Messeroll	Do.	1,095 00
	Alexander Ming, jr.	Do.	441 00
	J. Morris	Do.	543 00
	J. Morris, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Morgan	Do.	441 00
	Charles Mills	Do.	1,095 00
	Montg. Moses	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Marston	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Oakley	Do.	441 00
	Robert Phillips	Do.	1,095 00
	James G. Reynolds	Do.	441 00
	Barnet Romer	Do.	1,095 00
	E. H. Sears	Do.	441 00
	W. Shute	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Smith	Do.	1,095 00
	George Sibell	Do.	441 00
	Andrew Tombs	Do.	1,095 00
	Griff. Tompkins	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Terry	Do.	441 00
	Thomas Tripler	Do.	441 00
	S. W. Titus	Do.	453 00
	W. Thorn	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Utter	Do.	1,095 00

E—Continued.

ct.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	Charles Denike	Inspector	$819 00
	M. Dugan	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Egbert	Do.	441 00
	Thomas M. Gahagan	Do.	1,095 00
	F. Groshon	Do.	879 00
	Charles Green	Do.	1,095 00
	C. H. Graham	Do.	441 00
	J. A. Holly	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Howard	Do.	909 00
	R. E. Kelly	Do.	1,095 00
	D. B. Hitchcock	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Little	Do.	1,095 00
	Richard Lewis	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas H. Lyell	Do.	909 00
	William Lyon	Do.	441 00
	P. P. Livingston	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Lyon	Do.	1,095 00
	J. McGloin	Do.	441 00
	J. Moncrieff	Do.	441 00
	J. Marshalk	Do.	1,095 00
	J. J. Manning	Do.	1,095 00
	Pat. McCafferty	Do.	1,095 00
	James W. Oakley	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Richardson	Do.	441 00
	N. C. Robertson	Do.	1,095 00
	O. H. Tompkins	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Townsend	Do.	1,095 00
	F. Vosburg	Do.	441 00
	H. Whiting	Do.	183 00
	R. Walker	Do.	94 00
	H. Raymond	Do.	87 00
	L. D. Slam	Do.	93 00
	Charles McDermitt	Do.	93 00
	J. Orser	Do.	276 00
	H. Ricketson	Do.	276 00
	Charles Hunter	Do.	276 00
	Thomas Hall	Do.	276 00
	Thomas Howard	Do.	276 00
	Thomas H. Lyell	Do.	276 00
	J. O. Disoway	Do.	93 00
	G. Howard	Do.	276 00
	Jacob Burdett	Do.	276 00
	Leonard Bleeker, jr.	Do.	441 00
	John Bleeker	Do.	441 00
	D. Brooks	Do.	807 00
	Jacob Burdett	Do.	819 00
	W. Benjamin	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Clarke	Do.	1,095 00
	P. Coutant	Do.	1,095 00
	Bert. Dupoy	Do.	441 00
	A. Dally, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	J. J. Earle	Do.	1,095 00
	A. B. Ellison	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Ellis	Do.	1,095 00
	Joshua Fleet	Do.	1,095 00
	W. M. Fish	Do.	1,077 00
	Thomas J. Gillelan	Do.	441 00
	W. D. Hughes	Do.	1,095 00
	J. McGrath	Do.	1,095 00
	James McMillan	Do.	1,095 00
	J. H. Offley	Do.	441 00
	D. B. Palmer	Do.	443 00

E—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
D. Van Osdell	Boatman	$600 00
W. S. Coe	Appraiser	483 33
Jeromus Johnson	Do.	1,500 00
A. S. Mead	Do.	1,500 00
A. B. Vanderpoel	Do.	1,000 00
J. Lounsbury	Assistant appraiser	1,125 00
B. J. Meserol	Do.	1,125 00
J. Pratt	Do.	1,125 00
Phil. Thomas	Do.	1,125 00
J. C. Cauldwell	Appraiser's clerk	500 00
Thos. Chatterton	Do.	750 00
Geo. W. Coe	Do.	193 33
W. A. Cox	Do.	750 00
Chas. J. Chipp	Do.	750 00
H. Davis	Do.	291 10
J. D. Herthell	Do.	750 00
Thos. S. Jaycox	Do.	750 00
D. Kolsaat	Do.	800 00
Sam. Lupton	Do.	750 00
G. W. Lent	Do.	750 00
J. Townsend, jr.	Do.	750 00
D. B. Van Riper	Do.	750 00
A. Van Riper	Do.	750 00
R. S. Newby	Do.	155 01
M. Burnham	Do.	450 00
E. H. Nichols	Do.	316 66
W. T. Pratt	Do.	400 00
Edgar Tripler	Do.	333 34
A. Vanderpoel	Do.	225 00
J. R. S. Hugget	Do.	237 36
Ed. Bleeker	Clerk to storekeeper	750 00
Jas. H. Greenfield	Do.	750 00
T. Humphreys	Do.	750 00
Dan. Monroe	Do.	750 00
G. W. Wetmore	Do.	750 00
Hiram Perry	Surveyor	150 00
M. S. Swartwout	Collector's clerk	782 41
James Campbell	Do.	103 16
Henry Ogden	Cashier	1,744 17
J. Phillips	Assistant cashier	1,099 58
Cornelius Duryee	Collector's clerk	758 33
Ebenezer Platt	Do.	240 42
Isaac Bluxome	Do.	757 50
Jos. Leonard	Do.	757 08
W. J. McMaster	Do.	757 50
Jacob B. Wood	Do.	682 50
J. B. Thurston	Do.	606 67
A. N. Phillips	Do.	796 25
W. Weir	Do.	206 67
D. Bonnett	Do.	756 67
R. M. Mitchell	Do.	756 67
Thomas V. Mumford	Do.	756 67
Charles A. Gardiner	Do.	756 67
J. A. Bogart	Do.	682 08
W. C. Dayton	Do.	732 50
Chn. Niebuhr	Do.	606 67
E. D. Ogden	Do.	756 67
Jos. Guinam	Do.	76 92
W. O. Spies	Do.	756 67
O. McDaniel	Do.	606 67
Charles J. Cannon	Do.	606 67
J. C. Neibuhr	Do.	606 67

E—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
W. T. Vredenburg	Naval officer's clerk	$666 66
John Cockle	Do.	700 00
Charles Holt	Do.	200 00
H. Reed	Do.	200 00
S. Van Wyck	Do.	700 00
P. E. F. McDonald	Do.	228 33
M. H. Van Dyke	Do.	700 00
S. M. Isaacs	Do.	700 00
W. R. Muir	Do.	188 33
Wade Hough	Do.	566 00
Josh. J. Browne	Do.	600 00
S. H. Moore	Do.	700 00
A. Ingraham	Do.	606 00
J. O. Summers	Do.	600 00
Otis Pike	Do.	200 00
W. J. Frost	Do.	83 35
George W. Gantz	Do.	456 67
J. V. Targee	Do.	390 33
Jos. Crosswaight	Do.	400 00
W. C. Thompson	Do.	400 00
John C. Robbins	Do.	166 65
A. W. Thompson	Do.	150 00
Timothy F. Cook	Do.	50 00
F. D. Swords	Do.	260 00
A. A. Jones	Surveyor's clerk	1,150 00
Edward G. Corlies	Do.	850 00
Jonas B. Phillips	Do.	1,000 00
James W. Carpenter	Do.	700 00
H. Ogden	Do.	127 50
A. B. Vanderpoel	Deputy surveyor	362 50
Sturgis Brewster	Surveyor's clerk	277 92
Sturgis Brewster	Deputy surveyor	1,137 50
Joseph Hopkins	Surveyor's clerk	631 46
R. Davenport	Do.	600 00
E. H. Sears	Do.	240 62
J. J. Waters	Do.	42 50
A. F. Jones	Do.	65 22
Jeremiah Carrier	Collector	1,014 00
W. Johnston	Inspector	31 00
Hiram Davis	Do.	692 00
A. Walton	Do.	730 00
J. S. Robinson	Do.	652 00
R. G. Angel	Do.	726 00
Jonathan Howland	Do.	898 00
Joseph W. Reckless	Former collector	376 87
David K. Schenck	Present collector	352 57
A. Hassert	Inspector	417 00
J. S. Forman	Do.	30 00
J. Arnold	Do.	180 00
J. V. Conover	Do.	51 00
J. Reckless	Do.	563 00
N. F. Arnold	Do.	666 00
James A. Nicholls	Do.	350 00
James Segaine	Boatman	43 00
Francis Segaine	Do.	23 00
John Segaine	Do.	47 00
J. Buchanan	Do.	54 00
Abner Depreu	Do.	31 00
J. R. Hardenburg	Surveyor	150 00
P. V. Pool	Inspector	250 00
J. Simpson	Do.	360 00
James Green	Do.	54 00

E—Continued.

	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	Jos. Douglass, jr.	Measurer	$919 57
	George Guier	Weigher	8,214 57
	J. Suter	Inspector	339 00
	J. Keefe	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph L. Kay	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Worrell	Do.	1,095 00
	James H. Cole	Do.	1,095 00
	Benjamin Nare	Boatman	420 00
	J. A. Marshall	Do.	420 00
	W. Carson	Do.	420 00
	F. Sheppard	Do.	420 00
	C. T. Breuil	Inspector	177 00
	Jacob B. Coates	Do.	1,095 00
	Jacob Collar	Do.	1,095 00
	Theodore Colloday	Do.	1,095 00
	W. English	Do.	1,095 00
	D. E ter	Do.	1,095 00
	George Gideon	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Hentz	Do.	360 00
	Thomas J. Heston	Do.	1,095 00
	James H. Hutchison	Do.	1,095 00
	Richard J. Lloyd	Do.	1,095 00
	John J. Logue	Do.	717 00
	Bernard Wagan	Do.	1,095 00
	John Mirkill	Do.	636 00
	C. Reed	Do.	812 00
	J. Rheiner, jr.	Do.	360 00
	R. Rice	Do.	1,012 00
	J. Serrell	Do.	360 00
	J. F. Stump	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph L. Thomas	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Bozarth	Do.	717 00
	J. Dallam	Do.	717 00
	Anthony Felton	Do.	717 00
	C. F. Hyneman	Do.	717 00
	P. Kline, jr.	Do.	717 00
	J. M. G. Lescure	Do.	717 00
	J. D. Miles	Do.	717 00
	John Steele	Do.	717 00
	S. T. Walker	Do.	717 00
	Joseph B. Graves	Do.	478 00
	Jacob Bowman	Do.	183 00
	D. Reiff	Do.	183 00
	W. Rheiner	Do.	183 00
	Michael Reter	Do.	183 00
	J. Thompson, jr.	Gauger	1,477 73
	Dillworth Wentz	Do.	1,477 74
	Richard Bacon	Measurer	919 56
	W. Blackburn	Do.	46 71
	W. Hall	Do.	972 87
	Samuel Ross	Appraiser	250 00
	Thomas Stewart	Do.	1,500 00
	H. Simpson	Do.	1,250 00
	Edward Ewing	Assistant appraiser	200 00
	Anthony Groves	Do.	200 00
	B. E. Carpenter	Do.	1,000 00
	C. F. Breuil	Do.	1,000 00
	A. Rutherford	Do.	420 00
	W. Jackson	Do.	420 00
	Nathaniel Jackson	Do.	420 00
	John Kern	Deputy collector	1,561 24
	R. L. Howell	Do.	1,500 00

E—Conti

District.	Name.
Philadelphia	T. F. Valette
	R. Steele
	J. O. Pechin
	A. Martin
	O. Treichel
	T. Latimer
	T. Ashmead
	F. C. Drimling
	J. B. North
	J. B. Howell
	J. McAdam
	Edward Barton
	L. K. Bell
	Thomas Hopkins
	John S. Cumming
	D. W. Mixsell
	J. P. Wolf
	Rowland Parry
	R. Heysham
	A. Ford
	J. G. Ford
Presqu'isle	Edwin J. Kelso
	E. J. Kelso
Pittsburg	John Clark
Delaware	H. Whitely
	P. W. Delany
	L. Boulden
	Joseph Dauphin
	L. West
	Samuel McDowell
	James Anderson
	Gen. James Wolf
	C. Egbert
	James Wise
	Whittington Clifford
	D. Sempler
	Jacob West, jr.
	J. Sanders, jr.
	Joseph Lafferty
	Phil. Raisin
	J. B. Vandever
	Joseph Lafetia
	W. M. Fowler
	J. B. Vandever
Baltimore	William Frick
	Dabney S. Carr
	James Mosher
	Richard McKubbin
	J. Lowry
	J. Nants
	J. Creery
	N. N. Robinson
	J. Anderson
	J. Tilghman
	Joseph Redue
	J. Jenkins
	C. L. Gantt
	R. Neilson
	T. S. Williams
	G. W. Burke
	S. H. Barney
	J. Johnson

E—Continued.

ict.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	M. Eichelberger - - -	Weigher - -	$2,379 72
	James Martin - - -	Measurer - -	2,867 24
	R. Aitkin - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	George Gibson - - -	Boatman - -	210 00
	P. Cornelius - - -	Do. - -	418 05
	Abraham Parks - - -	Do. - -	418 05
	F. Walker - - -	Do. - -	315 00
	Giles Williams - - -	Do. - -	350 00
	James Thompson - -	Do. - -	418 05
	Emanuel Pearce - - -	Do. - -	418 05
	Gideon Baker - - -	Do. - -	418 05
	T. Williams - - -	Do. - -	418 05
	P. Lawrenson - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	D. W. Hudson - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	J. C. Van Wick - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	T. Higginbotham - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	R. Bines - - -	Gauger - -	2,377 66
	J. W. Wilmer - - -	Measurer - -	2,698 59
	H. McKinnell - - -	Weigher - -	2,915 25
	William Dickinson - -	Appraiser - -	1,500 00
	L. Goodwin - - -	Do. - -	1,500 00
	A. Young - - -	Appraiser's clerk -	1,000 00
	J. P. Walker - - -	Porter - -	350 00
	Adam Boss - - -	Boatman - -	103 05
	W. King - - -	Do. - -	103 05
	J. Stradley - - -	Do. - -	453 05
	J. H. McCulloch, jr. - -	Deputy collector -	1,500 00
	J. Hamilton - - -	Collector's clerk -	1,200 00
	J. K. Law - - -	Do. -	800 00
	R. Lyon, jr. - - -	Do. -	700 00
	H. Ring - - -	Do. -	200 00
	J. K. Law - - -	Deputy surveyor -	300 00
	J. C. Van Wyck - - -	Naval officer's clerk -	400 00
-	Richard Sands - - -	Collector - -	252 42
	G. W. Briscoe - - -	Surveyor - -	106 50
	H. G. S. Key - - -	Do. - -	208 50
	Robert Diggs - - -	Do. - -	203 95
	J. Randall, jr. - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	M. Carroll - - -	Do. - -	240 00
	M. Murry - - -	Boatman - -	75 00
	T. Briscoe - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	R. Sands - - -	Do. - -	108 75
- -	John Willis - - -	Collector - -	538 69
	N. Willis - - -	Dep. col. and inspector	100 00
	Hands for revenue boat - -	Boatmen - -	72 00
-	Jas. W. Roach - - -	Collector - -	252 42
	R. Digges - - -	Surveyor and inspector	200 00
	H. G. S. Key - - -	Do.	200 00
	R. Diggins - - }	Managers of 2 hands }	150 00
	H. G. S. Key - - }	on revenue boats. }	150 00
	Revenue boat, St. Mary's -	- -	300 00
-	George Hudson - - -	Collector - -	448 10
- -	Chas. Leary - - -	Do. - -	314 58
ck -	Wm. B. Scott - - -	Surveyor - -	123 52
	For hands - - -	Revenue boat - -	300 00
Grace -	John Chew - - -	Surveyor - -	123 20
n, D. C.	Thomas Turner - - -	Collector - -	822 68
	Wm. Morton - - late	Inspector - -	1,052 00
	B. Mackall - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	Samuel Bootes - - -	Insp'r, weigher and m'r	387 00
	E. Mattingly - - -	Inspector - -	200 00
	Thos. Carbery - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00

E—Continued.

.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	Joseph C. Haley - - -	Inspector - -	$1,095 00
	Christopher Roberts - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	C. C. Richardson - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	J. H. Strobier - - -	Gauger - -	18 60
	H. T Nelson - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	Edward Pescud - - -	Measurer - -	17 89
	Jacob Hall - - -	Appraiser - -	15 00
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat -	- - -	37 50
-	William Nelson - - -	Collector - -	284 92
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat -	- - -	100 00
:k -	R. S. Garnett - - -	Collector - -	343 43
	Thomas Armstrong - -	Surveyor - -	251 00
	A. Cooke - - -	Do. - -	309 75
	W. Grey - - - -	Do. - -	275 00
	J. B. Thornton - - -	Do. - -	150 00
	N. J. Whitlock - - -	Inspector - -	300 00
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat -	- - -	160 00
	Thomas Armstrong - -	Boatman - -	160 00
	Thomas E. Hooper - -	Surveyor - -	76 00
	Augustus Owen - - -	Do. - -	29 75
-	John Dangerfield - - -	Collector - -	240 12
	Gordon Forbes - - -	Surveyor - -	102 47
	Franc. Armistead - -	Do. - -	210 85
	C. D. Tompkins - - -	Boatman - -	175 20
g -	Samuel C. White - -	Collector - -	206 09
	W. Walston - - -	Deputy collector -	137 50
: -	George Holt - - -	Collector - -	171 70
	G. Holt - - - -	Inspector - -	9 00
	G. Holt - - - -	Gauger and weigher -	201 00
-	Thomas P. Norton - -	Surveyor - -	356 17
N. C.	Lewis H. Marsteller - -	Collector - -	1,522 92
	D. Sherwood - - -	Naval officer - -	525 44
	N. McLorin - - -	Inspector - -	600 00
	Samuel Russell - - -	Do. - -	93 00
	Joshua James - - -	Do. - -	36 00
	R. B. Potter - - -	Do. - -	141 00
	J. H. Toomer - - -	Do. - -	183 00
	James T Morris - - -	Do. - -	201 00
	Samuel Russell - - -	Measurer - -	53 56
	R. B. Potter - - -	Do. - -	50 51
	J. H. Toomer - - -	Do. - -	49 86
	James T Morris - - -	Do. - -	48 75
	Joshua James - - -	Weigh., gaug., and mea.	955 46
	S. A. Laspreyre - - -	Boatman - -	360 00
	Halif. Laspreyre - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	Prince Laspreyre - -	Do. - -	180 00
	John Dosher - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	W. Dosher - - -	Do. - -	160 00
	H. Davis - - -	Do. - -	20 00
	A. M. Hooper - - -	Surveyor - -	592 59
-	Thomas S. Singleton - -	Collector - -	338 65
	S. Wilkins - - -	Insp., weigh., gau. & m'r	129 74
	Thomas J. Emory - -	Do. - -	265 06
	Spyers Singleton - -	Inspector and measurer	18 01
	Joseph W Worthington - -	Do. - -	51 05
	James Wade - - -	Surveyor - -	63 50
	J. E. F. Duffy - - -	Do. - -	125 50
	N. B. Hancock - - -	Do. - -	72 50
	Samuel Wilkins - - -	Deputy collector -	75 00
	Thomas J. Emory - -	Do. - -	75 00
-	D. McDonald - - -	Collector - -	316 48
	Daniel McDonald - -	Ins., weigh'r, gau. & m'r	149 03

E—Continued.

ct.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
S. C. -	W. Mead - - - -	Boatman - -	$136 00
	J. A. Yates - - -	Appraiser - -	1,500 00
	Charles Kiddell - - -	Do. - -	1,500 00
	R. Wilson - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	James Stillman - - -	Do. - -	117 00
	Charles Rogers - - -	Do. - -	159 00
	George W. Wilkie - -	Do. - -	174 00
	G. W. Amiel - - -	Do. - -	126 00
	C. B. Murry - - -	Do. - -	81 00
	Charles Bouchoneau - -	Collector's clerk -	1,000 00
	W. T. McCready - -	Do. - -	1,300 00
	Edward Kennedy - -	Do. - -	350 00
	R. Howard - - -	Do. - -	420 00
	Jerem. Yates - - -	Do. - -	400 00
	James B. McCready - -	Do. - -	300 00
C. -	David Turner - - -	Collector - -	266 76
, S. C.	Thomas S. Shaw - -	- - -	399 09
-	A. B. Fannin - - -	Collector - -	2,691 20
	Thomas S. Wayne - -	Surveyor - -	486 97
	W. F. Loftin - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	T. F. Loftin - - -	Do. - -	150 00
	Thomas S. Wayne - late	Naval officer - -	799 74
	John Shellman - - -	Surveyor - -	271 36
	J. Dennis - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	Joseph George - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	R. P. Demere - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	J. W. Stirk - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	W. Starr - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	J. B. Davies - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	W. W. Wash - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	Isaac Deyon - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	R. G. Wallace - - -	Weigher and gauger -	2,263 77
	M. Arno - - -	Boatman - -	360 00
	Joseph Silver - - -	Do. - -	140 00
	E. Ruthland - - -	Do. - -	270 00
	S. Fontan - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	W. J. Moore - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	A. C. Davenport - - -	Do. - -	81 00
	W. Bee - - -	Appraiser - -	1,500 00
	Chs. Stevens - - -	Do. - -	1,500 00
	James Riddley - - -	Boatman - -	40 00
	T. W. Cooper - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	J. Arnot - - -	Do. - -	90 00
	Robert Mackey - - -	Naval officer - -	369 79
	W. W. Wash - - -	Deputy collector -	100 00
-	Benjamin Stiles - - -	Collector - -	200 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat -	Boatmen - -	360 00
-	Alexander Maxwell - -	Collector - -	250 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat -	Boatmen - -	360 00
-	J. N. McIntosh - - -	Collector - -	429 08
	W. Mabry - - -	Insp'r, weigh'r, gauger, and measurer -	373 56
	J. N. McIntosh - - -	Boat hands - -	400 00
Florida	Archibald Clark - - -	Collector - -	616 56
	A. Pacetty - - -	Boatman - -	498 00
	R. C. Smith - - -	Do. - -	420 00
	T. Payne - - -	Do. - -	420 00
	J. Stotesby - - -	Insp'r, weigh'r, & gauger	630 89
-	W. A. Whitehead - late	Collector - -	1,699 10
	A. Gordon - present	Do. - -	897 94
	A. Gordon - - -	Inspector - -	543 00
	S. R. Mallary - - -	Do. - -	786 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Co
Key West	Chs. Howe	Inspector	
	A. Patterson	Temporary inspector	
	G. E. Weaver	Appraiser	
	A. Patterson	Weigher and gauger	
	J. W. Stewart	Boatman	
	Thomas Stout	Do.	
	M. Brown	Do.	
	James Roberts	Do.	
	M. Howe	Do.	
	D. Howe	Do.	
	A. Patterson	Measurer	
	Joseph Brown	Inspector	
	F. A. Pinkney	Do.	
	R. W. Rice	Night inspector	
	G. Bebee	Do.	
	A. S. Patterson	Do.	
	T. B. Adams	Do.	
	Thomas Slater	Do.	
	J. Rees	Do.	
	W. H. Shaw	Appraiser	
	F. A. Browne	Do.	
	P. J. Fontaine	Do.	
	Joseph Elsand	Do.	
	J. Brayman	Boatman	
	P. Evans	Do.	
	G. Kitchen	Do.	
	P. Scott	Do.	
	W. Burnes	Do.	
	Samuel Howe	Do.	
	Joseph Frow	Do.	
	Charles Stewart	Do.	
	J. Lowe	Do.	
	R. Hyer	Do.	
	P. Fuller	Do.	
	L. Mallary	Do.	
	G. Crew	Do.	
	James Brown	Do.	
	J. Stephens	Do.	
St. Augustine	John Rodman	Collector	
	G. Gibbs	Inspector	
	E. Waller	Do.	
	T. H. Dummet	Do.	
Appalachicola	G. J. Floyd	Collector	
	J. P. Potts	Temp. insp. & measurer	
	R. J. Floyd	Temporary inspector	
	D. S. Booth	Inspector and gauger	
	R. J. Floyd	Weigher and measurer	
	R. J. Floyd	Gauger	
	D. Armistead	Boatman	
	P. Booth	Do.	
	W. Hughes	Do.	
	A. P. Penn	Inspector	
	J. H. Godwin	Do.	
	L. Leland	Do.	
	J. S. Mesrole	Do.	
	J. P. Potts	Gauger and measurer	
	J. A. Perry	Inspector	
	J. P. Penn	Do.	
	R. B. Jenkins	Do.	
	M. P. Ellers	Do.	
	H. Notts	Do.	
	N. O'Bryon	Do.	

E—Continued.

rict.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
cola	W. A. Wood	Inspector	$51 00
	W. Valleau	Do.	45 00
	D. D. Kingsby	Do.	66 00
	T. P. Penn	Weigher	1 63
	Bob Wood	Boatman	90 00
	H. Lathrop	Do.	360 00
	Ben Smith	Do.	360 00
	Henry Lathrop	Do.	360 00
	E. W. Bake	Do.	90 00
	Charles Allen	Do.	270 00
	Jesse H. Willis	Collector	897 51
	A. Steele	Inspector	1,095 00
	G. Grace	Boatman	360 00
	T. Grace	Do.	180 00
	J. C. Duvall	Inspector and measurer	1,202 52
	J. Waton	Boatman	90 00
	N. Falconet	Do.	180 00
	N. F. Lusemiehl	Do.	270 00
	C. Dupeyster	Do.	360 00
	E. Smith, jr.	Do.	360 00
	James Wyatt	Do.	360 00
	Charles Allen	Do.	90 00
	J. Murrell, jr.	Do.	180 00
	Jaques Praira	Do.	180 00
	S. B. Weeks	Do.	90 00
	R. Newman	Do.	90 00
	R. S. Weeks	Do.	90 00
	A. P. W. Crane	Collector's clerk	75 00
	James Dell	Collector	504 84
	J. D. Dagget	Inspector	300 00
	James Valentine	Boatman	234 00
	Adam Love	Do.	175 50
	James Valentine, jr.	Do.	117 00
	Ant. Barber	Do.	117 00
	James	Do.	58 50
	Domingo Acosta	Inspector	214 16
	Robert Mitchell	Collector	1,007 57
	R. A. Mitchell	Inspector	1,095 00
	John Maula	Boatman	420 00
	W. G. Chapman	Do.	75 00
	Charles Maula	Do.	120 00
	F. Alba	Do.	360 00
	M. S. Clark	Do.	75 00
	L. Gerard	Do.	75 00
	J. G. Russ	Do.	75 00
	J. Smith	Do.	75 00
	T. Wilson	Do.	75 00
	John B. Hogan	Collector	3,184 64
	Charles Longfield	Inspector	270 00
	A. S. Woodcock	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Poincy	Do.	726 00
	Charles J. Fox	Do.	912 00
	F. Mosely	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Fallcott	Appraiser	250 00
	J. N. Mott	Do.	225 00
	A. B. Thruston	Inspector	1,011 00
	J. F. Strafford	Do.	288 00
	J. Palmer	Do.	453 00
	H. Leitman	Gauger	1,658 67
	J. N. Mott	Do.	294 30
	D. Fallcott	Do.	72 00
	J. Secor	Appraiser	25 00

E—Continued.

:t.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	J. Shields	Boatman	$360 00
	Chas. Suter	Do.	360 00
	W. Davis	Do.	360 00
	N. Burat	Do.	90 00
	W. Burnes	Do.	90 00
	J. G. Bantley	Do.	360 00
	James Anderson	Do.	90 00
	W. McCarthy	Do.	73 00
	C. De Marans	Inspector	1,095 00
	P. Jacobs	Do.	715 00
	P. Barnes	Do.	663 00
	W. Durn	Do.	270 00
	G. M. Bowditch	Do.	1,095 00
	D. F. Farrer	Do.	183 00
	J. Durrie	Do.	183 00
	D. B. Sanford	Do.	183 00
	J. G. Cresse	Do.	183 00
	H. Gayoll	Do.	183 00
	B. F. West	Do.	150 00
	P. G. Bertrand	Do.	150 00
	E. Cavalier	Do.	147 00
	J. M. Vandegriff	Marker	1,446 36
	J. M. Vandegriff	Measurer	8,191 42
	John Miller	Boatman	360 00
	J. Freeman	Do.	270 00
	A. Blackwood	Do.	203 00
	C. Williams	Do.	254 00
	J. Brongger	Do.	90 00
	James Jackson	Do.	90 00
	H. Conner	Do.	90 00
	P. Douglass	Do.	180 00
	Charles Blohn	Do.	270 00
	P. Johnson	Do.	71 00
	P. Blake	Do.	71 00
	J. G. Smith	Do.	90 00
	George Jenkins	Do.	90 00
	J. T. McNeil	Do.	90 00
	P. Beckrow	Do.	270 00
	P. Burreau	Do.	270 00
	James Neil	Do.	180 00
	James Porter	Do.	180 00
	Thomas Taylor	Do.	90 00
	W. Davis	Do.	90 00
	J. Minto	Do.	180 00
	A. Lahogbiagne	Do.	180 00
	A. Bloom	Do.	110 00
	J. Nelson	Do.	168 00
	F. Dumachel	Do.	90 00
	A. R. Brown	Do.	90 00
	P. Johnson	Do.	180 00
	J. Monmus	Do.	90 00
	Theophile	Do.	90 00
	F. Levicante	Do.	90 00
	J. Franc	Do.	90 00
	J. Whidden	Do.	10 00
	E. Blake	Do.	90 00
	W. Dennis	Do.	90 00
	C. Smith	Do.	90 00
	A. Peterson	Do.	79 00
	J. Anderson	Do.	79 00
	J. Holland	Do.	45 00
	W. May	Do.	90 00

E—Continued.

trict.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
- -	J. A. Reecker - - -	Inspector - -	$94 06
	G. McDougal - - -	Do. - -	201 75
	J. B. Valleer - - -	Do. - -	689 77
	J. E. Schwart - - -	Do. - -	83 00
	H. B. Brevost - - -	Do. - -	154 33
	F. Cicot - - - -	Do. - -	232 00
	W. B. Hunt - - -	Do. - -	207 33
	R. Meldrum - - -	Do. - -	122 00
	J. T. Marsac - - -	Do. - -	147 33
	B. Chittenden - - -	Do. - -	282 39
	H. H. Brown - - -	Do. - -	165 09
	J. Thorn - - - -	Do. - -	141 00
	W. F. Mosely - - -	Do. - -	195 82
	J. R. Smith - - -	Do. - -	236 33
	Horace Gray - - -	Do. - -	84 57
	L. Beaubien - - -	Do. - -	207 33
	Nathan Hubble - - -	Do. - -	234 33
	J. M. Wilson - - -	Do. - -	330 66
	E. H. Keeler - - -	Do. - -	209 16
	S. Norvell - - -	Do. - -	508 00
	D. S. McDougal - - -	Do. - -	337 33
	Sanford Britton - - -	Do. - -	253 00
	J. Largy - - - -	Do. - -	254 00
	M. Story - - - -	Do. - -	254 00
	J. Kirby - - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	George Moran - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	D. Goodel - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	W. Keith - - - -	Do. - -	13 33
	James Stilson - - -	Do. - -	160 00
	Patrick Falvey - - -	Do. - -	92 85
	Alonzo Bennett - - -	Do. - -	88 33
	Abbon Bennett - - -	Do. - -	53 33
	John S. Heath - - -	Do. - -	90 55
	James Scribner - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	Timy. Eastman - - -	Do. - -	111 56
	George Clark - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	T. P. Tucker - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	Jos. P. Minni - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	J. P. Phillips - - -	Do. - -	80 00
	A. P. Stinson - - -	Do. - -	53 33
	A. P. Stinson - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	J. R. Mansell - - -	Do. - -	30 00
	J. Stockton - - -	Do. - -	58 38
	John Wells - - -	Do. - -	40 00
ackinac -	A. B. Wendell - - -	Collector - -	944 51
	John Agnew - - -	Inspector - -	600 00
	William Scott - - -	Do. - -	400 00

ASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 22, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

MEMORIAL

OF

NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

REMONSTRATING

gainst the passage of the bill (S. 378) "to amend and continue in force the acts to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington."

JULY 16, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

o the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, resident inhabitants of the city of Washington, being izens of the United States, respectfully remonstrate against the passage the bill reported in the Senate of the United States, during the last month, titled "A bill to amend and continue in force the act to incorporate the habitants of the city of Washington," or of any bill containing some of the ovisions which are embraced in that bill. If the undersigned supposed ere was time, during the brief remainder of the present session, for Con- ess to act on the numerous details of a new charter for the city, they ould respectfully recommend such leading features as they think their arter of government ought to imbody; but as they presume that Con- ess cannot now spare from the many subjects of national concern which ess upon its attention, the time requisite for maturing a new charter, they ll defer to the next session the submission of their views at large, and ntent themselves with merely protesting, as they now most respectfully , against the passage of the bill above referred to.

WASHINGTON, *July* 10, 1840.

W. A. Bradley	William Digges
John H. Goddard	Alexander Talburt
Wm. A. Kennedy	Remigius Burch
John Shaw	Jno. T. Towers
Thos. Owen	Samuel Phillips
William Hoover	Edmund Ellis
Ebenezer Rodbird	Edward Gallant
R. F. Thomas	Henry Hay
John Williams	John Ellis, jun.
Thos. Triplet	S. Moore
Thos. MacGill	J. G. Robinson
Wm. Dunawin	Nathan Edmonston
Richard Butt	Richard W Griffith
H. Cruttenden	Gustavus Hill

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nderwood
Ryon & Co.
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N. Chezem
y Barron
. P. Jones
s H. Birch
Moxey
Bacon
I. Clarvoe
am Dement
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Elwood
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M. Donn
. Campbell
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A. Williams
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N. Throop
Cookendorfer
H. Dennison
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ander McIntire

Wm. Easby
Samuel White
Thos. Hyde
John W. Byram
William Hill
Charles Cumberland
William Knowles, Jr.
H. N. Easby
Wm. Collins
John Cumberland
Wm. N. Fletcher
J. P. Rodier
Alexander Maitland
John Simmons
Thomas Johnson
John Davis, of Abel
Francis Barry
James Tucker
Wm. Dixon
Wm. N. Ellis
Clement Woodward
Wm. Dove
A. G. Herold
Richard Hendley, jr.
John Hoover
Wm. H. Harrover
George Lipscomb
Joseph Smith
James Baker
William McAbie
John W. Dexter
Thos. Mooney
Alexander McGonegal
Henry Robey
W. G. Howison
Wm. F. Bender
J. Francis Callan
Alexander McWilliams
Robert B. Boyd
A. Addison
G. Barnhill
John Waters
Samuel Farnler
S. Hyatt
Franck Taylor
William Stewart
W. Browne
Wm. Cooper, Jr.
B. O. Shekell
Allison Nailor
C. W. Boteler
Wm. Thumlert

PETITION

OF

MBER OF CITIZENS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PRAYING

retrocession of that part of said District to the State of Virginia.

JULY 18, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

e honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

, the petitioners, citizens of the town of Alexandria, in the District of ıbia, feeling oppressed and wronged in our present condition, and us of being allowed the privileges of American citizens, pray your able bodies to restore the town and county of Alexandria to the State ginia.

ANT. CHAS. CAZENOVE, and 703 others.

.Y 16, 1840.

& Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF GEORGETOWN, THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, AND THE PATRIOTIC BANK OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The extension of their charters until the 4th of March next.

JULY 17, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; resolution (S. 22) reported.

JULY 20, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, representing the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, the Bank of the Metropolis, and the Patriotic Bank of Washington,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That, by the late act of your honorable bodies, all the banks in this District are compelled to wind up within four years; are prohibited from doing any business as banking institutions, and cannot even receive and pay out the deposites of any others than their respective stockholders.

They feel confident that a state of things thus operating to the injury of the banks, and necessarily producing great distress in the community, suddenly deprived of the accommodations to which they have been accustomed, cannot but be looked upon by Congress with regret.

The institutions to which your memorialists belong are all now paying specie for their specie obligations, and are convinced they can continue to do so with convenience and advantage both to the banks and the community.

They, therefore, respectfully ask for the passage of a resolution of the following import:

Resolved, That the Banks of the District of Columbia, or any of them, are hereby authorized and permitted to exercise all the rights and privileges, which they enjoyed under their late charters, until the 4th day of March next: *Provided*, They, or such of them as shall avail themselves of the benefits of this resolution, from the passage hereof, pay on demand all their specie liabilities in specie; and if at any time they shall refuse or fail to do so, they shall forfeit the rights hereby conferred.

JOHN KURTZ,
Pres. of the Farm. and Mech's' Bank of Georgetown.
JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the Bank of the Metropolis.
W. A. BRADLEY,
President of the Patriotic Bank of Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 17, 1840.

Blair & Rives, printers

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement showing the purchases of Indian lands since the establishment of the present Federal Government.

JULY 20, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th March last, a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by a communication and other documents from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 20, 1840.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 20, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you for transmission, if approved, to the Senate, in reply to the resolution adopted by that body on the 11th March last, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the purchases of Indian lands since the establishment of the present Federal Government, a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying statements.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, July 20, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th March, requesting the President "to cause to be communicated to the Senate a detailed chronological statement of the purchases of land made from each Indian tribe, within the limits of the United States, since the establishment of the present Federal Government," &c., three statements, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which furnish the information with as much accuracy as it could be collected within the time allowed.

Blair & Rives, printers.

No. 1.

Statement of the purchases of land made from each Indian tribe, since the establishment of the present Federal Government, arranged chronologically.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at $1 25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1795	Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	11,808,499	None.	-	$210,000 00	$210,000 00
1801	Choctaws	2,641,920	"	-	2,201 00	2,201 00
1802	Do.	853,760	"	-		
1803	Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	2,038,400	"	-	4,000 00	4,000 00
1803	Kaskaskias	8,911,850	"	-	12,000 00	12,000 00
1804	Delawares and Piankeshaws	2,038,400	"	-	4,000 00	4,000 00
1804	Sacs and Foxes	9,803,520	"	-	22,234 50	22,234 50
1805	Wyandots, Ottowas, &c.	1,030,400	"	-	16,500 00	16,500 00
1805	Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c.	1,572,480	"	-	5,000 00	5,000 00
1805	Choctaws	4,142,720	"	-	108,000 00	108,000 00
1805	Piankeshaws	2,076,160	"	-	4,100 00	4,100 00
1805	Chickasaws	345,600	"	-	22,000 00	22,000 00
1806	Cherokees	1,209,600	"	-	44,000 00	44,000 00
1807	Chippewas	7,862,400	"	-	100,400 00	100,400 00
1808	Great and Little Osages	50,269,444	"	-	60,000 00	60,000 00
1809	Delawares, Miamies, &c.	3,257,600	"	-	18,000 00	18,000 00
1809	Kickapoos	138,240	"	-	2,700 00	2,700 00
1814	Creeks	14,284,800	"	-	120,000 00	120,000 00
1816	Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies	1,418,880	"	-	12,000 00	12,000 00
1816	Cherokees	1,395,200	"	-	65,000 00	65,000 00
1817	Wyandots	4,807,680	271,160	$338,950 00	222,880 00	561,830 00
1818	Pottawatomies	1,109,760	8,320	10,400 00	49,200 00	59,600 00
1818	Miamies	5,867,520	31,360	39,200 00	347,400 00	386,600 00
1818	Peorias	6,865,280	640	800 00	5,600 00	6,400 00
1818	Weas	Not known.	1,280	1,600 00	37,000 00	38,600 00
1818	Quapaws	50,690,560	None.	-	24,000 00	24,000 00
1818	Great and Little Osages	7,392,000	"	-	4,000 00	4,000 00
1819	Cherokees	566,400	a			
1819	Chippewas	4,391,280	10,240	12,800 00	41,200 00	54,000 00
1819	Kickapoos	3,173,120	2,048,000	-	54,000 00	b54,000 00

a Acre in Arkansas given in exchange for every acre ceded, and other benefits which cannot now be computed.
b Value of lands given in exchange, or reserved, not computed, because afterward ceded.

1833	Appalachicolas - - - -	5,120	None.	-	14,000 00	13,000 00
1833	Piankeshaws and Weas - - -	160,000	160,000	200,000 00	14,062 00	214,062 00
1833	Winnebagoes - - - -	2,816,000	2,003,840	2,504,800 00	440,682 00	2,945,482 00
1833	Sacs and Foxes - - - -	5,760,000	None.	-	736,924 00	736,924 00
1833	Chickasaws - - - -	6,422,400	"	-	3,046,000 00	f 3,046,000 00
1833	Ottowas - - - -	32,000	2,560	3,200 00	29,440 00	32,640 00
1834	Seminoles - - - -	4,032,640	None.	-	295,500 00	295,500 00
1834	Quawaws - - - -	96,000	96,000	120,000 00	134,076 00	254,076 00
1834	Ottoes and Missourias - - -	g	None.	-	40,150 00	40,150 00
1834	Pawnees - - - -	g	"	-	112,220 00	112,220 00
1835	Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	5,104,960	5,000,000	6,250,000 00	1,374,289 00	7,624,289 00
1835	Pottawatomies - - - -	1,280	None.	-	1,600 00	1,600 00
1835	Do. - - - -	2,560	"	-	2,560 00	2,560 00
1835	Do. - - - -	1,280	"	-	800 00	800 00
1835	Do. - - - -	3,840	"	-	2,400 00	2,400 00
1836	Caddoes - - - -	1,000,000	5,440	6,800 00	80,000 00	86,800 00
1836	Cherokees - - - -	7,882,240	800,000	500,000 00 h	6,224,279 00	6,724,279 00
1836	Chippewas of Swan Creek - -	8,320	None.	-	i	
1836	Wyandots - - - -	39,200	"	-	i	
1836	Pottawatomies - - - -	6,400	"	-	6,559 00	6,559 00
1836	Do. - - - -	1,920	"	-	2,079 00	2,079 00
1836	Do. - - - -	23,040	"	-	23,040 00	23,040 00
1836	Ottowas and Chippewas - - -	13,734,000	"	-	2,309,451 00	2,309,451 00
1836	Pottawatomies - - - -	2,560	"	-	2,719 00	2,719 00
1836	Do. - - - -	2,560	"	-	2,719 00	2,719 00
1837	Do. - - - -	14,080	"	-	14,080 00	14,080 00
1837	Menomonies - - - -	4,184,320	"	-	620,110 00	620,110 00
1837	Pottawatomies - - - -	6,400	"	-	8,000 00	8,000 00
1837	Do. - - - -	2,560	"	-	3,200 00	3,200 00
1837	Do. - - - -	26,880	"	-	33,600 00	33,600 00
1837	Sacs and Foxes - - - -	256,000	"	-	195,998 00	195,998 00
1837	Miamies - - - -	208,000	"	-	208,000 00	208,000 00
1838	Chippewas - - - -	7,000,000	"	-	870,000 00	870,000 00
1838	Sioux - - - -	5,000,000	"	-	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
1838	Sacs and Foxes - - - -	1,250,000	"	-	377,000 00	377,000 00
1838	Winnebagoes - - - -	5,000,000	"	-	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00
1839	Miamies - - - -	177,000	"	-	335,680 00	335,680 00
	Total - - -	442,866,370	48,684,839	53,757,400 00	31,331,403 00	85,088,803 00

a Merchandise—amount not specified in treaty. b Amount of benefits cannot now be computed. c Lands given in exchange, afterwards ceded, therefore value not computed. d And reservations. e 57,600 reserved for chiefs. f $3,000,000 estimated net proceeds to be paid to them. g Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained. h Valuation made by the treaty. i Net proceeds of sales of lands.

No. 2.

establishment of the present Federal Government, showing the aggregate from each tribe, &c.

Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at $1 25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in exchange or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
-	-	$13,000 00	$13,000 00	$13,000 00	$13,000 00
$6,800 00	$6,800 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	86,800 00	86,800 00
-	-	44,000 00	-	44,000 00	
-	-	65,000 00	-	65,000 00	
*e*500,000 00	*e*500,000 00	6,224,279 00	-	6,724,279 00	
			6,333,279 00		6,833,279 00
-	-	22,000 00	-	22,000 00	
f	-	3,046,000 00	-	3,046,000 00	
			3,068,000 00		3,068,000 00
-	-	100,400 00	-	100,400 00	
12,800 00	-	41,200 00	-	54,000 00	
-	-	*g*			
-	-	*h*			
-	12,800 00	870,000 00	-	870,000 00	
			1,011,600 00		1,024,400 00
-	-	12,000 00	-	12,000 00	
20,800 00	-	369,801 00	-	390,601 00	
6,250,000 00	-	1,374,289 00	-	7,624,289 00	
	6,270,800 00		1,756,090 00		8,026,890 00
-	-	2,201 00	-	2,201 00	
-	-	108,000 00	-	108,000 00	
-	-	*i*			
		2,178,529 00	-	22,928,529 00	
20,750,000 00	20,750,000 00		2,288,730 00		23,038,730 00
-	-	120,000 00	-	120,000 00	
5,175,000 00	-	763,000 00	-	5,938,000 00	
-	-	42,491 00	-	42,491 00	
13,948,000 00		1,861,080 00	-	15,809,080 00	
	18,123,000 00		2,786,571 00		21,909,571 00
-	-	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
-	-	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
-	-	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
-	-	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00
-	-	21,250 00	21,250 00	21,250 00	21,250 00
-	-	106,000 00	106,000 00	106,000 00	106,000 00
-	-	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
120,000 00	120,000 00	35,780 00	35,780 00	155,780 00	155,780 00
-	-	2,700 00	-	2,700 00	
j	-	54,000 00	-	54,000 00	
960,000 00	960,000 00	172,100 00	-	1,132,100 00	
			228,800 00		1,188,800 00

g Merchandise; amount not specified in the treaty.
h Net proceeds of sales of the lands ceded.
i Amount of benefits cannot now be computed.
j Value of land reserved not computed, because afterward ceded.

No. 2—Continued.

Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at $1 25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in exchange or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
-	-	$265,687 00	-	$265,687 00	
-	-	620,110 00	-	620,110 00	
			$905,797 00		$905,797 00
$39,200 00	-	347,400 00	-	386,600 00	
16,600 00	-	314,827 00	-	331,427 00	
-	-	208,000 00	-	208,000 00	
-	-	335,680 00	-	335,680 00	
	55,800 00		1,205,907 00		1,261,707 00
-	-	60,000 00	-	60,000 00	
-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	
124,800 00	$124,800 00	312,600 00	-	437,400 00	
			376,600 00		501,400 00
42,500 00	-	5,000 00	-	47,500 00	
3,200 00	-	29,440 00	-	32,640 00	
	45,700 00		34,440 00		80,140 00
-	-	b			
17,500 00	-	150,000 00	-	167,500 00	
-	17,500 00	2,309,451 00	-	2,309,451 00	
			2,459,451 00		2,476,951 00
-	-	40,150 00	40,150 00	40,150 00	40,150 00
-	-	112,220 00	112,220 00	112,220 00	112,220 00
800 00	800 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	6,400 00	6,400 00
-	-	4,100 00	-	4,100 00	
200,000 00	200,000 00	14,062 00	-	214,062 00	
			18,162 00		218,162 00
10,400 00	-	49,200 00	-	59,600 00	
37,000 00	-	165,320 00	-	202,320 00	
12,800 00	-	176,995 00	-	189,795 00	
35,200 00	-	425,146 00	-	460,346 00	
64,000 00	-	594,412 00	-	658,412 00	
122,600 00	-	283,521 00	-	406,121 00	
-	-	1,600 00	-	1,600 00	
-	-	2,560 00	-	2,560 00	
-	-	800 00	-	800 00	
-	-	2,400 00	-	2,400 00	
-	-	6,559 00	-	6,559 00	
-	-	2,079 00	-	2,079 00	
-	-	23,040 00	-	23,040 00	
-	-	2,719 00	-	2,719 00	
-	-	2,719 00	-	2,719 00	
-	-	14,080 00	-	14,080 00	
-	-	8,000 00	-	8,000 00	
-	-	3,200 00	-	3,200 00	
-	-	33,600 00	-	33,600 00	
	282,000 00		1,797,950 00		2,079,950 00
-	-	24,000 00	-	24,000 00	
2,900 00	-	17,000 00	-	19,900 00	
120,000 00	-	134,076 00	-	254,076 00	
	122,900 00		175,076 00		297,976 00
-	-	22,234 50	-	22,234 50	
-	-	736,994 00	-	736,994 00	
-	-	195,998 00	-	195,998 00	
-	-	377,000 00	-	377,000 00	
	-		1,332,150 50		1,332,156 50

b Merchandise; amount not specified in the treaty.

No. 2—Continued.

Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at $1 25 per acre.	Aggregate value of lands given in exchange or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
–	–	$60,000 00	$60,000 00	$60,000 00	$60,000 00
–	–	317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00
$2,000,000 00	–	44,000 00	–	2,044,000 00	
126,600 00	–	35,900 00	–	162,500 00	
–	–	50,950 00	–	50,950 00	
	$2,126,600 00		130,850 00		2,257,450 00
–	–	295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00
83,750 00	–	79,650 00	–	163,400 00	
76,400 00	160,150 00	35,200 00	114,850 00	111,600 00	275,000 00
–	–	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
1,600 00	–	37,000 00	–	38,600 00	
–	–	5,000 00	–	5,000 00	
	1,600 00		42,000 00		43,600 00
32,000 00	–	717,800 00	–	749,800 00	
2,504,800 00	–	440,682 00	–	2,945,482 00	
–	–	1,500,000 00	–	1,500,000 00	
	2,536,800 00		2,658,482 00		5,195,282 00
338,950 00	–	222,880 00	–	561,830 00	
400 00	–	24,000 00	–	24,400 00	
–	–	*a*	–	–	
	339,350 00		246,880 00		586,230 00
–	–	210,000 00	210,000 00	210,000 00	210,000 00
–	–	16,500 00	16,500 00	16,500 00	16,500 00
	53,757,400 00		31,331,403 00		85,088,803 00

a Net proceeds of sales of lands, &c.

Osages, Great and Little, and Osages and Kanzas	142,961,124	99,840	124,800	376,600	501,400
Ottowas	81,917	36,560	45,700	34,440	80,140
Ottowas and Chippewas	19,234,000	14,000	17,500	2,459,451	2,476,951*d*
Ottoes and Missourias	*e*	None	–	40,150	40,150
Pawnees	*e*	None	–	112,220	112,220
Peorias	6,865,280	640	800	5,600	6,400
Piankeshaws	2,076,160	None	–	4,100	4,100
Piankeshaws and Weas	160,000	160,000	200,000	14,062	214,062
Pottawatomies	7,832,680	225,600	282,000	1,797,950	2,079,950
Quapaws	51,786,560	98,320	122,900	175,076	297,976
Sacs and Foxes	17,069,520	None	–	1,332,156	1,332,156
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	10,000,000	None	–	60,000	60,000
Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others	16,256,000	None	–	317,732	317,732
Shawnees, and Shawnees and Delawares	692,480	1,701,280	2,126,600	130,850	2,257,450
Seminoles	4,032,640	None	–	295,500	295,500
Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees	79,680	128,120	160,150	114,850	275,000
Sioux	5,000,000	None	–	1,000,000	1,000,000
Weas	*f*	1,280	1,600	42,000	43,600
Winnebagoes	10,346,000	2,029,440	2,536,800	2,658,482	5,195,282
Wyandots	4,862,880	271,480	339,350	246,880	586,230*g*
Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	11,808,499	None	–	210,000	210,000
Wyandots, Ottowas, &c.	1,030,400	None	–	16,500	16,500
Totals	442,866,370	48,684,832	53,757,400	31,331,403	85,088,803

d And a quantity of merchandise—amount not specified in the treaty.

e Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of cession being ascertained.

f Precise number not known.

g And net proceeds of sales of 39,200 acres of land.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 21, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nicholas made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the petition of H. L. Thistle as referred, present the accompanying communication from the Ordnance ard, giving the best information that the committee have been able to ain on the subject:

xtract from the proceedings of the Ordnance board in relation to fabricating field guns of wrought iron.

1840, February 19.—The board agreed to the following report on the ject of wrought-iron guns:

Guns of this material were the first used; and they have been tried at ious periods since the first invention of gunpowder, and always without cess.

The first and greatest objection is the difficulty of welding the parts ether perfectly, and the still greater difficulty of determining whether e welds are perfect or not. In the accounts of a wrought-iron gun tried Toulon in 1745, it is stated, that, after the gun was broken up, the casca- and trunnions were found to be held only by a portion of the faces ich touched. Three-fourths of these faces showed the effects of rust.

In 1813, the company of St. Etienne proposed to the French Govern- nt to construct all the artillery required in France of wrought iron; they t to Paris as a specimen an eight-pounder, weighing only 570 pounds nglish.) It was mounted upon a truck carriage with solid wheels, 17 hes in diameter, and fired with three pounds of powder; the recoil s 25 feet. With four pounds of powder, it was 37 feet. It sustained nine nds without injury; but the material was not approved by the French icers.

This extreme lightness was not desirable, but the contrary. It is neces- y for a gun to have sufficient weight, to avoid this great recoil; and the uction of weight below a certain point is injurious.

This excessive recoil would be very inconvenient in serving the guns, would soon destroy the carriage. This material is more liable to injury n oxidation than bronze.

A six-pounder wrought-iron gun, manufactured by R. & J. Hunt, anchor kers, was tried at Watervliet arsenal in 1832. This gun was fired with two of charges, and forty rounds service charges. At the eighteenth fire, the

r and Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 21, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nicholas made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom a resolution was referred, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi," applied to the War. Department, and have been furnished with the information contained in the accompanying papers, to which they refer and make part of their report.

War Department, *July* 9, 1840.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, referring a resolution of the Senate, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs "to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi;" and, in answer, I have the honor to transmit you a report of the Chief Engineer, which is concurred in by the department, and to which I beg to refer the committee for the desired information.

The resolution enclosed by you is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. Robt. Carter Nicholas,
of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

Engineer Department,
Washington, July 8, 1840.

Sir: In relation to the letter of the 6th instant, from the Hon. Robert Carter Nicholas, referred yesterday to this office, asking such information as the department can furnish in regard to the object of a resolution instructing the "Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi," I have the honor to report that the Engineer Department is in possession of no information as to the particular object of the resolution, and is not aware of any purpose of present importance that would be answered by such defences.

Blair & Rives, printers.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a copy of the report of Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

JULY 20, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

The President of the United States, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, of the 20th instant, herewith transmits to the Hon. Secretary of the Senate, a copy of the report of Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 25, 1840.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 25, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your excellency a copy of the report made by Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Report of Captain M. C. Perry, United States Navy, in reference to the light-houses of England and France, submitted April 10, 1840.

LIGHT-HOUSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Among other duties required of me while absent in Europe, I was instructed to examine into the condition of the English and French light-houses, with a view to the introduction into the American light-house system, of the various improvements which have been more recently adopted by the light-house departments of those countries.

Blair & Rives, printers.

LIGHTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Under direction of	Light-houses.	Floating-lights.	Total Light-houses.	Total Floating-lights.
ıgland.	Trinity House - - -	42	13		
	Under management of Trinity House -	1	1		
	In private hand, viz:				
	On lease from Trinity House -	3			
	On lease from the Crown - -	7			
	Patent, or act of Parliament - -	4			
	Local or harbor lights - -	51	4	108	18
otland.	Under the commissioners of the northern lights - - -	25			
	Local or harbor lights - - -	28		53	
·land.	Under the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin:				
	General - - - -	23	3		
	Harbor lights - - -	9			
	Harbor lights (no revenue) maintained by the local authorities -	5		37	3
	Light-houses - -			198	21
	Floating-lights - -			21	
	Total -			219	

ıOTE.—See charts A, AA, B, and C, book F, and paper E and FF.

The light-houses of Great Britain were in early times illuminated by va-
us modes, by candles, lamps, and by beacon-fires of wood or coal, made
on the summits of the towers. In succession of time, the different
ıtrivances for lighting have been gradually improved both in England
d France; and a question is now presented whether the French lentic-
ır apparatus or the improved English parabolic reflectors are to be
·ferred. I made it my duty to examine into the operation and effect of
th these plans, and the result of my observations, added to the best
ormation I could obtain, decided me in favor of the French system.
ıe brilliancy of both, however, is so remarkable, compared with the
nness of the American lights, that no one can avoid noticing the dif-
ence, although in the United States, the parabolic reflector, if such it
ı be called, is universally in use. The imperfection of its form and
· inferiority of its construction, as to material and workmanship, are so

procured from Mr. Wilkins, the manufacturer for that corporation and the Government, fifteen 21-inch parabolic reflectors with the requisite lamps, and various other articles of which a list may be found in paper marked CC. Fourteen of these reflectors and lamps now compose the lighting apparatus of the Boston light-house, and the other has been exhibited by Mr. Greenough at Washington, with a French reflector, procured by me at Paris, and one of American manufacture furnished, as I understand, by Mr. Winslow Lewis. As this exhibition was witnessed by numerous persons it will be useless for me further to refer to it here.

In negotiating at Paris for the two sets of French lenses, I was equally fortunate in securing the assistance of a distinguished engineer, Monsieur L. Fresnel, to the elder brother of whom is justly ascribed the invention and application of this beautiful apparatus. Monsieur Fresnel not only favored me with his valuable advice, but, feeling, as he said, a deep interest in the perfection of the machines ordered by the American Government, generously undertook to superintend their construction, and to guaranty the faithful fulfilment of the contract; and I am informed by him that they will possess several valuable improvements, and be superior to any that have ever been made by the well-known manufacturer Monsieur Lepaute.

It will not be expected that I should attempt a description of these machines; the books and drawings which accompany this report will furnish explanation more satisfactory, and it will be only necessary for me to remark here that the effect of similar apparatus when lighted is beautiful in the extreme; and however brilliant may be the light produced by the reflectors brought by me from England, that from the lenticular apparatus will be still more so.

In regard to the comparative merit of the lenses and the reflectors I have already remarked that the preference is generally given to the former. Though the construction and fitting up of the lenses will cost a large sum of money in the beginning, the saving in the consumption of oil will soon make up the difference.

It will now be my purpose to refer to the light-houses and floating lights visited by me, and here again I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Secretary Herbert, and to Captains Drew, Weller, and Madden, elder brethren of the Trinity House, the latter three having accompanied me in one of the steamers belonging to the institution on a visit of inspection to the floating lights on the Thames. To Messrs. Cunningham and Maconachée of the board of northern lights, to Mr. Wilson, United States consul, and member of the Dublin light-house board, Captain Beaufort, royal hydrographer, and, as before mentioned, to Monsieur L. Fresnel, and to many others in both countries, I was also greatly indebted for valuable services rendered.

I was also under many obligations to Mr. Eugene A. Vail, an American gentleman residing at Paris, who kindly devoted his time and valuable services in assisting in making the arrangements for the lenses, not only while I was in France, but after I had left that country.

With a view to brevity, I shall notice only one of the light-houses under the superintendence of each of the respective corporations in the United Kingdom, also an English floating light and one of the principal light-houses of France. These will be the light-houses at South Stack, near Holyhead, on

The same reason was assigned to me by Captain Denham, R. N., surveyor of the port of Liverpool, for placing the lantern of the light-house on Point Elliams (which I also visited) so near the ground.

As an evidence of the solicitude shown by the Trinity board to adopt every possible precaution to guard vessels from danger, the gulls are encouraged to build their nests in fissures of the rocks near the light; care is taken not to disturb them, and by proper caution in this respect, they fearlessly rear their young within a few feet of the buildings, and the spot being known by the pilots and fishermen as the resort of these birds, the noise which they make, more especially in bad weather, gives warning to those on board of vessels brought in unexpected proximity to this dangerous point.

The South Stack was lighted for the first time in 1820, and has since required no repairs.

The whole appearance of this establishment displays a degree of liberality, neatness, and order, highly honorable to the Trinity board. In truth, there is something in the character of all the institutions of this great country, that conveys an idea of completeness and stability not generally to be found elsewhere.

Among other English light-houses, visited by me, I should particularly mention, as having drawings* of the establishment, that at Start point, near to Plymouth, in the British channel. The lighting apparatus is arranged after the French plan, and, though not entirely complete, exhibits a beautiful light.

INSKERTH LIGHT-HOUSE.

Engagements, connected with other objects of duty, did not permit me, while in Scotland, to examine very closely into the light house system of that country; nevertheless, I collected some valuable information, and had an opportunity of visiting the light-house on the island of Inskerth in the Frith of Forth, a few miles from Leith.

This light is elevated 240 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather 15 miles. It was formerly lighted by reflectors, but in 1835 these were removed to give place to a revolving apparatus of the second order, upon the dioptric principle.

The change has been generally thought to have improved the character of the light. Indeed, so much favor did the new apparatus find after satisfactory experiment, that several others have since been established in the kingdom, and by the Government in the colonies.

The lenses are composed of seven series, forming together a heptagon, the whole revolving once in seven minutes, producing seven successive flashes, with alternate partial obscurations at each entire revolution. These obscurations are caused by the utmost total disappearance of the rays of light when the eye of the observer is in line with the angles of the lenses. The alternations of light and darkness are more distinct at a distance of 10 or 12 miles; when viewed nearer, the divergent rays from the lenses and mirrors furnish a faint light, which is found useful to pilots, who calculate, from the extent of obscuration, their distance from the island.

* See drawings J and K, paper No. 2.

of 500 pounds in weight; these are struck in thick weather by trip-hammers which are worked by the revolutions of a horizontal shaft crossing the floor of the lantern. This shaft is kept in motion by clock work contained in a small case, and is similar to the apparatus used for revolving lights. The two ends of the shaft project nearly across the balcony; and at each revolution it trips two hammers in succession, one at each end, which strike alternately, and as the shaft revolves twice in one minute, the hammers make four blows in the same time. I was informed that the consumption of oil in the lamps attached to the 29 reflectors was equal to 3 gallons in 12 hours.

There is so little difference in the mode of management of the lights in Ireland, and those in England and Scotland, that I shall content myself by simply remarking, that the establishment at Poolbeg, exhibited in all its essentials a degree of system, neatness, and order, not inferior to any I had seen elsewhere.

VENTILATION.

All the light-houses in Great Britain, are well ventilated, not only with a view to furnish a sufficient circulation to aid the combustion of the oil, as to preserve a healthful temperature throughout the building. The ventilation of the lantern is produced by moveable valves, placed at convenient points, either under or above the balcony, or in the floor of the lantern. These are opened or shut at pleasure. Stoves are used in winter.

ENGLISH FLOATING LIGHTS.*

These vessels are equally perfect with the light-house under the direction of the Trinity House. I had an opportunity of visiting several of them, and as they are generally alike in construction and equipment, I shall attempt a brief description of one only, a new vessel, "the Levin Middle," being so called from the name of the shoal near to which she is moored.

She is of 158 tons measurement. having one mast secured with iron rigging, which is preferred, as presenting less surface, and consequently less obstruction, to the rays of light. On the summit of the mast is a globe of 5 or 6 feet diameter, the distinguishing signal of the Trinity House.

She is moored with a spar and bridle, with two anchors, having 75 fathoms of 1⅜ chain on each of the three legs.

The lantern encircles the mast, by which it is sustained in a steady position. In the daytime it is lowered into a small house, also encircling the mast, and of sufficient size to contain the lantern with space to pass round it and for ventilation from below. The roof of the lantern projects over the top of the house about 5 inches, so as to make it nearly water tight.

The lighting apparatus consist of eight 12-inch parabolic reflectors, with Argand lamps, the whole hung on double pinions or gimbles, by which their equilibrium is preserved, and the reflectors retained in a vertical position, whatever may be the motion of the vessel.

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* See drawings T, Z, X, papers Nos. 3, 4.

all others in the country, all being under the same general superintendence and systematic regulations.

This splendid edifice is situated about two miles from the small seaport town of Barfleur, and stands upon a projecting piece of land, the level of which is only 15 feet above common tides. In very heavy or shore winds with full tides, the surrounding surface is partially covered by the sea; hence the light-house is approached by a stone causeway terminating with massive parapet walls, protecting a line of compact buildings, forming three sides of a square, and intended for the accommodation of the engineers and keepers. Within the area formed by these buildings, the light-house is reared; the whole being on a scale of grandeur, solidity, and beauty, rarely equalled. The blocks of granite are of great size, very carefully hammered, jointed in the most perfect manner, and laid in cement.

The walls of the exterior building are three feet thick. The light-house is at its base of square form, 39 feet on each side, having walls twelve feet in thickness, and upon which the circular tower is elevated, being at its base 27 feet in diameter, and gradually tapering to 21 feet.

The walls of the tower are of proportional thickness; yet, notwithstanding every care has been taken by the architect to render the building firm and stable, the vibrations of the summit of the tower in heavy gales, according to the account of the keeper, are remarkable. He represented to me that the lantern moved in such a manner, that it was difficult for the keepers to retain their foothold; that the revolutions of the apparatus were sometimes stopped by the binding of the parts caused by the vibrations, and that it became necessary to turn the machinery by hand.

The apex of the tower is in height about 240 feet, and the lantern is reached by a spiral stair-case of 367 steps.

The apparatus is of the first order, and composed of sixteen series of lenses, with seven rows of mirrors above and four below. It is revolving, and performs its revolutions once in eight minutes, and flashes at intervals of thirty seconds. The machinery for producing the revolutions is similar to that used in England.

The lantern is lighted with a carcel or mechanical lamp of four concentric wicks placed within the centre of the apparatus, and a spare one is kept constantly in readiness to be substituted for the one in use, should that one become suddenly extinguished. This inconvenience is in fact one of the strongest objections that can be brought against the single lamp with concentric burners for light-houses, as in the event of the light being extinguished at least twenty minutes must elapse before another can be lighted up.

Belonging to each of the sets of lens apparatus contracted for in Paris, are three of these lamps, two spare ones to each set, and as these have already arrived in the country, I shall allude no further to them than to remark that, in my opinion, the English hydraulic lamp,* manufactured by the Messrs. Wilkins, and brought by me from London, is preferable, from its simplicity of construction and consequent less liability to derangement. It has also four concentric burners, and is adapted to the lens apparatus.

The oil used in this and all the French light-houses, and generally throughout the kingdom for domestic purposes, is of vegetable production,

* See paper GG.

STATEMENTS

SHOWING

1st, appropriations made during the 1st session of the 26th Congress; 2d, the offices created, and the salaries thereof; 3d, the offices, the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase, during the same period.

AUGUST 4, 1840.

Prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act approved July 4, 1836, "to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes."

1.—APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

By the "Act making appropriations, in part, for the support of the Government for the year 1840."

For the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates - -	$400,000 00	
For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives -	25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate - - - - -	25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives - -	100,000 00	
For arrears for printing, lithographing, and engraving, ordered by the House of Representatives during the third session of the twenty-fifth Congress, and for the payment of which that Congress did not make the necessary appropriations, a sum not to exceed - - - -	50,000 00	
		$600,000 00

By the "Act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1840."

For the revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the 18th of March, 1818 - -	$112,132 00	
For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the 4th of July, 1836 -	23,676 00	
Carried forward,	135,808 00	600,000 00

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Brought forward,	$591,844 00	$1,610,848 00
For compensation to the Second Comptroller - - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, including the compensation of two clerks transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor - - -	12,250 00	
For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor	15,900 00	
For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Auditor	17,900 00	
For compensation to the Third Auditor -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor	29,650 00	
For compensation to two clerks employed on claims under the act of the 18th January, 1837 - - - -	2,400 00	
For compensation to the Fourth Auditor -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor	16,950 00	
For compensation to the Fifth Auditor -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor	9,800 00	
For compensation to two clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, according to the act of the 7th July, 1838 - -	2,000 00	
For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States - - -	10,750 00	
For compensation to the Register of the Treasury - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury - - - - -	24,200 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of 4th of July, 1836 - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation of the recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office - - - - -	95,500 00	
For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury - - - - -	3,500 00	
Carried forward,	859,644 00	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$936,361 00	$1,610,848 00
For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs - - -	16,400 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	2,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions - - - -	2,584 57	
For compensation of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions	4,800 00	
For compensation to clerks and messengers for the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by act of 9th May, 1836	13,450 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	3,000 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General -	7,100 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General - - - - -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	300 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General -	7,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,600 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General	7,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,000 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases - - - -	4,200 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence - - - -	4,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	3,200 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of Chief Engineer -	5,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,500 00	
For compensation to clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General -	1,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	500 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Ordnance office - - -	8,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Topographical Bureau - -	2,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said bureau -	1,735 00	
For compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building - - - -	2,250 00	
Carried forward,	1,043,580 57	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$1,254,480 57	$1,610,848 00
For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836 - - - - -	3,820 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Arkansas - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General - - -	2,800 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Louisiana - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836 - - - - -	2,500 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Mississippi - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836 - - - - -	5,000 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Alabama - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act 9th May, 1836 - - - - -	2,200 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Florida - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General - - -	3,500 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Wiskonsin - - - -	1,500 00	
For compensation of the clerks in his office, per act of 12th June, 1838 - -	1,500 00	
For compensation of the late Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri, to the 26th September, 1836, the same having been carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1836 - - - -	478 26	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Wiskonsin, for payment of his salary for the fractional part of 4th quarter of 1838 - - - - -	198 97	
For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the Surveyors General, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service - - - -	9,000 00	
For extra clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to transcribe field-notes of survey, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government, in addition to		
Carried forward,	1,297,077 80	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$1,459,577 80	$1,610,848 00
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Council, printing, furniture, stationary, fuel, and other incidental expenses -	34,075 00	
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa -	9,100 00	
For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental expenses - - - -	27,050 00	
For defraying the expenses of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory - - - -	7,000 00	
For the payment of the printing the laws, and other contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, being a deficiency in the appropriation made for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine - - - -	14,000 00	
For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida	13,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, rent, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses - - - - -	29,325 00	
For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and the District Judges of the United States - - -	93,900 00	
For compensation of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Criminal and Orphans' Courts of said District	12,700 00	
For compensation of the Attorney General of the United States - - -	4,000 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	500 00	
For purchasing law books - -	1,000 00	
For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court - -	1,000 00	
For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories - - - -	14,450 00	
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United		
Carried forward,	1,723,377 80	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$2,591,477 26	$1,610,848 00
tified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to amount, on the 15th of April, 1840, to the sum of $53,194 06 -	105,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the new Patent Office building, including the arrearages due for materials furnished, and labor performed on the said buildings, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to amount, on the 15th of April, 1840, to the sum of $42,481 83	100,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the new General Post Office building - -	125,000 00	
For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, and incidental expenses - - -	1,551 00	
For lighting lamps, purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, for keeping in order the public grounds around the Capitol, the iron water-pipes, and wooden fences	6,860 00	
For attendance at the western gates of the Capitol - - - - - -	547 50	
For salary of the principal gardener -	1,200 00	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds - -	3,665 00	
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotundo of the Capitol - - - - - -	8,000 00	
For payment to Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough, for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol -	8,000 00	
For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia	14,503 50	
For payment of the expenses of the sixth census, including the enumeration and returns, necessary blanks, clerical services, &c. - - - - - -	740,000 00	
For surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations -	215,000 00	
For closing the surveys of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, (chiefly relinquished contracts,) at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile for township lines	18,640 00	
For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Mississippi, at a rate not exceed-		
Carried forward,	3,939,444 26	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$4,442,657 26	$1,610,848 00
tion of the President of the United States, in attending to the tobacco interest of the United States in Europe - -	12,000 00	
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries - -	40,000 00	
For clerk-hire, office-rent, stationary, and other expenses in the office of the American consul at London, per act of January 19, 1836 - - - -	2,800 00	
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions - - - -	5,500 00	
For the salary of the principal and two assistant librarians, pay of the messenger, and for contingent expenses of the library	4,387 50	
For the purchase of books for the library of Congress - - - -	5,000 00	
For compensation to William Gibbs McNeill, being an excess of expenditure over and above the appropriation for surveys made under his direction, of the east pass of the Appalachicola bay - - -	150 29	
For the payment of certain certificates, being part of the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund December 31, 1839 -	50 00	
		4,512,545 05
For the service of the General Post Office, for the year 1840, in conformity to the act of 2d of July, 1836, viz:		
For the transportation of the mail - -	3,520,000 00	
For compensation of postmasters - -	1,097,000 00	
For ship, steamboat, and way-letters -	43,000 00	
For wrapping-paper - - -	25,000 00	
For office furniture - - -	5,000 00	
For advertising - - - -	36,000 00	
For mail-bags - - - -	46,000 00	
For blanks - - - -	33,000 00	
For mail-locks, keys, and stamps - -	12,000 00	
For mail depredations, and special agents -	22,000 00	
For clerks for offices - - -	220,000 00	
For miscellaneous - - - -	67,000 00	
		5,126,000 00
By the "Act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."		
For the salaries of the commissioners, secretary, and arbiter, and for contingent expenses, a sum necessary, (indefinite.)		
Carried forward, - -		$11,249,393 05

Brought forward,	$132,800 00	$11,259,393 05
For the Chippewas of Saginaw - -	5,800 00	
For expenses attending the examination of claims against said Chippewas of Saginaw, under the 4th article of the treaty of January, 1837 - - -	3,550 00	
For the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians - -	1,500 00	
For the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - - - -	34,290 00	
For the Choctaws - - - -	55,475 00	
For the Creeks - - - -	63,940 00	
For payment of the claim presented by the Alabama Emigrating Company, and allowed by the accounting officers -	38,646 00	
For the Chickasaws - - -	6,000 00	
For the Cherokees - - -	7,640 00	
For the Delawares - - - -	10,344 00	
For the Caddoes - - - -	10,000 00	
For the Florida Indians - - -	9,610 00	
For the Iowas - - - -	7,875 00	
For the Kickapoos - - -	5,500 00	
For the Kaskaskias and Peorias - -	3,000 00	
For the Kanzas - - - -	6,040 00	
For the Miamies - - - -	52,678 00	
For expenses of the commission to examine claims under the 5th and 6th articles of the Miami treaty of 1838, in addition to the appropriation of last year -	1,500 00	
For assistance in agriculture, stipulated in the 15th article of the treaty of October 6, 1818 - - - - -	200 00	
For the Eel Rivers - - -	1,100 00	
For the Menomonies - - -	31,830 00	
For the Omahas - - - -	4,740 00	
For the Ottowas and Chippewas - -	62,465 00	
For the Ottoes and Missourias - -	5,640 00	
For the Osages - - - -	34,406 00	
For the erection of houses for smiths, under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, of 1839 - - -	800 00	
For expenses attending the examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, in addition to the appropriation of 1839 - - -	1,100 00	
For the Ottowas - - - -	4,300 00	
For the Pottawatomies - - -	20,200 00	
For the Pottawatomies of Huron - -	400 00	
For the Pottawatomies of the Prairie -	16,000 00	
For the Pottawatomies of the Wabash -	20,000 00	
Carried forward,	659,369 00	11,259,393 05

Brought forward,	$2,250,000 00	$12,288,947 45
For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards - - -	74,620 00	
For provisions - - - -	620,000 00	
For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission - - - -	1,000,000 00	
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick - - -	75,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire - - - - -	20,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts - - - - -	17,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York -	18,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - - - - -	5,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington - -	20,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia -	17,250 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola - -	13,000 00	
For ordnance and ordnance stores -	65,000 00	
For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house-rent for pursers, when duly authorized; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, office-rent, stationary, and fuel, to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judges advocate; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other services authorized by law; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for		
Carried forward,	4,194,870 00	12,288,947 45

Brought forward,	$4,948,352 01	$12,268,947 45
candles and oil, straw, barrack furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and for the purchase of a horse for the messenger, and keeping the same - - - - -	17,980 00	
For coppering the roof of the hospital building at New York, and for other necessary expenses upon the same, and its dependencies - - - - - -	9,500 00	
For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Norfolk, and its dependencies -	3,500 00	
For furnishing hospital No. 3, at Pensacola, and for building a stable and other necessary appendages, and for current repairs on the other buildings - -	7,000 00	
For the necessary repairs to the asylum at Philadelphia, and its dependencies -	4,250 00	
For distribution as prize-money among the officers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong, per act of 30th June, 1834 - - - - -	2,975 20	
For the survey of the coast from Appalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the ascertainment of the practicability of establishing a navy yard and naval station which shall best subserve the protection of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of - -	10,000 00	
		5,003,557 21

By the "Act to provide for the expenses of making an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary-line of the United States which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces."

To enable the President of the United States to cause to be made an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary-line of the United States (and the adjacent country) which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces	25,000 00

By the "Act to provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year 1840."

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians -	$59,228 00	
For subsistence of officers and cadets -	40,004 00	
For forage of officers' horses - -	3,936 00	
For clothing of officers' servants - -	390 00	
Carried forward,	103,558 00	17,317,504 66

Brought forward,	$3,131,245 67	$17,449,556 61
public buildings for their accommodation; of store-houses for the safekeeping of subsistence, clothing, and other military supplies; and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice - - - - - -	173,000 00	
For transportation of officers' baggage when travelling on duty without troops -	65,000 00	
For transportation of troops and supplies, viz: Transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops; freight and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation or for garrison use; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of transport vessels, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and delivery under contracts to such points as the circumstances of the service may require; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts; and of lead from the mines to the several arsenals -	287,000 00	
For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judges advocate, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers under act of March 2d, 1819; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation of clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses, to sup-		
Carried forward,	3,656,245 67	17,449,556 61

Brought forward,	$5,253,469 94	$17,449,556 61
and book-cases for the reception of certain books - - - - -	1,250 00	
For the preservation of specimens of natural history deposited in the War and Navy Departments - - - - -	500 00	
For ascertaining and designating the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wiskonsin -	3,000 00	
		5,258,219 94

By the "Act for the relief of Chastelain and Ponvert, and for other purposes."

For an award made by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in favor of the owners of the steamboats Stasca and Dayton, for services rendered under an agreement with Major Charles Thomas, quartermaster, for the transportation of supplies, laborers, and other things, for the use of the works at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the year 1838 - - -	$13,350 00	
For payment of a balance due for supplies furnished to the Creek Indians, and medical services rendered to those Indians, after the commencement of the disturbances in the Creek country, and before and during the removal of the said Indians west of the Mississippi, which accounts were incurred under the direction of the proper officers or agents of the Government - - - - -	7,741 44	
For the payment of the expenses of a division of the lands of the Brotherton Indians among the members of the tribe, in obedience to the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1839, entitled "An act for the relief of the Brotherton Indians in the Territory of Wiskonsin;" the duties having been performed and the accounts presented - - - - - -	1,830 00	
For the payment of an account of Henry Lucas and A. P. King, of the State of Alabama, for the loss and injury sustained by them by the impressment of their teams and wagons into the service of the United States, by D. H. Baldwin, quartermaster general of the Florida militia, in the year 1836, a sum not to exceed -	6,050 00	
Carried forward,	28,971 44	22,707,776 55

Brought forward,	$90,786 55	$22,707,776 55
For removing two cupola sashes over the principal stairway and vestibule leading to the hall of the House of Representatives - - - - - -	392 00	
For preparing panels of the rotundo with curtains for the reception of the paintings	542 00	
For repairing chimney stacks of the Capitol	250 00	
For cost of preparing suitable foundation for supporting the colossal statue of Washington, in the centre of the rotundo of the Capitol - - - - -	2,000 00	
To defray the expenses of calling into service Captain Snodgrass's company of Alabama volunteers - - -	1,126 57	
To enable the Postmaster General to comply with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d of June, 1840	1,500 00	
		96,597 12

By the "Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1840."

For repairs of Fort Niagara - -	$27,500 00	
For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Oswego - - - - - -	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Preble - -	3,200 00	
For repairs of Fort Scammel - -	3,400 00	
For repairs of Fort McClary - -	750 00	
For repairs of Fort Constitution - -	3,671 00	
For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle island - - -	100,000 00	
For Fort Warren - - - - -	150,000 00	
For Fort Adams - - - - -	80,000 00	
For fortifications at New London harbor -	25,000 00	
For Fort Schuyler - - - -	80,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Hamilton - -	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Lafayette - - -	5,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Columbus - -	1,662 00	
For repairs of Castle Williams - -	5,735 00	
For repairs of south battery, Governor's island - - - - - -	3,500 00	
For repairs of Fort Monroe - -	50,000 00	
For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe - - - - -	5,000 00	
For repairs of road from Fort Monroe to said bridge - - - - -	1,000 00	
For purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe - - - - - -	1,000 00	
For Fort Calhoun - - - - -	50,000 00	
For Fort Caswell - - - - -	6,000 00	
Carried forward,	642,418 00	22,804,373 67

Brought forward,	$23,689,013 08
By the "Act for the relief of Nathan Levy."	
For moneys illegally paid into the Treasury - -	378 00
By the "Act for the relief of Robert Milner and John Thompson."	
Fees for extra services as gaugers - - -	2,757 23
By the "Act for the relief of George Willis."	
For the loss of a pilot-boat - - - -	80 00
By the "Act for the relief of Meigs D. Benjamin and company."	
For duties paid on leather gloves - - -	200 46
By the "Act for the relief of Gamaliel E. Smith."	
For labor on a light-house - - - -	500 00
By the "Act for the relief of James W. Taylor."	
For the value of a horse taken into the service of the United States - - - - - -	110 00
By the "Act for the relief of Richard Booker and others."	
For the claim of the Richmond Washington volunteers, for clothing, (indefinite.)	
By the "Act for the relief of the sureties and heirs, and representatives of Melancton W. Bostwick, deceased, and for other purposes."	
For the payment of certain claims of Mary W. Thompson, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander R. Thompson, (indefinite.)	
By the "Act for the relief of Thomas Latham, and for other purposes."	
For corn furnished the United States by Preston Starritt, under a contract - - - - -	594 35
By the "Act for the relief of Ebenezer Lobdell."	
For extra labor in clearing obstructions in the river Kennebec - - - - - - -	1,075 29
Carried forward,	23,694,708 51

By the "Act to carry into effect a convention between the and the Mexican republic."

Two commissioners, each to receive at the rate per annum of - - - - - -
Secretary, at the rate per annum of - - -

By the "Act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, tran bursement of the public revenue."

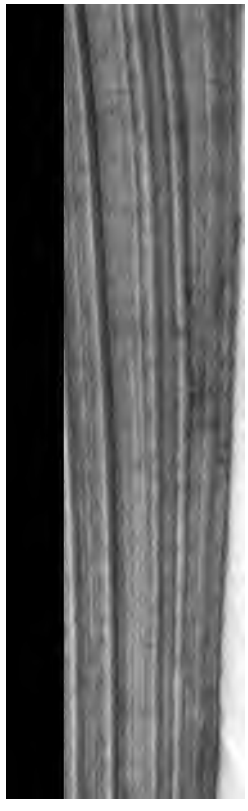
Four Receivers General, viz:
One at New York, salary - - - -
One at Boston, do. - - - -
One at Charleston, do. - - - -
One at St. Louis, do. - - - -
Clerks, not exceeding ten, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed - - - - -

By the "Act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pe transfer the pension business heretofore transacted in the ment to that office."

A Commissioner of Pensions, at an annual salary of -

III.—THE OFFICES, THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEE WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE.

Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, for additional duties imposed by the "Act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money" - - - - -
Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, for additional duties imposed by the same act - -
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to equal the Commissioner of Patents.



LETTER

from

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, statements showing the aggregate amount and value of all imports, deducting reshipments; and the aggregate amount of duties collected in each State of the Union, since 1821.

JULY 21, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 26, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with the Senate's resolution of the 28th of April, 1840, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Register of the Treasury, with accompanying statements, imbodying, as near as may be, the information requested by said resolution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ASBURY DICKINS, Esq.,
Secretary of the Senate U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, October 21, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 28th of April, 1840, I have the honor to transmit herewith a series of statements, numbered 1 to 11, exhibiting the value of imports, including goods free of duty, (after deducting reshipments,) compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the *value-paying* duty during the years ending on the 31st December, 1821 to 1839 inclusive, after deducting therefrom drawback paid and expenses of collection; and the rate per cent. of said duties on the net value, and excess of expenses in States where such expenses exceeded the accruing duties.

In comparing the columns of value and duty, apparent discrepancies may be observed, but which do not exist in fact. This is unavoidable, in consequence of the loss of some of our records in the Treasury building when destroyed by fire in 1833. It thus became necessary to take the calender year for the duties, while the column of value exhibits the result of the commercial year ending 30th of September annually.

Blair & Rives, printers.

NO. 1.

A statement exhibiting the value of imports (after deducting reshipments) into each State and Territory during the years ending 30th September, 1821, to 1839, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the value-paying duty, during the years ending 31st of December, 1821, to 1838; deducting therefrom drawback paid and expenses of collection, the rate per cent. of said duties on the net value, and the excess of expenses in States where such expenses exceeded the duties received.

STATES, &c.	1821.				1822.			
	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$933,369 00	$230,112 58	24.65	-	$921,006 00	$220,291 70	23.91	
New Hampshire	269,385 00	56,276 37	20.89	-	319,235 00	122,163 14	38.26	
Vermont	15,987 00	2,907 43	18.18	-	52,419 00	4,416 47	8.42	
Massachusetts	5,980,558 00	3,144,690 36	52.58	-	9,810,961 00	4,005,094 78	41.84	
Rhode Island	517,505 00	144,255 82	27.87	-	1,623,019 00	576,012 74	35.49	
Connecticut	302,083 00	172,124 57	56.96	-	501,135 00	239,473 10	47.78	
New York	18,364,933 00	6,457,183 22	35.16	-	29,332,313 00	9,250,891 44	31.53	
New Jersey	17,508 00	21,655 68	-	-	103,190 00	17,527 97	16.98	
Pennsylvania	3,599,542 00	2,185,091 09	60.70	-	6,401,515 00	3,271,661 55	51.10	
Delaware	71,467 00	6,257 87	8.75	-	212,327 00	23,940 45	11.27	
Maryland	2,935,298 00	684,198 54	32.85	-	3,752,683 00	1,150,574 94	30.66	
District of Columbia	349,141 00	90,498 48	25.92	-	458,658 00	88,139 17	19.21	
Virginia	1,025,450 00	218,149 85	21.27	-	856,625 00	234,542 96	27.37	
North Carolina	200,673 00	88,379 35	44.04	-	258,761 00	106,228 21	41.05	
South Carolina	2,674,117 00	504,880 30	18.87	-	2,159,632 00	723,822 94	33.51	
Georgia	971,369 00	176,008 02	18.11	-	987,941 00	241,265 88	24.42	
Florida	13,270 00	2,297 07	17.31	-	6,877 00	3,087 26	45.16	
Alabama	34,281 00	375 20	1.20	-	36,421 00	-	-	$14,194 61
Louisiana	3,015,144 00	710,747 96	23.57	-	3,142,054 00	822,983 33	26.19	
Ohio	95 00	-	14.45	$1,032 60	190 00	-	-	4,993 90
Michigan	29,076 00	-	22.86	220 76	18,377 00	-	-	10,693 13
	41,320,251 00	14,896,089,76	36.05	1,253 36	60,955,339 00	21,102,118 03	34.62	29,881 64

No. 3.

STATES, &c.	1825.				1826.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$1,103,477 00	$280,894 71	25.45	-	$1,194,535 00	$235,928 12	19.75	
New Hampshire	314,404 00	100,808 01	32.06	-	332,216 00	103,015 94	31.00	
Vermont	109,021 00	1,364 92	1.25	-	228,650 00	-	-	$2,338 07
Massachusetts	8,674,258 00	4,282,575 63	49.36	-	10,852,758 00	2,729,401 92	25.14	
Rhode Island	749,028 00	147,621 74	19.71	-	969,764 00	337,883 21	34.84	
Connecticut	702,894 00	234,002 77	33.29	-	722,755 00	241,725 42	33.44	
New York	35,031,471 00	13,386,770 61	38.21	-	27,664,558 00	8,659,414 87	31.30	
New Jersey	24,455 00	-	-	$171,284 38	40,898 00	-	-	11,184 23
Pennsylvania	7,707,949 00	4,189,905 89	54.35	-	8,378,768 00	3,832,750 04	45.74	
Delaware	16,398 00	-	-	100 33	8,132 00	-	-	5,838 44
Maryland	3,342,976 00	990,864 06	26.64	-	3,865,173 00	1,041,487 59	26.94	
District of Columbia	268,089 00	54,210 39	20.22	-	265,790 00	60,526 82	22.77	
Virginia	546,382 00	160,152 75	29.31	-	634,783 00	190,187 34	29.96	
North Carolina	311,308 00	121,194 11	38.96	-	367,545 00	129,834 12	35.32	
South Carolina	1,712,030 00	562,452 50	32.85	-	1,449,413 00	463,105 29	31.95	
Georgia	341,462 00	69,698 33	20.41	-	329,119 00	93,537 98	28.42	
Florida	3,218 00	3,765 82	117.02	-	16,590 00	27,483 49		
Alabama	112,673 00	41,839 56	37.13	-	171,143 00	29,943 00	17.49	
Mississippi	-	-	-	251 02	-	-	-	251 04
Louisiana	2,672,344 00	757,043 69	28.32	-	2,931,647 00	643,541 26	21.95	
Ohio	-	-	-	773 63	161 00	-	-	660 69
Michigan	5,695 00	-	-	5,999 48	10,628 00	-	-	4,819 99
	63,749,432 00	25,385,165 49	39.82	178,408 84	60,435,026 00	18,819,765 41	31.14	25,092 46

No. 4.

STATES, &c.	1827.				1828.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$1,296,291	$258,324 52	19.92	-	$1,230,934	$295,065 48	23.97	
New Hampshire	280,393	82,384 58	29.38	-	291,363	98,716 63	33.88	
Vermont	144,078	-	-	$1,838 73	177,539	3,335 16	1.87	
Massachusetts	6,766,530	3,302,273 79	48.80	-	10,140,684	4,021,946 05	39.66	
Rhode Island	1,033,818	272,730 34	26.38	-	947,735	214,606 89	22.64	
Connecticut	606,829	149,277 52	24.59	-	457,554	209,893 84	45.87	
New York	28,806,134	11,262,321 77	39.09	-	31,512,158	11,975,777 10	38.00	
New Jersey	338,497	521,218 05	-	-	706,872	625,556 84	88.49	
Pennsylvania	7,028,398	3,027,476 94	43.07	-	9,948,929	4,169,092 02	41.90	
Delaware	6,993	-	-	7,676 83	12,893	-	-	$1,662 61
Maryland	3,346,993	1,194,010 82	35.67	-	4,403,091	1,268,364 07	28.80	
District of Columbia	327,623	60,093 05	18.34	-	179,803	41,652 68	23.16	
Virginia	420,564	133,222 23	31.67	-	359,669	109,074 37	30.32	
North Carolina	274,640	85,595 54	31.16	-	267,366	103,507 61	38.71	
South Carolina	1,301,041	509,266 24	39.14	-	1,199,906	367,348 38	30.61	
Georgia	311,918	114,535 52	36.71	-	308,669	121,206 48	39.26	
Florida	224,623	16,002 69	7.12	-	168,292	12,184 63	7.24	
Alabama	156,315	77,023 91	49.27	-	164,087	54,659 15	33.31	
Mississippi	3,405,480	1,167,677 74	34.28	250 98	4,433,823	1,028,402 98	23.19	251 11
Louisiana	-	-	-	159 84	-	-	-	892 19
Ohio	3,774	[illegible]	-	4,327 96	3,110	-	-	1,927 49
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATES, &c.	1829.				1830.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$734,055	$225,966 78	30.78	-	$545,579	$196,383 69	35.99	
New Hampshire	172,413	75,853 43	43.99	-	128,143	24,503 94	19.12	
Vermont	205,392	1,794 62	0.87	-	140,059	1,288 24	91.00	
Massachusetts	8,215,558	3,644,478 30	44.36	-	6,840,302	2,951,458 96	43.14	
Rhode Island	370,898	190,964 87	51.48	-	416,771	125,597 55	30.13	
Connecticut	302,553	111,145 79	36.73	-	265,682	80,916 72	30.45	
New York	26,660,857	11,195,480 05	41.99	-	29,544,365	12,951,949 07	43.83	
New Jersey	786,247	137,973 17	17.54	-	13,344	-	-	$37,007 03
Pennsylvania	8,627,369	2,765,148 24	32.05	-	7,334,781	2,932,585 01	39.98	
Delaware	24,179	5,451 05	22.54	-	26,574	-	-	7,160 82
Maryland	3,661,943	1,273,504 24	34.83	-	3,808,369	1,002,452 58	26.32	
District of Columbia	192,109	66,316 42	34.52	-	161,168	36,279 25	22.51	
Virginia	391,414	167,740 18	42.85	-	403,259	140,330 53	34.79	
North Carolina	283,347	149,801 65	52.86	-	221,209	80,741 98	36.50	
South Carolina	1,098,708	412,384 06	37.52	-	1,008,409	428,253 07	42.46	
Georgia	379,559	141,556 61	35.71	-	282,436	135,798 49	48.08	
Florida	135,719	16,520 95	12.17	-	32,689	16,073 77	49.17	
Alabama	219,147	102,274 19	46.66	-	141,694	62,763 49	44.29	
Mississippi	-	-	-	$250 93	-	-	-	251 26
Louisiana	5,369,332	1,529,038 86	28.45	-	5,153,131	1,526,057 51	29.61	
Ohio	293	-	-	864 07	162	-	-	1,713 10
Michigan	2,957	-	-	4,053 70	21,315	-	-	3,997 52
	57,834,049	22,213,393 46	38.40	5,168 70	56,489,441	22,693,433 85	40.17	50,129 73

STATES, &c.	1833.				1834.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$1,349,664	$146,294 37	10.83	-	$1,041,231	$87,962 76	8.44	
New Hampshire	157,851	25,175 30	15.94	-	117,481	9,248 06	7.87	
Vermont	523,260	130 83	0.02	-	322,806	-	-	$3,736 49
Massachusetts	15,408,373	2,720,159 01	17.65	-	12,196,055	2,119,741 04	17.38	
Rhode Island	887,674	136,422 41	15.36	-	346,283	100,241 08	28.94	
Connecticut	352,014	56,199 24	15.96	-	384,723	58,358 86	15.16	
New York	45,934,628	10,194,785 80	22.19	-	61,596,049	8,244,524 73	13.40	
New Jersey	-	-	-	$27,950 88	4,492	-	-	2,757 12
Pennsylvania	9,043,599	2,176,753 73	24.06	-	8,521,325	1,724,465 69	20.23	
Delaware	9,043	-	-	9,620 89	185,943	-	-	13,008 19
Maryland	4,675,604	691,200 54	14.78	-	3,491,946	523,131 04	14.98	
District of Columbia	128,596	24,090 57	18.73	-	182,762	16,341 18	8.93	
Virginia	682,338	155,349 53	22.76	-	823,467	125,908 51	15.28	
North Carolina	198,709	25,972 41	13.07	-	222,472	33,063 31	14.86	
South Carolina	1,420,892	311,419 67	21.91	-	1,699,054	388,683 18	22.87	
Georgia	318,990	75,118 79	23.54	-	546,802	66,539 97	12.16	
Florida	85,194	-	-	31,416 85	97,158	-	-	12,436 00
Alabama	260,178	18,313 31	7.03	-	388,611	21,754 42	5.59	
Mississippi	-	-	-	250 00	-	-	-	250 00
Louisiana	6,782,589	680,784 19	10.03	-	10,983,892	769,276 86	7.00	
Tennessee	-	953 80	-	-	-	304 75		
Missouri	5,881	1,311 69	22.30	-	-	-	-	352 69
Ohio	8,353	-	-	2,836 47	19,767	-	-	2,409 40
Michigan	63,876	-	-	8,467 21	106,202	-	-	4,874 95
	88,297,306	17,440,435 19	19.75	80,542 30	103,208,521	14,289,545 53	13.84	39,824 84

NO. 9.

STATES, &c.	1837.				1838.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$792,728	-	-	$1,058 96	$878,686	$100,201 52	11.40	
New Hampshire	73,193	-	-	2,056 51	151,418	-	-	$17,117 27
Vermont	342,449	$3,943 57	1.15	-	258,417	1,966 61	.76	
Massachusetts	15,128,379	1,689,530 30	11.10	-	10,354,592	1,860,959 66	17.97	
Rhode Island	447,158	104,425 01	23.35	-	635,421	87,386 55	13.75	
Connecticut	309,362	39,673 41	12.82	-	343,331	68,020 47	19.81	
New York	68,047,272	8,122,718 75	11.93	-	61,877,068	9,539,931 46	15.41	
New Jersey	44,575	-	-	18,593 71	1,700	-	-	6,290 74
Pennsylvania	10,404,224	1,584,462 61	15.22	-	8,365,123	1,967,663 80	23.52	
Delaware	66,841	-	-	88,594 04	1,348	-	-	40,924 24
Maryland	7,432,289	953,678 11	12.83	-	5,342,462	1,092,396 68	20.44	
District of Columbia	100,782	15,844 22	15.72	-	116,395	7,153 80	6.14	
Virginia	810,258	149,890 84	18.49	-	568,809	120,092 30	21.11	
North Carolina	268,704	50,569 32	18.81	-	290,134	50,062 29	17.25	
South Carolina	2,429,691	418,051 76	17.19	-	2,294,112	523,845 66	22.83	
Georgia	774,349	142,157 66	18.35	-	776,068	158,807 77	20.46	
Florida	277,210	49,735 36	17.94	-	118,141	-	-	34,778 35
Alabama	603,487	21,338 12	3.53	-	524,353	24,426 81	4.65	
Louisiana	10,227,590	583,170 59	5.70	-	8,072,094	1,165,523 49	14.43	
Tennessee	27,401	6,556 80	23.92	-	527	-	-	159 29
Ohio	17,747	-	-	757 52	12,895	-	-	2,074 90
Michigan	490,784	-	-	3,100 39	256,662	2,135 95	.83	
Mississippi	-	-	-	250 00	-	-	-	252 05
Missouri	3,227	548 21	-	-	15,921	6,962 10	43.72	
Kentucky	17,782	2,993 82	13.14	-	8,932	1,370 73	15.45	
	119,137,482	13,939,268 46	11.70	114,411 13	101,264,609	16,778,907 65	16.56	101,596 84

No. 10.

STATES, &c.	1839.			
	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deduct'g draw-back and ex-penses of col-lection.	Rate per cent. of du-ties on value.	Excess of ex-penses of col-lection over duties.
Maine	$965,673	$12,916 35	1.33	
New Hampshire	44,377	–	–	$22,50
Vermont	413,513	–	–	1,75
Massachusetts	15,635,593	3,051,008 94	19.51	
Rhode Island	602,631	144,089 14	23.91	
Connecticut	446,191	156,410 02	35.05	
New York	69,911,334	12,558,761 10	13.96	
New Jersey	–	–	–	2,76
Pennsylvania	13,899,511	2,657,731 48	19.12	
Delaware	–	–	–	11,03
Maryland	6,731,913	977,361 18	14.51	
District of Columbia	126,759	26,756 06	21.10	
Virginia	909,690	208,761 14	22.94	
North Carolina	298,941	–	–	6,28
South Carolina	3,019,473	597,244 46	19.77	
Georgia	413,987	89,893 28	21.71	
Florida	236,181	15,855 50	6.71	
Alabama	895,201	41,224 57	4.60	
Mississippi	37,475	6,306 39	16.82	
Louisiana	9,879,711	1,143,913 94	11.59	
Missouri	46,964	10,475 28	22.30	
Tennessee	146	–	–	58
Kentucky	10,480	1,760 25	16.79	
Ohio	19,280	–	–	1,69
Michigan	176,221	–	–	5,54
	144,650,545	21,700,469 08	15.00	52,19

No. 11.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR.	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties, in certain States.
1821 - - -	$41,320,251	$14,896,089 76	36.05	$1,253 36
1822 - - -	60,955,339	21,102,118 03	34.62	29,881 64
1823 - - -	50,035,645	17,706,460 65	35.38	24,886 70
1824 - - -	55,211,990	20,100,410 34	36.40	13,954 20
1825 - - -	63,749,432	25,385,165 49	39.82	178,408 84
1826 - - -	60,435,026	18,819,765 41	31.14	25,092 46
1827 - - -	56,080,932	22,233,465 25	39.64	14,284 34
1828 - - -	66,914,807	24,720,890 36	36.94	4,663 40
1829 - - -	57,834,049	22,213,393 46	38.40	5,168 70
1830 - - -	56,489,441	22,693,433 85	40.17	50,129 73
1831 - - -	83,157,598	30,563,331 81	36.75	47,786 55
1832 - - -	76,989,793	23,651,085 30	30.72	17,038 54
1833 - - -	88,297,306	17,440,435 19	19.75	80,542 30
1834 - - -	103,208,521	14,289,545 53	13.84	39,824 84
1835 - - -	129,391,247	21,954,984 06	16.96	29,121 16
1836 - - -	168,272,687	26,638,199 29	15.83	24,347 29
1837 - - -	119,137,482	13,939,288 46	11.70	114,411 13
1838 - - -	101,264,609	16,778,907 65	16.56	101,596 84
1839 - - -	144,650,545	21,700,469 08	15.00	52,110 50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, October 20, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.